"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, rain by tonight or Thursday; moderate northeast winds.
Full weather report see page 11.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,459. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUGHES DECLARES HE WANTS NO VOTE WITH ALIEN BIAS

Three Big Audiences Cheer Denunciation of All Divided Allegiance to America.

MAKES HIS POSITION PLAIN

Closes Paragraph Condemning Hyphenates with: "Let Him Not Vote For Me."

MAKES PLEA FOR THE JEWS

Tells Bronx Audience Treaty with Russia Should Recognize Right of Expatriation.

Charles E. Hughes, at three meetings in this city last night said he wanted the support of no man "to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme."

First at Schuetzen Park in Queens, where a majority of those in the audience were of German extraction; later at the Star Casino in 107th Street, and again in the Bronx, he spoke the same sentiment, and at each meeting it was applauded.

It was the first time that Mr. Hughes has spoken plainly about men whom he described, in almost Rooseveltian language, as those "whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete."

"Let him not vote for me," he shouted.

Coming at a time when the Democratic National Committee was issuing statements to back up the charge that Mr. Hughes had held a secret conference with Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and by other means had endeavored to win pro-German support, his words were accepted by some as his direct answer to those who sought to mark him with the O'Leary stamp.

At Schuetzen Park the audience arose as one man and applauded when the nominee, with vigor of voice and gesture, answered the charges made against him.

No Interest but American.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that, if I am elected, we shall have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests," Mr. Hughes began. "We have no secret understandings, no unstated purposes. If any one expects, in case of my election, that American rights or interests will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose, or to the policy of any foreign power, he is doomed to disappointment.

"I am an American, free and clear of all foreign incumbrances. We propose to have an American Administration, which, while conducting our intercourse with all nations with absolute fairness, will unflinchingly maintain American rights on land and sea.

"We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for the purpose of alien intrigues. We shall not permit foreign influences or threats from any quarter to swerve our action. I said long ago that, whether native or naturalized, or whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we shall not tolerate any division of allegiance. That I repeat. I believe the great mass of the people are sincerely patriotic.

"I want the support of every true American who believes in the principles for which I stand, whatever his race. I don't want the support of any one to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme.

"As to any person whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete, who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of our country against any country on earth, who wants impunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swerved by alien machinations, let him not vote for me."

Mr. Hughes was in fine form, and found himself facing large and cordial audiences. When he came to his declaration against the hyphenates, there was a noticeable change in his manner and in his voice. He had led up to his declaration with a plea for an America which could face the problems after the war, and he sprung his repudiation of the hyphen support as a complete surprise.

Waved 1,000 American Flags.

At the meeting in Schuetzen Hall there were repeated cries of "Good! good!" "You're right!" At the Star Casino the audience rose and, waving a thousand American flags, cheered and shouted. Perhaps the biggest demonstration was at Hunt's Point Casino, in the Bronx, where the men jumped upon their chairs and waved their hats and shouted. Mr. Hughes had difficulty in making himself heard again.

At the meeting in Schuetzen Hall a heckler added to the interest by demanding to know what Mr. Hughes had done as Governor of New York. There were shouts to put him out, but Mr. Hughes answered thus, and won sustained applause, which ended with jeers for his questioner:

"Well, sir, I did a great many things for the people as Governor of New York," was the nominee's reply. It started cries of "You bet you did."

The man persisted and drew cries of "There's a bug in the house. Put him out." Mr. Hughes passed the interruption by, asserting that he was willing, however, to answer any intelligent question.

At the Star Casino Mr. Hughes was

Continued on Page 4.

Two American Officers Killed in Battle With Rebel Forces in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 24.—In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces today General Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans are also reported killed, including two officers, and one American officer was wounded. The names of the American officers killed are given as Captains William Low and Atwood. Lieutenant Morrison was wounded.

The American commander attempted to arrest General Batista, who resisted and ordered an attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels eventually were defeated.

The engagement took place opposite Santo Domingo City, and caused somewhat of a panic in the capital. Reinforcements were sent there to aid American troops in maintaining order. The number of killed and wounded in the fight is at present not known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Up to late tonight the Navy Department had no advices regarding the engagement in Santo Domingo or of the death of Captain Low or the wounding of Lieutenant Morrison. The report of the death of a Captain Atwood was not understood, as there is no officer of that name in the Marine Corps or the navy.

Captain Low was the third ranking Captain of the twenty-seven Captains in the First Brigade of the Marine Corps, which has headquarters at Port au Prince. He was a native of New Hampshire and 47 years of age. He was appointed to the Marine Corps from Connecticut on July 1, 1890, and promoted to a Captaincy on March 3, 1904. He had seen three years' sea service, seven years' foreign service, and had been stationed at Annapolis as instructor for several years.

Lieutenant Victor Iggo Morrison was born in New Jersey, and is 34 years of age. He was appointed to the Marine Corps from New York on March 10, 1905, and became a First Lieutenant on May 13, 1908.

A revolt occurred in the Dominican army several weeks ago, but American marines and bluejackets soon had control of the situation. They were reinforced with American troops from Haiti.

Since the landing of the American marines in Santo Domingo on May 4 last, there have been several clashes resulting in the deaths of at least ten Americans. The first casualty on the American side occurred June 4, when Captain Hirshinger was killed while landing reinforcements for American troops on the island.

TEUTONS ACCUSED OF A HUGHES PLOT

Secret Meeting in Milwaukee to Enlist Support of the Lutheran Clergy.

HUGHES'S STAND INDORSED

Speeches Alleged to Have Told of O'Leary's Conference with Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—A remarkable political, racial, and religious meeting took place here today on the call of the American Independence Conference, the successor of the American Embargo Conference, which managed the campaign that flooded the halls of Congress with 20,000 "protests against war" last April.

Will R. Macdonald and G. H. Jacobson, conspicuous in the Embargo Conference, were active in bringing about the meeting today. They have arranged for a meeting of German Catholic priests, and the Presidents of German Catholic societies to be held here tomorrow. Both meetings have been called to inform German Catholics, German Lutherans and German churchmen in general that Charles E. Hughes's views, expressed to Jeremiah O'Leary and his colleagues, are satisfactory to men of German blood and to urge German clergymen in general to "get busy," to defeat President Wilson and to elect Mr. Hughes.

About 250 German Lutheran clergymen and active representatives of their church attended the meeting today. Two sessions were held. Both were secret and no information was given out. However, The Milwaukee Journal's Washington correspondent, mistaken for a Lutheran clergyman, was admitted to the hall and attended both sessions from beginning to end.

Promise of Funds.

"I am the Treasurer of this movement," said Mr. Jacobson, in urging political action. "I can get all the funds we need. I know where to find the men who will contribute for such purposes.

"Get out and work in your home community. Get the business men interested. Get your prominent people working. Hold mass meetings. Hire brass bands. We will pay all expenses."

The meeting, Mr. Jacobson announced, was called that pastors might be acquainted with the position of Mr. Hughes with respect to demands of the German-Americans who have been clamorous against the Wilson Administration with a charge that it has been unneutral, and also to urge them into activity on behalf of the Hughes campaign.

Mr. Jacobson said that following the transmission of Mr. Hughes's telegram of congratulation to Colonel Roosevelt, after Roosevelt had delivered his anti-German speech at Lewiston, Me., and because Mr. Hughes in his speeches following his nomination had paid little or no attention to the depredations of Great Britain, the American Independence Conference had determined to ascertain Mr. Hughes's sentiments.

"Accordingly," said Mr. Jacobson, "a committee was appointed. That committee consisted of Carl E. Schmidt, Will R. MacDonald, Frank Selberlich, and Jeremiah O'Leary. Mr. Schmidt is a well-known business man of Detroit. Mr. MacDonald has been the manager of our organization since it was started.

"Mr. Selberlich is a practical politician—they say that he owns the City Hall at Boston—and Jeremiah O'Leary is well known to you.

"This committee called on Governor Hughes. They talked with him for an hour—maybe an hour and a half. Mr. Schmidt said to him: 'Governor, we are not here to threaten you. We are here only to bring you something, and we want to be sure of ourselves first.'

Upholding American Rights.

"I cannot tell you just what Governor Hughes said to them, but I can assure you that the committee came away convinced that Mr. Hughes is thoroughly pro-American.

"We know," said Mr. Jacobson, "of the record that Mr. Hughes made as Governor of New York, and we know that he will mean what he says when he talks of upholding American rights. I think we can be convinced of Mr. Hughes's strong, fearless pro-Americanism."

Mr. Jacobson then took up the question of Theodore Roosevelt and his position with respect to the Hughes campaign. Everybody laughed at the mention of Roosevelt's name.

"Roosevelt is a regular high explosive," said Mr. Jacobson. "Some people are afraid that he will be put in the Cabinet if Mr. Hughes is elected. Well, nobody takes dynamite in his bedroom, does he? [Laughter.] Theodore Roosevelt has his uses. He undoubtedly will attract a good deal of pro-Ally support to Mr. Hughes. We don't want to drive away any pro-Ally support that Mr. Hughes can get, do we?"

It was at this point that Mr. Jacobson made the announcement that one of the main purposes of the meeting was to induce the clergymen to go out into their communities and take part in political agitation.

"We had a similar meeting like this in Chicago last week," he said. "It

Continued on Page 6.

Selecting a Friend.

Why do Trust Companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor for your will, on account of his sterling character and good intentions? The answers (confined to men of Chicago and north of Richmond) mailed on request. Thos. P. Spencer, 149 Broadway, New York City.—Advt.

GRISWOLDS ROBBED OF $110,000 IN GEMS

Burglars Motored to Roslyn and Looted Cassleigh as the Family Slept.

POLICE FAIL TO FIND CLUE

Mr. Griswold Thinks the Intruders Used Chloroform, but Police Doubt It.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 24.—Jewels worth $110,000 were stolen from Cassleigh, the Summer home here of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, some time last night or early this morning and tonight detectives from Police Headquarters in New York, who were assigned at the special request of Mr. Griswold to this investigation outside the city limits, admitted that they, like Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit of Nassau County, were practically without a clue to the identity of the burglars. Mr. Griswold is noted as a sportsman.

The discovery of a rag, damp as though it had been soaked in chloroform, which lay on the floor of a hall outside the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, inspired the hope that the robbers might be identified with the so-called chloroform gang which operated extensively in New York a few years ago. So far as the police learned then only one gang ever utilised this method of safeguarding themselves in their work.

Tonight, however, the detectives admitted that they had found no indication that members of the Griswold family had been chloroformed in anything other than the discovery of this rag and the assertion of Mr. Griswold that he and the rest of the family had felt queer on awakening and believed they had been chloroformed. On the contrary their investigations almost convinced them that chloroform had not been used. Miss Mary Canfield, Mrs. Griswold's daughter, told them that she had dreamed last night of struggling with robbers and had awakened suddenly, very much frightened. She had arisen and switched on a light, but had found her room in perfect order with no signs anywhere that any one other than herself had entered since the night before.

Her Dream Was Real.

The detectives believe, and Miss Canfield joins them, that some noise of the burglars aroused her and that she really did see them and, half asleep as she was, her failure to find trace of them when fully aroused, deceived her into the belief she had been dreaming. In any event the fact that the young woman actually awoke, searched her room, and took note that the clock stood at 5:30 o'clock satisfied the detectives that she could not have been chloroformed.

They sent the damp rag to Police Headquarters in New York for analysis but without any strong impression that it would be shown to have held chloroform.

The task of the New York detectives, who were commanded by Detective Leslie Zwers, an expert in the Finger-print Bureau, was to take fingerprints and to get a list of the stolen jewels in the belief that the burglars would try to dispose of their haul in New York. Their work was hampered by the fact that dozens of persons had searched the bedrooms of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold and of Miss Canfield, from which the jewels were taken, before the arrival of the detectives and so had obliterated marks which might have been of value.

There were automobile tracks across the front lawn showing that the burglary had motored to and from the house and had taken a short cut over the grass.

Burglars Drove a Big Car.

The tire marks showed that the car had been a big one, but it could not be traced for the impressions in the roadway were lost in the maze of carriage and motor tracks that covered the drive a short distance from the house. Proof that a car had been employed strengthened the detectives, however, in their belief that some one well acquainted with the house had directed the robbery. For Cassleigh sits on a hill half a mile back from the Woods Road running between this town and Searington, and the drive to the house is a winding affair crossed by innumerable lanes through the woods so that only one thoroughly familiar with the path would be apt to find the house at night.

The robbery was discovered when Mr. and Mrs. Griswold arose and a maid

Continued on Page 7.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR.
Blue List Chauffeur's Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Building, 58th Street and Broadway, New York City. Columbus 1495-1496.—Advt.

FORD PAYS WOMEN $5 A DAY AFTER SEEING WILSON

"Inspiring Talk" Lifts Workers at Detroit and Elsewhere to Equality with Men.

EFFECT ON WOMEN VOTERS

Illinois Democrats Will Press Advantage Among 700,000 Who Have Ballot There.

QUICK CAMPAIGN BY MAIL

Literature Telling of New Concession by President's Ardent Supporter Will Go Out at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—Henry Ford, the Detroit auto manufacturer, announced this evening, after a conference with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, that he had established the women workers in his plant at Detroit and in his branch factories on a wage equality with the men. This he had done on Oct. 10.

He said that his action was the result of "an inspiring talk" which he recently had with the President regarding the "forward movement among women." Mr. Ford had previously given the women in his factories the eight-hour day, but not the minimum wage of $5.

The first thing Mr. Ford said when he got off the train this afternoon and was asked what he had come for was: "Oh, I've come down to get on the band wagon." He then made it known that he was planning an advertising campaign in Mr. Wilson's behalf that would "attract attention all over the country." He will place big advertisements in all the leading papers telling why the President should be re-elected.

Mr. Ford made this brief statement in explanation of his course toward his women employes:

"I had the pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers of my plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers. I took this step following my conference with the President more than two weeks ago. This principle is now in operation, and I look forward with complete confidence to its vindication."

About 1,500 women who are now employed in the Ford factories in the lighter forms of labor will be affected by the new wage schedule. The minimum wage of $5 for men, the establishment of which created a sensation in the industrial world several months ago, has been working out with entire satisfaction, Mr. Ford said, and he saw no reason why its effect on the women workers should not be as good as it has proved on the men.

"My experience with the eight-hour day has completely justified the theory of the shorter workday," Mr. Ford said. "I find that the hours that are cut off are easily made up by the added efficiency of the men, and I hope to live to see the time when the eight-hour schedule is established in all industries. There is no reason why it should not work as satisfactorily in others as it does in the manufacture of automobiles."

The part which Mr. Ford is to take in the Wilson campaign, he said, does not conflict with the remark he made the last time he was here that he wouldn't give a cent to the campaign fund. Mr. Ford will place his advertisements a few days before election, and in them he will give the voters his views on peace and the eight-hour day, and will advocate support of Mr. Wilson much after the manner of the advertisements with which he fought the greater armament movement.

He intends to concentrate his efforts particularly in New York, as he considers it most important that the Empire State should swing into line behind the President. He has established New York headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, from which he will direct the fight, and from now on he intends to have it understood that his "coat is off" for Mr. Wilson.

To Begin Campaign Among Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Steps looking toward a far-reaching publicity campaign based on Henry Ford's statement will be taken by the Democratic campaign managers here tomorrow, according to a statement at the Western Headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

The news reached this city too late to make any definite decision in the matter tonight possible, but it was suggested that in all probability all women workers in Illinois and in other suffrage States would receive by mail before the campaign closes news of this new benefit conferred by the manufacturer and peace enthusiast on his women workers and the part President Wilson had in inspiring it.

Miss May McDowell, chief worker of the University Settlement, who is in charge of the Wilson campaign among women, heard the news tonight when she returned from a meeting at the City Club through THE TIMES correspondent.

When it appears, as it undoubtedly will, that President Wilson inspired Mr. Ford to this act in the interest of his women workers, just as he was instrumental in having the eight-hour law enacted for the railroad workers, it is only reasonable to assume that it will have the same effect among women who work and vote as the eight-hour legislation had among the men.

At Hull House it was said that Miss Jane Addams, who has come out for President Wilson, had retired. One of the workers who answered the telephone said she thought the action of Mr. Ford would have a decided effect not only in Illinois, but throughout Western States where women vote.

The only comment Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee would make on Mr. Ford's announcement that his women employes now receive a minimum wage of $5 a day was:

"We are, of course, glad to see anybody, male or female, get as high a sal-

Continued on Page 7.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Come to you fresh from the Farm, wrapped in pound parchment packages.—Advt.

FRENCH BREAK GERMAN VERDUN LINE ON 4-MILE FRONT, ADVANCING 2 MILES; RUMANIANS LOSE THREE MORE TOWNS

MACKENSEN DRIVE GOES ON

The Bulgar-Turk-German Army Nearing Cernavoda and Danube Bridge.

TWO MORE TOWNS FALL

Rashova, on the River, and Mejidie, on Constanza Railroad, Occupied.

PREDEAL TAKEN IN NORTH

Rumanian Troops Win Against Teutons in Oituz Section of Transylvanian Border.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Continuing its rapid sweep in Dobrudja the Bulgar-Turk-German army under Field Marshal von Mackensen has captured the town of Rashova, on the Danube below Cernaveda, the town of Medjidie on the Constanza-Cernavoda Railroad, midway between the terminals, and has rounded up more than 6,700 Rumanian and Russian prisoners, while on the northern or Transylvanian front General von Falkenhayn's forces have taken the town of Predeal with 600 prisoners. On the latter front the Rumanian troops attacking along the whole Oitus section drove the Teutons back and took several hundred prisoners.

According to reports from Bucharest received at Rome and relayed here by wireless today, the forces of the Central Powers took little booty at Constanza, as the evacuation of the Dobrudja seaport had been decided upon some time ago.

Berlin's Report of Victories.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Bayville.)—The capture of the Rumanian town of Rashova in Dobrudja on the Danube below Cernavoda, was announced today by the War Office. Medjidie, on the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad, also has been captured. The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has taken prisoner more than 6,700 Rumanians and Russians.

German and Austrian forces after a violent engagement south of Kronstadt, Transylvania, yesterday captured Predeal. Six hundred prisoners were taken. The announcement follows:

The enemy is yielding in confusion before our right wing. The pursuing cavalry of the Teutonic allies has reached the district of Tsara Murat, (sixteen miles northwest of Constanza). Medjidie and Rashova were captured after violent fighting. The total booty, including that reported on Oct. 21, is 75 officers, 6,693 men, one flag, 82 machine guns, 12 cannon, and one mine thrower. The losses of the Rumanians and the Russians reinforcements hastily set in are heavy.

The fortress of Bucharest has been once more bombarded.

Archduke Charles's Front—South of Kronstadt, (Brasso.) German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday captured Predeal after a violent engagement. Six hundred prisoners were brought in.

At the southern exit of Rothenthurm Pass the strong Rumanian resistance of the last few days was broken.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—The Turkish War Office today gave out the appended bulletin:

Our troops which crossed the Constanza-Medjidie line with their allies are successfully continuing the pursuit of the retreating enemy. Field Marshal von Mackensen has sent a congratulatory message to the Turkish Sultan on the Dobrudja successes.

During the last few days our submarines sank a 3,000-ton transport off the Rumanian coast and some sailing ships which were bound for Constanza with provisions.

Fighting as Reported by Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 24, (via London.)—Rumanian troops made an attack yesterday along the whole Oitus front, near the Transylvania-Rumanian border. The War Office announces the capture of ten machine guns and several hundred prisoners. The left wing of the Rumanian and Russian forces in Dobrudja has been obliged to retire toward Tsara Marat, twelve miles north of the Constanza-Cernavoda railroad line. The official bulletin reads:

At Vrances there was a minor action in which we took one machine gun.

In the valley of the Buzeu there was artillery fighting. At Table Butzi, calm reigns. At Bratocea and Predelua the artillery fighting has become less violent.

The enemy launched three attacks at Predeal. Fighting continues along the border at this locality. In the region of Dragoslavle the enemy attacked violently. Our troops are maintaining their position.

In the valley of the Alt we attacked

Continued on Page 3.

Defenders of Verdun Recapture in a Single Day Area Which It Took the Germans Two Months to Win

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Military experts here point out that the French coup at Verdun has regained virtually all the ground lost in the second battle of Verdun. This was accomplished with lightning suddenness in a single day, whereas the Germans occupied nearly two months in wresting this ground from the French.

The fort of Douaumont is the highest elevation on the right bank of the Meuse in the neighborhood of Verdun.

The Germans captured part of the fort on Feb. 25, four days after the battle of Verdun began. On March 31 they occupied the village of Vaux and announced that they had captured Fort de Vaux, which did not fall until June 1, according to the French reports.

Meanwhile, the Germans who had occupied part of the Douaumont Fort—a Brandenburg regiment belonging to the Fifty-eighth Infantry Division—found themselves in a precarious position. On May 22 the French made an assault upon their position and drove them into the inner works. Then two days later the Germans relieved them and occupied the entire fortifications.

Since May 24 Fort de Douaumont has been in German hands. Thiaumont Farm and the Haudromont Quarries, after changing hands several times, have been held by the Germans since July 1-2.

The German offensive at Verdun practically came to an end in the third week in July, when between the 15th and 20th 300,000 Germans were removed and sent to the Somme, where the Franco-British offensive had begun on July 1.

Times Observer Enters Rumania With Army of Gen. Falkenhayn

German Commander's Plan Is to Cut Swiftly Through the Little Kingdom and Deliver a Flank Attack on Russia—Rumanians Withdraw Guns to Avoid Capture.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 18, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 24.)—During the fight for Predeal Pass I could clearly hear the low undertone of the German guns before Kimpolung, to the south, and eagerly availed myself of an opportunity to visit this burning point of the battle for the Transylvanian passes, as well as to round out first-hand knowledge of the Rumania front.

This time I was able to invade Rumania with the German troops pressing through the steep, difficult winding Kimpolung Pass to the Rumanian town of Rugar, twelve kilometres in an airline from the border, and then a certain distance further to the battle position of a German division, where with its leader, Lieut. Gen. von Esn, and staff, I spent the afternoon following the progress of operations, though this time I was unable to witness the artillery preparation and actual storming, as the tortuous Torzburg or Kimpolung Pass offered no commanding height from which to obtain a birdseye view.

The battle had been on for several hours, but heavy German mortars, middle-calibre guns, and small Krupp mountain batteries, many of the latter captured from the fleeing Rumanians at Kronstadt and now most usefully employed against them, were still pounding enemy positions, in an effort to break the Rumanian resistance, which here seemed more stubborn, desperate, and effective. Now the Rumanians are putting up a far more impressive fight than in Predeal Pass, being greatly helped by very much more difficult terrain for the German attackers.

Sector of Prime Importance.

This sector of battle for the passes is of prime importance in the general scheme, as even the rank and file of the German troops know. The German advanced outposts are within five miles of Kimpolung, the important terminal of the strategic railroad from Bucharest, and a highly desirable acquisition for a successful, swift invasion of Rumania. The stiffened Rumanian resistance and the natural difficulties of the pass to be conquered, however, have led to heavier losses.

Today the task set for the division by the higher leadership was to storm Monte Mateias, some 14,000 feet high, and eight kilometres from Kimpolung, which it dominates. From behind the protecting bulk of Mateias the German mortars could easily reduce Kimpolung to ruin, while from its peak the Germans could look far into the promised land, and pass through upon a pleasing fertile plain that begins at Kimpolung, affording terrain well adapted to the swift motion warfare at which the Germans are adepts, and which they passionately love.

"Kimpolung. On to the plain. On to Bucharest. No more accursed trench warfare," was the spirit that animated all these German troops and lower leaders. Whether it is also shared by the highest command may not be said at this time. Excellens the division commander, however, was imbued with it—a joyous soul with a ruddy, round, boyish face, close cropped gray hair and mustache, and gentle voiced, but pugnacious of speech. Loving to fight, he was one of the best, having fought under Hindenburg in the battle of the Masurian lakes.

"I had the pleasure there of receiving the sword of the Russian commanding General and my division took seventeen thousand other prisoners," he said with a twinkle of humor in the eye. He intimated that those were the good old days and that they were returning with the Rumanian campaign. "On to Bucharest!" he posted softly, as with his stout, iron-topped oak cane he drew the plan of battle in the dirt of the roadway for me and explained the fighting ahead of us.

He had made his dispositions for the day early in the morning, and as the reports from the brigades poured in by telephone and motorcycle dispatch riders he snapped his orders in laconic phrases, leaving all the details of guiding the fight to his young Chief of Staff, an old acquaintance whom I had met with General von Woyrsch in Poland in February, 1915.

Fine Fighting Weather.

"Fine fighting weather, this," Excellens said, and he hoped the fine, warmish Indian Summer would last long enough at least till he could get through the pass. He was enthusiastic about the weather, I gathered, because it has been a big factor in his rapid progress. He was equally enthusiastic about the resumption of motion warfare, which was not surprising after he had told me where he had last fought in the trenches.

"It's beautiful now, but it's going to be much more so. The Rumanians are pussled whether to throw their reserves. We are going for them hard everywhere. The Rumanian declaration of war was the most beautiful solution—one more who will get hard knocks, and we will slam the Rumelians in the flank, too." This quintessential Prussian exponent of the heavy hand solicitude that in one week of fighting he had gained more miles through the Transylvanian Alps than the combined French and English offensive on the Somme in more than three months, and he was pleased with the present situation, bubbling with optimism as to the future, and sentimentally proud of his division: "Our troops—hats off to them. Their performance has been almost superhuman. They accomplish everything they are called on to do. The Rumanian losses are very heavy. It is hard to say whether their resistance is weakening, because they are throwing in new troops constantly against me."

German machine guns spurting around Monte Mateias and a running rifle fire indicated to the trained ear that the storm of German infantry against the mountain ordered taken that day was making headway, very slowly, too slowly, I thought. The fight is still unsettled. Excellens answered my query and he showed no enthusiasm about letting me go out with the reserves. In fact, he suggested that I might spend the time profitably going several miles further back to the old Rumanian position, fortified with armor-plated gun turrets. I suspected that the Rumanians were holding Monte Mateias beyond expectations. Not even the German Army, fighting against the weakened Rumanians, had been quite successful at all points day after day.

The never-failing heavy mortars were again turned loose on the stubborn Rumanians to break their resistance. Excellens pricked up his ears and smiled happily, intimating that the storm would go faster shortly.

"Our mortars are as wonderful as ever. Those are beautiful things."

"How did you ever get them up into the mountains?" I asked.

"We make them go. They must go," was his answer. In fact, the stereotyped German explanation generally for all things stupendous.

Weakness of Foe's Artillery Explained.

Excellens here gave the first logical explanation I had heard for the impotence and seeming almost total absence of Rumanian artillery in the Transylvanian Alps.

"The Rumanians have lost so much artillery already that they are nervous now and withdraw their artillery, leaving their infantry in the lurch," he said.

That the Rumanians were removing their artillery from the passes to the safety of fortified lines to prevent any more of their Krupp guns from falling into the hands of the storming Germans seemed plausible and about the only thing to do under the circumstances.

At about 1:20 o'clock a staff officer arrived with the report: "The Rumanians are on the run." "Send a battalion after them," the young staff chief ordered, and Excellens nodded approval. The heavy mortars had done their work on one flank, but still Monte Matejas hadn't fallen.

While lingering in the hope of decisive reports regarding the progress of the fight, Excellens told something of peculiar interest and significance to him:

"On a dead Rumanian officer we found complete reports of secret Rumanian manoeuvres held in July of this year from Kimpolung to the Hungarian border. These manoeuvres the Rumanians have repeated here in every detail. We have fought here against the identical regiments who, according to the secret reports, took part in the July manoeuvres. The Rumanians had the shock of their lives when they discovered they had to deal with Germans. Prisoners say they thought they were going to fight only against Hungarians.

"The prisoners all say that our artillery fire is annihilating. The spirit of their troops is depressed, and some of the men say they are treated badly by their superior officers. Prisoners have also told us that weeks ago it was said to them by superior officers that 50,000 Russians were coming to help them and that General Averescu had already reached Sofia with his army and that Dobrudja had been evacuated by the Bulgarians. None of them knew that they would have to fight with Germans."

I personally take little stock in prisoners' statements. The important point is, however, that the Germans believe them implicitly, draw the conclusion that the Rumanian Army is badly demoralized, and in this belief fight with all the greater determination, enthusiasm, and ruthless iron will to annihilate the enemy supposed by his own admissions to be in a bad way.

Many Prisoners Pass.

On my way to the battlefield I had passed many picturesque bands of Rumanian prisoners starting on their long way to Germany, and more kept coming right along out of the fight. The Germans were making a nice haul this day, considering the character of mountain fighting, close to a thousand, I estimated.

It is always worth while to look over prisoners coming fresh from battle as giving a line on the quality of the balance of the army, but making all allowance, and in all neutral charity, these Rumanians, with many of whom I spoke, were far from inspiring confidence as fatherland defenders against invading German veterans. The Rumanians are certainly not up to the high standard of English prisoners, whose generally unenriched spirit, independent bearing, unvarnishing almost to defiance, and snappy, alert intelligence are worthy

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH REWIN DOUAUMONT

They Also Take Thiaumont, Haudromont Quarries and Caillette Wood.

3,500 PRISONERS COUNTED

Great Activity of Air Scouts, Shelling Depots and Railway Lines, Presaged Drive.

BRITISH HOLD ON SOMME

Consolidate Newly Won Ground Near Gueudecourt While Artillery Chorus Continues.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—By a powerful stroke the French forces under General Mirville opened an entirely new phase of the Verdun campaign today by piercing the German lines on a front of more than four miles on the east bank of the Meuse. In the centre the advance reached a depth of nearly two miles. So far 3,500 prisoners and large quantities of war material have been captured.

The famous fort of Douaumont, which had already changed hands many times, was captured, as well as the village of Douaumont, lying to the northeast. The French also took La Caillette Wood in its entirety, advancing to the western outskirts of the village of Vaux.

On the left wing Thiaumont Redoubt and the fortified farm of the same name fell into the hands of the victors, who, continuing their dash forward, reached the quarries of Haudromont, establishing a new line along the road running from Bras through Haudromont Wood to Douaumont.

The fact that the Germans were withdrawing men and guns from Verdun to reinforce their hard-pressed lines on the Somme has been mentioned several times in the French official reports. This is emphasized again today in a dispatch from the correspondent of La Liberte on the Somme, who says that the growing intensity of the bombardment between the Ancre and the Somme indicates that the Germans are preparing for another attempt to remedy a situation which is becoming more critical for them each day.

Emperor William, adds the correspondent, has even been reported to be at Chaulnes personally overseeing the preliminaries for the formidable counter-offensive in view, for which the German army on the Somme front is said to have received strong reinforcements in infantry, and more especially in artillery.

Official Report of Success.

The French night report dealing with the Verdun operations says:

On the Verdun front after intense artillery preparation, an attack on the right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11:40 o'clock in the morning. The enemy lines, attacked on a front of seven kilometers (four and one-third miles), was broken through everywhere to a depth which at the centre attained a distance of three kilometers (nearly two miles.)

The village and fort of Douaumont are in our hands.

To the left, our troops advancing beyond the Thiaumont work and farm, rushed the Haudromont quarries and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont.

On the right of the fort our line runs to the north of La Caillette Wood along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Fumin Wood and continues to the north of Chenois Wood and the Damloup Battery.

Prisoners are pouring in. So far, 3,500, including about 100 officers, have been counted. The quantity of material captured cannot yet be estimated. Our losses were small.

The French official statement regarding aerial operations issued this afternoon says:

Aviation—On the Somme front one of our aeroplanes attacked with a machine gun enemy trenches in St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

On the Verdun front yesterday, despite a thick mist, our aircraft displayed activity and fought some twenty engagements.

Three enemy machines were brought down. One fell to the north of Azannes, another dropped near Ornes, and a third was seen to fall with a broken wing north of Romagne.

Following an engagement fought by one of our air squadrons with an enemy group in the vicinity of Verdun, one of our pilots descended within 100 meters of the ground in order to set on fire a shed and to open with his machine gun on a motor car.

In Lorraine two German machines were forced down in a damaged condition.

In Alsace one of our pilots felled an Aviatik, which landed near Cernay.

Yesterday our bombarding aeroplanes dropped three heavy calibre bombs on the railway station at Spincourt, and about twenty on enemy bivouacks at Azannes.

Says French Could Not Advance.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Bayville.)—The official report of Army Headquarters today says the French attempted to assist the attacks on the Somme by activity in the Verdun sector. The German artillery prevented the French infantry from attacking. The statement regarding operations by the Crown Prince's army group follows:

The enemy attempted to assist the attacks on the Somme by attacks near Verdun. Our positions on the east bank of the Meuse were shattered

shelled by artillery. Hostile infantry was held in its trenches by our strong and efficient artillery fire. Attempts to attack were thus frustrated.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATE NEW GAINS ON SOMME

Infantry Remains Inactive But Guns on Both Sides Shell Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The British have consolidated the ground captured yesterday between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, (on the Somme front,) where they carried German trenches on a front of 2,000 yards. There was little fighting on this front today, although the artillery on both sides continued to shell the lines.

The British afternoon report follows:

The ground gained by us yesterday in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs has now been fully secured.

During the night there was nothing to report except intermittent shelling on both sides.

In answer to the enemy's claim that the gains of Saturday between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars were won only at the expense of heavy losses on our part, it may be noted that the troops engaged, which took over 1,000 prisoners, had only about 1,200 casualties.

The British official statement from headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

South of the Ancre there is nothing to report except intermittent hostile shelling. In this area yesterday and today we have taken eighty prisoners.

Today there was heavy shelling on both sides south of Armentières. Early this morning an enemy party raided our trenches east of Loos, apparently with the purpose of destroying mine shafts. They were immediately ejected.

The text of the French afternoon official statement reads:

On the Somme front there was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the region of Biaches and Ablaincourt. There was no infantry action.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Heavy Attacks Failed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an attempt to break through the German lines on the Somme at any cost, the British and French yesterday used great numbers of troops in repeated attacks, Army Headquarters announced today. These assaults broke down with heavy losses.

The defeat of the Allies was so severe, the statement says, that all along the front the dead were lying in one row after another south of the Somme. French attacks met with similar results.

The announcement follows:

Oct. 23 was like the preceding day, being characterized by attacks of the greatest violence, in which to break through at any price, the British and French continued attacks in which strong forces were employed.

In spite of their use of masses of troops north of the Somme, they suffered a heavy and sanguinary defeat. It is reported from the front that rows of dead lie there one upon another, especially west of Transloy. The conduct of our troops was as splendid as was possible. Brandenburg Infantry Regiment 64, Brunswick Reserve Infantry Regiment 92, Rhenish Infantry Regiment 20, and other Bavarian Infantry Regiments 1 and 15 won especial distinction.

South of the Somme the French prepared an advance in the Ablaincourt-Chaulnes sector, but our annihilating fire made development of the attack impossible.

BRITAIN MAY ARM LINERS.

Washington Sees New Policy in Arrival of Laconia with Guns Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The arrival at New York Tuesday of the Cunard liner Laconia with a four-inch gun mounted on her stern is looked upon in Washington as marking the initiation of a new policy of arming for defense British merchant vessels traversing the North Atlantic steamship lanes.

Early in the war two British ships came into American ports with guns mounted on their decks, but, after an exchange of communications between the State Department and the British Ambassador, the guns were removed from these vessels.

The activities of the U-53, which are regarded by Lord Robert Cecil as having extended the war area to the American side of the Atlantic, according to information reaching Washington, have given vigor in England to the question of arming for defense vessels traveling to and from American ports.

AIR FIGHTS OFF BELGIUM.

British and German Admiralties Each Report Victories.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A British naval aeroplane on Oct. 23 attacked four German seaplanes over the Belgian coast and succeeded in destroying one of the machines and chasing the others away, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty today. The text of the statement says:

"On the afternoon of Oct. 23, a naval aeroplane attacked four enemy seaplanes off Ostend. Our machine was under fire from all four seaplanes, but succeeded in bringing down one, which was completely destroyed, and in driving off the others."

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty issued the following today:

"One naval aeroplane on the morning of Oct. 23 dropped bombs on the docks and railroad station at Margate, (England.)

"In the afternoon, off the Flanders coast, two German seaplanes attacked a hostile squadron composed of three hydroplanes and two land battleplanes. After a fierce fighting the hostile raiders were routed. One hydroplane was shot down. Pilot Meyer thus disabled his fourth machine.

"A little later the hostile raiders, reinforced by six more machines, returned. They were attacked and driven back by eight of our machines."

An official British announcement on Monday said that three bombs were dropped on Margate, in southeastern England, and that two persons were injured.

HEARD OF ONLY ONE U-BOAT

Navy Department Denies Knowledge of Others Than the U-53.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—If three submarines of the German navy have been operating off the American coast, or even present there, the American Navy Department professes to be in complete ignorance of that fact. When the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, was today called to the printed report that the U-53 was accompanied to American waters by the U-49 and the U-51, he asserted that the Navy Department had no knowledge of the presence of the other two submarines.

It is admitted that if the Navy Department did have such information it could not disclose it without laying itself open to the charge of giving out military information affecting a belligerent nation. However, Mr. Roosevelt added that he could, in this instance, state most emphatically that the Navy Department had no knowledge of the presence of any other German submarines in American waters since the outbreak of the war, except the U-53 and the German commercial submarine Deutschland.

Russians Rout Kurds in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—An official announcement says: "On the Caucasian front north of Diaz, southeast of Lake Van, our detachments disposed of a horde of Kurds, capturing various kinds of property and more than 400 head of cattle.

Scene of Big French Stroke at Verdun.

The shaded portion of the above map indicates the extent of the ground gained yesterday by the French, on a front of over four miles and to an extreme depth of nearly two miles. The upper solid line shows where the French stood when the battle of Verdun began on Feb. 21 last, while the lower line indicates the extreme advance of the Germans.

RUMANIANS LOSE THREE MORE TOWNS

Continued from Page 1.

and repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the river. In the Jiul Valley there were violent enemy attacks which made slight progress.

At Tulghes and Bicaz and in the Trotus Valley the situation is unchanged. In the Usui Valley the enemy was driven westward. The fighting continues with violence.

At Oituz we attacked on the whole front. We have captured ten officers, 302 men, and ten machine guns.

In Dobrudja the enemy continued his attacks. Our left wing has been obliged to retire toward Tzara Murat. Constanza has been occupied by the enemy.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The following bulletin was issued by Army General Headquarters today:

Rumanian northeastern front—In the valley of the river Trotus the enemy remains passive. Along the Buseu-Dobrana-Kimpolung line an artillery duel is proceeding. Enemy attacks in the region of Orsova were repelled by our fire.

Dobrudja front—Under pressure of the enemy our troops and the Rumanians retired to the heights north of Constanza and Medjidie, at the same time resisting the enemy's advance. These two points have been occupied by the enemy.

RUMANIAN OFFICIALS IN LONDON OPTIMISTIC

Prediction of New York Times Military Expert Causes Discussion in British Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Considerable interest has been taken here in special circles in a prediction made by the military expert of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the issue of Oct. 8 in regard to the main plan of German operations against Rumania, that the blow which would be most likely to bring about the defeat of Rumania would come from Dobrudja. At that date practically all the European military experts who write in the press held that Germany's "punitive operations" would be pushed chiefly through the Transylvania passes and that in Dobrudja Mackensen would of necessity have to remain on the defensive against the Russian-Rumanian forces, as the Central Powers could scarcely furnish enough men and guns for a great attack on both fronts.

According to Dr. Dillon, in a dispatch published in The Daily Telegraph so recently as the end of last week, this was the view held by the Rumanian General Staff. General Averescu, said Dr. Dillon, was of the opinion that Transylvania was and must be the main theatre of war for Rumania, since only through the Carpathians could the country be invaded. It has been explained from Petrograd that the belief that Bulgaria would not fight either Rumania or Russia was responsible for the early disposition of the Rumanian forces, though it is difficult to reconcile the credence given to that idea in the light of the Russian landings at Saloniki.

Rumanian authorities here in London to whom the representative has spoken express what in some quarters is regarded as astonishing confidence in later developments of the campaign. They take the stoical military attitude that the capture of the Constanza-Cernavoda line is the utmost success the Central Powers can effect against Rumania in this theatre of operations. On the other hand, the fall of Silistria and Tutrakan produced a demand for the recall of troops from Transylvania to defend Dobrudja, and, as Dr. Dillon said, General Averescu fell between two stools, his army being so divided that it had to retreat in Transylvania, and was yet unable to reinforce Dobrudja in time to parry Mackensen's thrusts.

It is believed here in well-informed circles that Germany's ability to put heavy effectives in the field against Rumania is chiefly due to her present opportunity of withdrawing a certain proportion of men and guns from her eastern front.

In view of German reports of negotiations with Russia for a separate peace, special significance is seen in some quarters in the passage in Lord Grey's speech at the Foreign Press Association luncheon, in which he said, speaking of the Allies, "We stand or fall together. The separation of one from the others means the destruction of the one separately and not its safety. For all of us unity is essential, not merely to victory but to our future life and success."

The military expert of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his review of Oct. 8 said:

"The fact that the ex-chief of the German General Staff is in command of the Teutonic forces in Transylvania indicates that these operations may have assumed considerable importance in German eyes. . . . The blow which is to bring destruction, however, is not apt to come from the west through Transylvania. Much more apt is it to come from the east—from Dobrudja.

"The key to all the fighting in Dobrudja, and the only way by which an invasion of Rumania from the east can be made, is the great bridge at Cernavoda. This is what all the fighting means. This is the one and only object of the Teutonic campaign in this section."

French Critics Still Hopeful.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The capture of Constanza by the Teutonic allies, although not unexpected, nevertheless puts a damper on the enthusiasm aroused by the continued progress of the Entente Allies on the front in Picardy.

French commentators do not unduly exaggerate the importance of the achievement of Field Marshal von Mackensen, whose action up to the present time is considered here as a defensive one in shortening his front so as to hold it better if with fewer men. They point out that the only way he could do this is to advance, since, if he fell back, his front would, on the contrary, be lengthened in so far as he succeeded.

These observers say also that if he manages to tie up the Russo-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja by holding a narrow front slightly south of the railroad, he will not be slow to employ his troops thus released to act in direct correlation with the Austro-German army operating in Transylvania, which, they assert, is the essential front from which alone Bucharest can be attacked with any chance of decisive success.

Long before that, it is believed here, Rumania with the help of the Allies will be in a position to turn the tables upon her enemies. French critics assert this belief seemingly is justified by the gallant defense the Rumanians are maintaining in the passes of the Carpathians.

SHOW AMBULANCE AT WORK.

Moving Pictures of Americans in France Seen by Frenchmen.

A special exhibition of motion pictures showing the American Ambulance Field Service at work in France was given yesterday afternoon in the projection room of the Triangle Film Corporation so that Stephen E. Lausanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, and other visiting Frenchmen might see them.

In the audience also were Marcel Knecht, the Marquis de Polignac, Lieutenant Z. Pechkoff of the Franco-American Flying Corps, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Irving Anderson, Henry D. Sleeper, and A. Piatt Andrew.

Grenville Keogh, son of Judge and Mrs. Keogh of New Rochelle, who is home on furlough to recover from wounds received while driving an ambulance, was present and became the hero of the occasion.

TIEUP MENACES CANADA.

Cabinet Appeals for Settlement of the Canadian Pacific Dispute.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 24.—With the movement of troops, munitions, and crops involved in a threatened strike of the trainmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Ministers of the Government assembled today at an emergency Cabinet meeting to deal with the situation. The Government is endeavoring to formulate some plan to avert a tie-up on the system, which extends across the Dominion.

The trainmen have voted that a strike shall begin Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Efforts to bring the men and the company together and to induce the employes to defer action in order to provide time for discussion have failed.

The Cabinet has issued a public appeal to both sides to reach a settlement. This appeal, asserting that the Government regards the situation "as a matter of grave concern" and recognising that the rights of the trainmen and the road are entitled to "every consideration," declares that the rights of the public also must be taken into account. The appeal concludes:

"The Government cannot forget its duty as guardians of those rights. This duty is especially imperative in time of war. Before taking any active step to prevent public disaster the Government appeals once more to the company and the employers that such settlement will be made that will prevent the threatened strike."

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 24.—Preparations were being made here tonight by Canadian Pacific Railway trainmen for a strike. Orders were said to have been given for them to walk out at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Representatives of the unions have been sent to Winnipeg with instructions to concur with the delegates at the convention there, it was said. Trainmen in this district voted in favor of a strike, in the event of the company declining to meet the demands of the Winnipeg meeting.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—Hope of averting a strike of conductors and trainmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who are demanding increases in pay and rearrangement of working hours, was strengthened today by the resumption of negotiations between Brotherhood leaders and officials of the road.

Government officials succeeded in bringing the two sides together for a final attempt to agree on terms and thus prevent the strike, set for tomorrow night.

ADVERTISEMENT.

President Wilson

Will Speak at

Shadow Lawn, N. J.,

on

EMPIRE STATE DAY

Saturday, Oct. 28

Woodrow Wilson Specials will leave at 1 o'clock via Penna. R. R., 7th Ave. and 32nd St., and Hudson Terminal; and by Central R. R. of N. J. at 1 o'clock from W. 23rd St., and 1:30 from Liberty St.

Round Trip Fare - - $1

TIMES OBSERVER IN RUMANIA WITH ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

of their race and their traditions and elicit the admiration even of their captors. Nor have the Rumanians the spirit of the French, while physically they are very much inferior to the Russian prisoners. Both Hungarians and Germans esteem the Rumanians below even the despised Italians.

These prisoner batches were very uneven and contained many fine types of fighters, notably several splendid specimens of officers, but the average was low and the average had no spirit left. The Latin élan had all effervesced and evaporated under the German shell fire, and most of the prisoners with whom I talked said frankly they were well satisfied to have been captured and glad to be alive. The Rumanians who talked freely were not to be accepted at face value, though they were not without interest for the psychologist, obviously saying things calculated to make a hit with their German captors, being actuated, no doubt, by the hope of obtaining preferential treatment. Thus many of them, with suspicious unanimity, volunteered the following information:

"None of us wanted to fight against Germany. Bratiano and Take Jonescu ought to be shot for getting us into war. Our officers are no good. Our officers are cowards. Our officers shoot themselves in the hands and feet so that they can go home and not have to fight. We were told by our officers not to surrender, because the Germans would cut off our hands, and that the Germans also killed their prisoners."

More confidence-inspiring were statements of prisoners that they could not hold out against the terrible German artillery fire and that they themselves had little artillery.

The prisoners were without exception excellently equipped. Their boots were still good and their blue-gray uniforms serviceable. They wear forage caps very like those of the Austrians, only with two peaks, fore and aft. Among them were many peasants, however, wearing undressed moccasins like sandals and orange and black sheepskin caps shaped like fezes.

Considerable amusement among the German officers was elicited by one strapping fellow who proudly wore a silver medal for bravery pinned to his chest, its date showing that it was earned during the last Balkan war, where the Rumanian Army did not fire a shot.

Suggestive was a large number of Rumanian Jews among the prisoners, indicating that a considerable percentage of the Rumanian Army was composed of the persecuted Jews, who do not enjoy equal rights of citizenship. "We have no vote, but are compelled to fight," one of them said to me. Under the circumstances, perhaps the only surprising thing is that the Germans have not taken still more prisoners.

Was Brought Home to Rumanians.

Here in the Kimpolung Pass the Rumanians after their abortive spurt into Transylvania are for the first time draining the real wormwood of war. They are forced from military necessity to bombard and ruin their own towns and villages and otherwise to eat the bitter bread of war in their own homes.

As I passed through Kugar, recently mentioned in official Rumanian communiques as the scene of successful resistance, though actually five kilometers behind the foremost German gun-mouth line, it was still smoking from bombardment by the Rumanians on the day before. Half of the village was wiped out. The church, half shattered, the orthodox church with golden Byzantine turnip-shaped domes, was spared. The inhabitants all fled.

General von Ean, pointing out the smoldering rubbish heaps that had been pretty Rumanesque peasant houses, stuffy whitewashed, sometimes tinted pale blue, green, or yellow, but all with the quaint pillared piazzas characteristic of Rumanian kultur, was moved to philosophize on the madness and folly of civilians. "Rumania and German staff officers politely found time to keep me in touch with the status of the battle and I learned that the lulls that should have heralded the storm, but didn't, were intentional interruptions of the drumfire, designed to give the surviving Rumanians in the front lines a chance to save their lives by quick retreat or surrender, a shrewd psychology that seems to work out in practice and makes the storming of Rumanian positions decidedly less costly to the attackers.

At 1 o'clock the German gunfire was suddenly laid back on the Rumanian reserve positions and rearguard lines of communications.

The Transylvanian Alps now were doubly pandemonious with re-echoed sharp, sweeping gusts of machine gun fire through the sustained sharp crackling rifle fire proceeding from the flank and rear of Susaiul, followed shortly by another storm and squall of rifle and machine gun fire on the other flank of Susaiul. You could follow the progress of the successful infantry storm by the firing. Alternately, slowly, then in sudden spurts it moved behind the mountain and around to the southeast.

At the Generals' Luncheon.

While we were straining our eyes through the glasses to catch sight of the first swarming lines to reach the bare spots on the upper flanks and semibald crest of Susaiul, the Hungarian Excellens sent an orderly officer with an invitation to join him and his staff at their modest battle luncheon, a unique picnic.

The Hungarian General, good natured, florid faced, with a fierce black Magyar mustache, sat sprawling comfortably on the blanket-covered ground with his back to the battle, rubbing his hands and entertaining no doubts as to excitement as to its outcome. The Hungarian staff knocked off work, too, and joined the General for refreshments. On the ground Hungarian orderlies unlimbered sample hampers from two staff pack mules browsing behind this group, distributed china soup plates, cups, saucers, glasses and plated knives, forks and spoons, then passed around a native Hungarian unpronounceable food said to be chopped meat wrapped in cabbage leaves, roasted. This was followed by pastry.

The hospitable Hungarians even invited the German commanding General to join the repast, but that hard-working professional had no interest in life except the progress of the battle for Predeal Pass, and declined with a sad wish having been quite enough for him. While the Hungarians ate with gusto and enjoyed their after-luncheon coffee the German General and his staff stood stolidly with maps outspread and field glasses fixed on Susaiul, intent on their job and undistractible from it.

Then a telephonic report came: "Susaiul is firmly in our hands." Hungarian Honveds had stormed it in twenty-four minutes. Hungarian Excellens boomed his rubbed hands and exclaimed: "Famos!" in a soft Hungarian drawl, while the Hungarian staff officers made no concealment of their delight and drank to the event in Hungarian wine diluted with mineral water. German Excellens and the German staff officers betrayed no signs of human weakness. Stolidly, professionally like hard-headed business men, they at once went into executive session on the battle position and were still engaged in intimate subdued conference when I left them.

The battlefield had grown singularly silent. Fighting was over for the day. The first Hungarian columns were appearing on Mount Susaiul, crawling slowly across its saddle. Stricken Predeal, its big yellow kurhaus riddled by bursting shells and most of the older houses beyond repair, was enjoying a breathing spell from the German mortars. Down in the pass tireless German columns were pressing on to Rumania.

There is still much hard, heart-breaking work to do, much storming of interminable mountains, before those crawling gray columns can pour down hill and swarm over the plain of the promised Rumanian land. But I saw the artillery blasting a distance of a kilometer into Rumania in a day. Call it go on blasting a way through the Transylvanian Alps at the same rate, or better?

Will it win in the race against time, with Winter coming on? The military censor will not permit me to answer any of these questions as tending to throw light on the future military plans.

NORWEGIANS TO OPEN BANK?

Organization Here with $2,500,000 Capital Will Handle Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Arvid Jacobsen, Fritz Olsen, and J. Bjonsen, representatives of Norwegian banking and shipping interests, in interviews printed here today said that the United States soon would see the organization of a Norwegian-American Bank with $2,500,000 capital to handle Norwegian shipping in the Western Hemisphere. One of them said:

"Knut Bachke, Emil Sophus Nahl, and Gustav Kamstrup Hegge of Christiania, with Trygv Barth of Bergen, arrived in New York Sunday with the purpose of establishing this bank, the capital of which is fully paid. The bank will have headquarters in New York, with a branch in San Francisco, and the four have already sent word that they will visit this city."

With the arrival of his party in New York Sunday, Mr. Nahl said:

"This is not a financial commission, nor do we represent any bank or banks, though we are Directors of banks. We are here individually to better financial arrangements between Norway and the United States. There are immense purchases being made in this country that will have to be paid for."

10 MORE SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS

Five Norwegian, One Danish, and Four British Vessels Sent to the Bottom in the War Zone.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The German campaign against merchant vessels continues unabated. According to announcements made today, ten more vessels have been sunk, five of them Norwegian, four British and one Danish. The crews of the lost vessels have been saved. The ships destroyed were:

	Tons.
The Secunda, Norwegian	
The Gronbaug, Norwegian	
The Guss, Norwegian	1,253
The M. Small, Norwegian	1,600
The Benifica, Norwegian	
The Guilberg, Danish	
The Midland, British	4,309
The Clinton, British	4,180
The W. Herbert, British	4,192
The Barbara, British	1,140

In addition to these the Danish schooner Libra has been set afire by a German submarine. The crew escaped.

The Midland, 380 feet long and built in 1913, was owned in London. She was last reported on a voyage from Melbourne to Las Palmas, during which she sailed from Cape Town on Sept. 17. The steamer Cluden was last reported at Karachi, British India, on Sept. 22. The British steamer Barbara was last reported as having sailed from Philadelphia Sept. 6 for Queenstown. There are two Danish steamers named Guldborg, one of 1,599 tons, the other of 123 tons.

Reuter's Stavenger correspondent says that the Norwegian bark Athenian, which has arrived at Egersund, reports that on Sunday she saw four Norwegian steamers set on fire by a German submarine. The Athenian escaped to Egersund and does not dare to put to sea again, says the correspondent.

Norway Calm, Before U-Boat Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—In spite of the reported sinking of thirteen ships by submarines today, the people of Christiania seem to look on the serious situation very calmly. The stock exchange today was steady with rising prices. Five German submarines were reported tonight watching the south coast.

The German note to Norway will not be published in Christiania unless the German Government arranges for its publication in Berlin. The only statement made about the note is that it has not the character of an ultimatum. The Norwegian reply will be given in two days.

OFF THE BRITISH BLACKLIST.

England Lifts the Ban on the Petroleum Products Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The State Department was notified today that the British Government had issued an Order in Council removing the name of the Petroleum Products Company of California from the English statutory blacklist. The name of this company was among those published by the Official Gazette in London on June 12 last as one of the eighty-four firms and corporations in the United States placed on the blacklist under the Trading with the Enemy act.

The matter of the status of this company was taken up with the British authorities, to whom was submitted a statement of its business activities since the beginning of the war, and the removal of its name from the blacklist is regarded as a recognition of the correctness of its position. This company is understood to have had a considerable Australian business which would have been ruined if its name had been left on the blacklist.

No details regarding the removal of the company's name from the blacklist were obtainable tonight from the British Embassy. The only information vouchsafed was that the embassy had been notified that the Government had removed it owing to representations by the American State Department.

The British Government's reply to the American protest against the blacklist is on the way to Washington and will be delivered to the Ambassador. In it things the note will point out that various names have been removed from the blacklist.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Big-Gun Duel on Entire Front—Two Austrian Aeroplanes Downed.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The War Office issued this statement today:

Along the whole front yesterday there were artillery actions. These engagements were particularly intense on the Asiago plateau, in the Sugana valley, and east of the Lagarina region, in the Pasubio and Boite valleys, in the Plava sector of the middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

Taking advantage of the fine weather, the aircraft were active. An enemy aeroplane was shot down by our aviators and fell in flames near Biglia, southeast of Gorizia. Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs over the Cesare Lagoon and the town of the Tagliamento without doing any damage. French aviator belonging to one of our squadrons succeeded in destroying one of the enemy machines.

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At your druggist

BRITAIN MODIFIES TOBACCO EMBARGO

Will Admit Into Holland and Scandinavia Certain American Shipments Made Last Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The British Government today notified the State Department through the British Embassy that it had agreed to remove the restrictions imposed by the tobacco embargo to the extent of permitting to go forward all tobacco for which bona fide contracts were entered into before July 15 last and which were started in rail shipment under through bill of lading before Aug. 31.

It is estimated that under this concession between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of tobacco held in Copenhagen and Rotterdam under importation guarantees will become subject to release, and that a smaller amount which was shipped by rail before Aug. 31, but which has been detained at the Atlantic seaboard, will be permitted to go forward to Scandinavian ports and the Netherlands without restrictions. Because of inadequate warehouse facilities and the dampness and chilliness of the atmosphere, the special brands of tobacco designed solely for use in those countries would have been almost a complete loss unless relief had been given quickly. The tobacco shipped under this concession may be reshipped from Holland and Scandinavian countries into the territory of the Central Powers.

The British embargo against the shipment of tobacco, except as modified by this concession, will remain in force. In announcing the concession the British Embassy said:

"The British authorities regard as most important the provision that the goods must have been shipped on a through bill of lading for land and sea carriage, or under direct ocean bill, before Aug. 31, and they must insist upon its fulfillment."

The State Department adds this statement to the embassy announcement:

"It was at first announced as a concession to the American tobacco interests that tobacco bought and paid for prior to Aug. 4 and shipped prior to Aug. 31 would be allowed to go forward free of the restrictions referred to above. It was found at once that this concession was inadequate to relieve the hardships brought upon the tobacco interests by the sudden imposition of the restrictions named, and the Department of State took up the question with the British Government and has since made every effort possible to secure a more favorable rule. While the points at issue were under discussion a large number of shipments went forward and were detained upon arrival at the various ports at which they respectively arrived.

"Officers of the department express much satisfaction over the concession given."

Denies Plan to Expatriate Poles.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The Petrograd Semi-official News Agency issues a brief statement denying the report published in America, alleging the intention of the Russian Government to colonize 2,000,000 Russian Poles in South America. "This report," says the news agency, "is a pure invention, the Russian Government never dreaming of expatriating Poles, which would be opposed to its own interests."

Chapman Left $500,000 Estate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Victor Emanuel Chapman, the American aviator who was killed in action at Verdun, left an estate of $500,000, Young Chapman was in the French flying corps. John Jay Chapman, the father; a brother, Conrad Chapman, and a half-brother, Chandler Chapman, inherit the estate.

SAYS ADLER SLEW AS PEACE PROTEST

Walling Interprets Assassination of Austrian Premier as a Sign of Desperation.

SURE THE EDITOR IS SANE

Calls Him a Brilliant Political Leader, the Bebel of Austrian Socialists.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

The man who killed Premier Stuergkh of Austria is the leader of the radical and pacifist wing of the Austrian Socialists, the editor of their chief periodical, Der Kampf, one of the most scholarly Socialist publications in the world. He is the son of Victor Adler, the Bebel of the Austrian Party, and is in the full maturity of his manhood.

I knew Adler personally. He is neither insane, nor has he any physical or mental defect that might develop into insanity. On the contrary, he is of splendid physique and has long been recognized by all parties as having one of the best political minds in Austria. There is no more mystery in his deed than in that of Wilhelm Tell; in fact, far less. The mystery has been supplied by Vienna and Berlin. The merest glance at the political situation in Austria will show that his name has every prospect of being handed down as that of one of the great heroes and martyrs of history.

Leader of Austrian Pacifists.

Like Liebknecht in Germany, Friedrich—who is more affectionately known by the younger element of the Austrian Socialist Party as Frits—Adler has been the leader of the anti-war and peace movement in Austria ever since August, 1914. Adler has long shown himself to possess all the courage, intelligence, and self-control of Karl Liebknecht, another son of a famous father. But here the parallel ceases. Liebknecht's career has been confined largely to practical politics, especially in the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag. Frits Adler has become one of the two leading thinkers among the Austrian Socialists, and so has a far larger following. His following is more comparable with that of Haase, Bernstein, and Kautsky in Germany (who control almost half the party) than with that of Liebknecht, whose faction dominates in scarcely half a dozen of the 110 Reichstag districts represented by Socialists.

But why should the responsible spokesmen of such a large political group proceed to the extreme length of political assassination? He explained his act by saying that he demanded the calling of the Austrian Parliament, and that the Premier was the leading opponent of this demand—Adler's idea being clearly that an Austrian Parliament would be more or less favorable to such peace terms as would promise to bring about an early peace.

But there is also a strong demand for an early peace in Germany—doubtless not as strong as in Austria, but still by no means negligible. Yet it is probable that no leading German Socialist—not even Liebknecht—would favor political assassination in that country. Why this desperate method in Austria? The answer is clear and cannot be escaped.

Austria's Autocracy Absolute.

Very few persons outside of Austria sufficiently realize how widely the political condition of that country since the war differs from the condition of all the other great nations, and that it can be compared only with that of Turkey and Bulgaria. Since the war every great power—England, France, Italy, Russia, and Germany—has summoned its Parliament. Even Hungary has done so. Only Austria has reverted to the absolutely autocratic form of Government. She does not dare to face the radical part of the Socialists, the Bohemians, the South Slavs, the Little Russians, and the Italians, who together would compose approximately half of that body. Hence, no matter how bloody or insane the war becomes, no matter how far the country is handed over to the Kaiser, no matter how a deal is finally made by which Austria is made to pay the territorial price of the war while Germany remains intact, the Austrian nation is absolutely powerless, except for political assassination and other covert forms of revolution; for an open mass revolution is also absolutely unthinkable in view of the military régime, the Prussian Army, the scattering of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers among Germans, Turks, and Bulgarians, and the racially divided state of the country.

Many cables have indicated strong peace tendencies in Hungary and Austria, but the most systematic, intelligent, and persistent peace propaganda has been that which Frits Adler and his associates have been able to wage (until recently) in spite of the overwhelming obstacles. As the leader of an absolutely fearless group, he has found several means of expression, and some of the things he has said will convince any reader of his exceptional intelligence.

On Aug. 4, 1914, the German Socialists in the Reichstag astounded the Socialists and pacifists of other countries by voting, by a large majority, to give their financial and moral support to the Kaiser. This action has caused a sea of discussion in all countries. What should the German Socialists have done? I believe that Frits Adler and Karl Kautsky have given the best answer. Adler wrote in Der Kampf:

"If Social Democrats take their point of departure suddenly and directly from the principle 'Deutschland über Alles,' then it does not need the contempt of enemies to disclose their stultification. On the 4th of August the German Reichstag group had to vote on the war credits. Parliamentary votes are not suited for differentiation along the lines of principles. As so often happens, there were united in this vote a whole group of meanings. A 'yes' might be interpreted as an approval of the politics of the ruling class. A 'no' might be pointed out as damaging the power of military resistance of Germany. The Social Democrats could take upon themselves neither the responsibility for the politics of the ruling class nor for its failures.

"At least we think that the Reichstag group had the opportunity to clarify the nature of this war to a far higher degree than they did. They could have demanded a public and clear answer from the Government to the following question: 'Is the Government prepared solemnly to declare that for it also this war is solely a war of defense, that even in the case of victory it will renounce all conquests of foreign-speaking territory?' Everybody knows that the German Government would not have been able to concede this declaration, that it would forthwith have renounced the votes of the Social Democrats."

Adler later fearlessly confronted an even more delicate question. Would the German people gain by a German defeat in the war? And his answer was favorably quoted by Vorwärts, the official daily organ of the German Socialist Party, (though controlled by the minority.)

Adler began with a quotation from August Bebel's "Memoirs," written only a few years ago, as follows:

"'My view is that defeat in war is rather advantageous than disadvantageous to a people in our unfree condition. Victories make a Government that stands opposed to a people arrogant and exacting. Defeats compel them to approach the people and to win their sympathy. This is taught in the case of Prussia of the War of 1806-7, in the case of Austria by the War of 1866, in the case of France by the War of 1870, and by the defeat of Russia in the war with Japan in 1904. History shows that when the Prussian people, with great sacrifice of life and property, overthrew the foreign rule of Napoleon and rescued the ruling dynasty, the former forgot all its beautiful promises which in its hour of danger it gave to the people. Only after a long period of reaction did the year 1848 arrive, when the people were able to conquer what had been withheld from them for generations.

"'If Prussia had been defeated in 1866, Bismarck's Ministry and the rule of the aristocracy, which weighs like a nightmare upon Germany to this day, would have been swept away.'"

Bebel never wrote the enormously important statement, which was made about 1910, within three years of his death, nor does Adler or Vorwärts deny its truth; but Adler says that Bebel spoke only 'of the objective effect of war, and not of the position that the party takes in war." In other words, it may be—as Bebel and so many German Socialists have declared—that victory in war is an evil for the people and that defeat alone will lead to democratic government. But in spite of their knowledge of the certain gain for survivors and descendants, the people to a great extent cannot bring themselves to desire defeat or to consent to the colossal sacrifice it involves. Their defeat may be the only hope for the existing democracies of other countries as well as their own, and yet the Russian and German Socialists, as Adler says, cannot bring themselves to desire it, will not lift a finger to hasten it, or fail to do everything in their power to prevent it.

Adler for the Status Quo Ante.

Finally, an important article of Adler's published last April will show that he has a well-defined and intelligible peace policy, whether we agree with it or not. He begins with a generalization that explains the motive of his assassination of Stuergkh. He did not hope to bring the war to an end or to cause a revolution, but he did hope to force the Government to pay some attention to public opinion. He says: "By the use of revolutionary force it is neither possible to prevent a war from beginning nor to bring it to an early end." But he believes that the Socialists can agitate for an early peace on just terms to the enemy, and thus hasten its coming.

Adler then takes up the historic Reichstag session of April 5 and 6, when Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg threw off the mask of defensive war and (without losing the support of the majority Socialists) boldly declared for various forms of annexation, east, south, and west. Adler first quotes the Chancellor's words on that historic occasion:

"We were drawn into the conflict in self-defense. But what was before exists no longer. Such catastrophes, history shows, never result in the restoration of the status quo ante. After the war there will be another Belgium."

Adler comments on this speech as follows:

"Bethmann Hollweg spoke entirely correctly, from his standpoint. Since the time appears opportune he has now confessed a part of the objects of the war. The Socialist minority believed from the beginning that the day would come when he would speak like this, and that he would finally be forced to avow the Government's purpose to annex conquered territories."

Adler's peace program, the restoration of the status quo ante, would force the people of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Armenia, the Trentino, Austrian Rumania, &c., to remain under a hated foreign domination. Yet he is right in thinking that it is the sole hope of a very early end of the war—and this view was that of the ultra-pacifist Socialists of various countries who composed the well-known Zimmerwald conference last year. But Adler brings out an additional reason for supporting this program. For it is the only one that corresponds to the traditional Socialist position that only defensive wars are to have Socialist support. As Adler says: "The status quo ante has the advantage that it is the object of defense; nobody can deny that it is the sole object that can give any meaning whatever to the very idea of defense."

There is practically no chance that the war will be ended as Adler hopes, by a return to the status quo ante. Moreover, such a result would be undesirable from the standpoint, both of the freedom of subject races and of future world peace. A greater Socialist than Adler, namely, Karl Kautsky, has pointed out since the war that a decisive victory of one side or the other is desirable from the pacifist standpoint, since steps in the direction of disarmament may then be forced on the defeated, and these steps may in turn justify a movement in the same direction among the winning nations.

But the only decisive defeat that is now possible is that of Germany and Austria—an outcome that Kautsky does not dare to face any more than Adler, as has been shown by my second quotation.

Adler, then, had chosen the only peace hope, or peace terms, that any prominent German or Austrian has yet dared to face. None are willing to accept either the probability of German defeat or its desirability from the pacifist standpoint in spite of their own previous statements to the contrary.

Far from being the act of a fanatic or madman, then, the deed of Adler is the strongest kind of evidence of the desperate state of mind of the Teutonic pacifists now before the alternative of the acceptance of defeat.

JUSTIFIES ADLER'S ACT.

New Yorker Volkszeitung Says His Victim Deserved His Fate.

While censored dispatches from Vienna and Berlin lay great stress upon the alleged fact that the assassination of the Austrian Premier has caused a thrill of horror to convulse the entire nation, and that even the Socialists are severely condemning the act of Dr. Friedrich Adler, Socialist papers in this country point out that Count Stuergkh was one of the pillars of reaction in Austria, and that his death is not likely to lead to any wholesale shedding of tears by lovers of liberty in any part of the world. The New Yorker Volkszeitung, the organ of the German-speaking Socialists of the United States, said editorially yesterday:

"And there is yet another point which shows that this gentleman only received that which he had earned.

"Herr Stuergkh was one of the conspirators who have upon their consciences the present war in Europe, with its millions of victims. He was a member of that Austrian Cabinet which, in July, 1914, sent the ultimatum to Serbia that formed the introduction to the present war. As one of the murderers of millions, it was only his just due that he should now pay with his life for the conditions that he had helped create through his part in bringing about this war.

"Stuergkh was the soul of the reaction in Austria. It was he who prevented the people's representatives from assembling in these serious times in order to be able to have a word in the conduct of the war. Even in Russia, the Duma has had something to say in these times of war. In Austria the Reichsrat has not held a single session since the outbreak of the war, and a great number of the bourgeois Deputies themselves have found this condition so disgraceful that they have formed a special organization for the purpose of forcing the reconvening of the Reichsrat through the threat of resigning their seats. But so far this has been in vain. Herr Stuergkh would not. And it was this same Stuergkh who maintained the censorship in Austria and who knew how to foil every attempt to do away with this shameful institution.

"Who knows if we ever shall learn if the political assassin was crazy or if he accomplished the deed with a clear head? But one thing we do know, and that is that in Austria tens of thousands agree with him, and that hundreds of thousands will understand him. The times in which we are living will bring forth still more frightful things than this assassination."

SOCIALISTS MOURN STUERGKH.

Spokesman at Vienna Memorial Service Disowns the Assassin.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A service in memory of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, who was assassinated last week, was held in the Austrian Parliament Building in Vienna today. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. J. Sylvester, eulogized the late Premier for his loyalty and energy. He was followed by Dr. E. Pernerstorfer, Vice President of the Chamber, who said in the name of the Socialist Party:

"We always considered the late Prime Minister as our political antagonist, but the principles and traditions of the Socialists are opposed to deeds of terrorism. We disapprove the assassin's deed from a political standpoint, and express the deepest and most sincere regret at the tragic fate of the man who, whatever may said as to his policies, worked for his country with unswerving zeal in accordance with his convictions. We express deep sympathy with his family and all who were near him."

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst has resumed the office of the Austrian Minister of the Interior, says a Vienna dispatch forwarded by Reuter's via Amsterdam.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company forwarded from Rome early today, said that Prince Hohenlohe had been appointed to succeed the late Count Stuergkh as Prime Minister of Austria. He was formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior.

SERBS STORM TRENCHES.

Take the Offensive After Repelling Bulgar-German Attacks.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Serbian troops operating in the Cerna region, after foiling with gunfire counterattacks launched by Bulgarian and German troops, took the offensive and captured several trenches, according to the communication issued today by French Army Headquarters at Paris, which says:

On the Struma front there was nothing to report. A rise in the river prevented any movement of troops.

In the region of Lake Doiran there was great artillery activity on both sides. The British captured an enemy trench in the region of Machukovo, taking about twenty prisoners, all Germans.

In the bend of the River Cerna Germans and Bulgarians delivered fresh counterattacks, which were smashed by the Serbian artillery. Our allies, attacking in turn, carried several enemy trenches on a front of 800 yards and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. Some fifty prisoners remained in their hands.

On our left wing bad weather, which rendered the ground sodden, interfered with operations.

The British official statement reads:

Struma Front—There was no change. The river still is two feet above normal.

Doiran Front—During the night of Oct. 22-23, after artillery bombardment a successful raid was carried out on enemy trenches northeast of Machukovo. The enemy made stubborn resistance and was beaten back with loss. Eighteen German prisoners were captured and forty killed were found in the trenches. Our losses were slight.

The Serbian official statement follows:

On Oct. 9, Russian calendar, (Oct. 21,) German and Bulgarian troops fiercely attacked the Serbian Vardar Division without any success the whole day. On the other hand, our First Army advanced on its whole length and took the first Bulgarian trenches and a trench mortar.

On the night of Oct. 9-10, (Oct. 21-22,) severe fighting took place between our Vardar Division and Bulgarians north of Velyeselo village which ended in our favor.

On Oct. 10, (Oct. 22,) our First Army took one machine gun and fifty Bulgarians.

TO FIGHT ARMIES OF BOYS.

War's Pace Is Too Fast for the Older Men.

LONDON, Oct. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the Entente Allies will be facing boys of 17 in the German Army.

General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces, is said to have objected to the sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from 18 to 25 years old. After the latter year it is said the fighting value of the human unit shows a rapid and steady decline.

The good soldier of today, it seems, must be of the age which excels in the more strenuous athletic games—the football player type. The older men have their place, but, generally speaking, it is said now to be in "the army behind the army"—the men back of the line, in the supply and transport divisions, where the strain is not so great. These older men are too susceptible to trench diseases to be of great use on the firing line.

England already is registering boys born in 1899, preparatory to calling them up when they attain their eighteenth year.

AMERICAN SHIPS RELEASED.

The R. W. Clark and the Maryland Permitted to Sail with Their Fish.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The American fishing schooners Richard W. Clark and Maryland have been released. They will be permitted to proceed to their destination with their catches.

The Maryland of Philadelphia was taken into Lerwick in September, having been sent there from the fishing grounds off Iceland. The Richard W. Clark of New Bedford, Mass., was sent to Grimsby from the Iceland fishing grounds earlier this month. The detention of these and several other American fishing vessels is in connection with the efforts of the Entente Allies to prevent fish from reaching the Central Powers.

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PROMOTES FRENCH FARMING

Commission Appointed to Develop the Use of Machinery.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The French Government today officially designated a commission for developing the use of agricultural machinery among the farmers of France. In the memorandum addressed to President Poincaré, upon which the official action was based, Jules Méline, the Minister of Agriculture, says:

"The employment of perfected machinery is not new in agriculture. Its use had already been begun before the war in the higher phases of farming, but it was still the object of instinctive distrust in the more remote regions of rural life, where it was considered as a costly luxury, good for the rich."

This feeling, the Ministerial memorandum adds, has been thoroughly modified by the present lack of labor throughout France, all eyes now turning toward the marvelous mechanisms which work with a hundred times the power of a man. M. Méline develops this idea in three columns of the Journal Officiel, and calculates that for the invaded and devastated districts of France alone there will be needed 2,000 motor tractors, in addition to the 200 already available; 110,000 plows, 50,000 harrows, 22,000 planters, and 15,000 reapers.

The Chairman of the commission is Senator Viger, and among his thirty associates are men bearing many of the most notable names of France connected with the farming, automobile, and railroad interests, including Fernand David, Andre Lebon, and Elwin Téry.

REPORT ARABS PUT DOWN.

Turks Say They Were Routed in a Battle Near Medina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23, (by Wireless from Berlin to Sayville, Oct. 24.)—The suppression by Turkish troops early this month of a rebellion near the Arabian holy city of Medina, which contains the tomb of Mohammed, was reported in an official statement issued today by the Turkish War Department. The text reads:

"Detachments of our troops detailed to suppress the rebellion near Bir Ruha fitul, three and a half miles southwest of Medina, defeated the rebels in an engagement on Oct. 6. The rebels fled toward the sea, leaving behind several prisoners."

FIGHT OVER CONSCRIPTION.

Referendum in Australia Oct. 28 to Settle Bitter Contest.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Australian Commonwealth is now in the throes of a campaign brought on a few weeks ago by the decision of the Hughes Government to submit the question of compulsory military service to a referendum to be held Oct. 28.

The enlistment situation shows that 103,000 reinforcements have been voluntarily enrolled, additional reinforcements needed up to July 1 next year are 100,000, and 125,000 men are available, who are "fit, single, and without dependents."

The Government's plan is that voluntary recruitment is to be continued; the deficiency to be made up by conscription; men to be called up month by month as required; no compulsory calling up of men under 21 years of age; absolute exemptions otherwise: (1) Only sons; (2) single men who are the sole support of dependents; (3) in families which have already furnished volunteers no calling up of the remaining members up to one-half; the constitution of nonmilitary tribunals to hear appeals for exemption.

The Labor Party, of which Mr. Hughes was a founder, is split into two factions over the issue. He with most of the Federal Labor Party (that is those members in the Commonwealth Parliament) and some members of the State Labor Governments of New South Wales and South Australia, advocate conscription, and are bitterly opposed by several members of the Federal Party, powerful trade unionists' bodies in Melbourne and Sydney, and Laborite politicians in several State governments.

Mr. Hughes has been expelled from the Political Labor League of New South Wales, but he refuses to recognize the action. Other leading Laborites are under almost as severe a ban. But Mr. Hughes has the backing of his ordinarily determined political antagonists, the Liberals.

In a manifesto appealing to the electorate to vote "Yes" on the referendum, Mr. Hughes quoted President Lincoln's defense of the draft at the height of the civil war, and added: "As it was in the Northern States in Lincoln's time, so it is with us today. Like them we fight in the cause of liberty. Voluntaryism has failed us as it failed them. And we like them—unless we confess ourselves degenerate—must tread the path they trod, along which they strode resistlessly to victory."

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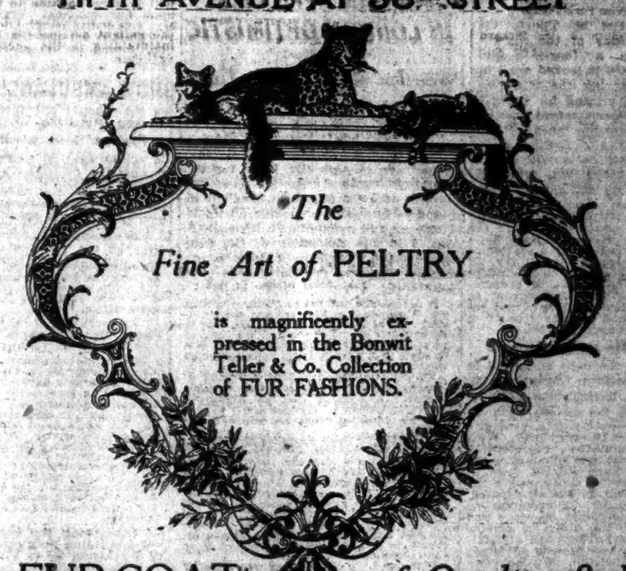

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Full flare, 40 inch long models, with natural skunk collar.

Hudson Seal Coats 125.00
Loose, plain 45 inch long model, made from choice selected pelts.

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats 150.00
Six inch border and sailor collar of Skunk. Full flare, 45 inch long model.

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats 185.00
Border, collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk, full ripple flare, 45 inch long model.

Model Hudson Seal Coats 245.00
Reproductions of Paris model coats in belted and flare types. Novel treatments of collars and cuffs in contrasting fur.

Bordered Mole Coats 295.00
Deep border, huge collar and cuffs of taupe wolf. Flare model, 45 inches long, of selected Scotch mole pelts.

Luxurious Fur Capes, Wraps & Mantles
550.00 to 1650.00
Of Ermine, Mole, Broadtail, Baby Caracul, Mink and Kolinsky.

Chic and Exclusive Models In Novelty

CAPES, SCARFS and STOLES

Mole Cape Collars,	29.50	35.00
Hudson Seal Cape Collars,	22.50	29.50
Mole Stoles,	45.00	85.00
Hudson Seal Stoles,	32.50	48.50
Natural Skunk Scarfs,	25.00	48.50
Taupe Fox Scarfs,	29.50	35.00
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	12.50	16.50
Kolinsky Stoles,	110.00 to	165.00
Hudson Bay Sable Stoles,	110.00 to	550.00

BARREL and CANTEEN MUFFS

Mole Muffs,	29.50	32.50
Hudson Seal Muffs,	16.50	22.50
Natural Skunk Muffs,	16.50	25.00
Taupe Fox Muffs,	32.50	39.50
Kolinsky Muffs,	35.00	48.50
Raccoon Muffs,	12.50	16.50
Beaver Muffs,	12.50	19.50
Black Fox Muffs,	16.50	22.50
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	69.00 to	150.00

The Strenuous Life

Thousands of steps that youngster has taken this day! Skipping—Jumping—Running—Never still—always on the go. Makes good, healthy youngsters, this active outdoor stuff.—But pretty rough on the youngsters' clothes and your purse. Start saving on shoes by buying our

Famous School and Play Shoe "Style 337"

Light—Flexible—but tough as nails. Built to withstand the hard knocks and abuse that an outdoor child gives his shoes.

Made on our Famous Orpic Last. Laced model.

8 to 10½ . . 2.75
11 to 2 . . . 3.35

Black or Tan Calf.

Fully Guaranteed by

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

ESTABLISHED 1879

"You'll never pay more at Best's"

"I've Great Luck With Metric"

THAT'S the tickled customer's way of putting it, though luck has precious little to do with it. A *Metric Shirt* can't help giving service in wear and satisfaction in wearing, any more than an apple can help being round.

Picked - and - probed fabrics; extraordinarily good taste in patterns; fast dyes; the best possible workmanship; custom-careful attention to finish—no luck about that.

"*Bzweave*" (White Oxford Basketweave) is a walloping value at $1.50.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Woolen Prices are High!
Woolen Selections are Low—But

Saks Suits this Fall Don't Show It!

Our values are unchanged and our selections are a revelation of variety

¶ The tendency in all clothing values this season is DOWNWARD. The record prices for woolens sufficiently indicate that. And the situation is aggravated particularly in those stores which are merely distributors and not makers of the clothes they sell. Saks', on the other hand, thanks to enjoying a free hand and actually purchasing their own fabrics in the open market, are always in the position of "A Favored Nation." And we certainly have used that "Favored Nation" clause to advantage this season!

From $17.50 to $50

There is nothing in New York to compare with the range of the Saks Selections!

¶ Blues, browns, grays, greens, plums, solid and self-contained, or serving as a background for an infinite variety of treatment; and a galaxy of finely woven mixture effects that are the smartest things ever loomed, and about the scarcest.

¶ Mostly soft finish fabrics, that tailor beautifully, provided they are tailored well; cut in a great diversity of models, showing new angles in pockets, lapels, and vests, and offering all the elegancies of custom tailoring without the cost.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

HUGHES SCORNS UNAMERICAN VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

cheered for two minutes by a crowd of 3,000. A man in the gallery shouted: "Come on, Charley, give it to them now."

Mr. Hughes spoke there of his stand for a policy that would secure with Russia as with other countries a treaty that would recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind.

He charged also that the Democrats had not reduced the high cost of living, and a man shouted: "They made it higher." This was followed by cheering and laughter, and Mr. Hughes said: "That's it. It is not how simply the man next to living, but as the gentleman remarked, it is the higher cost of living that we are dealing with tonight.

"We are in a dream in America," he said, from which the country would awake after the European war if it did not provide for its protection.

How Not to Do It.

There was an interruption: "How about Mexico, Charlie?" and Mr. Hughes turned to that subject.

"Well Mexico furnished a striking example of how not to do it," he replied. "It illustrates in the first place the preposterous character of the suggestion that the policy of the Administration is a policy of peace. Did Vera Cruz represent peace?

"It is said that a vote for me is a vote for war. A vote for me is a vote for the maintenance of American rights. It is a vote for peace of an honorable character. Our friend's interruption also suggests the departure of this Administration from a time-honored policy of giving full protection to American citizens, a policy which was especially pledged in the platform upon which the Democratic party secured power."

Speaking of the course he would pursue if elected in building up and preparing the country to meet conditions after the war, he said:

"The two watchwords of the future of this great country are co-operation and efficiency. Not slipshod work, not unnecessarily unstandardized work, but work with the most competent organization, with friction reduced to a minimum under laws that are not vague, but sensible; not two-faced, meaning one thing to one class and that to another class, but direct and straightforward."

At the Star Casino and at Hunts Point Casino Mr. Hughes spoke for the Congressional candidates and for the re-election of Governor Whitman and others on the State ticket. At the latter meeting, Mr. Hughes, referring to his terms as Governor, said:

"As I was then, so now, and my desire is to serve in my public life to do what can be done to develop prosperity and safeguard the country."

For Exclusion from Russia.

Mr. Hughes spoke of the treaty relations with Russia in a section where the Jewish population is large and his remarks were received with great applause. Louis Marshall presided at the meeting. In part Mr. Hughes said:

"The right of expatriation has been declared by Congress to be a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I believe that that right should be recognized in the treaty with Russia, and that provision should be made which will prevent, as the Republican party declares, any discrimination between American citizens, whether native or foreign born, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance.

"We are devoted in this country to the principle of civil and religious liberty and we cannot recognize any discrimination based on race or religion here or abroad. The Republican Party also renews the pledge to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted. Now, we have inherited liberties from those who fled from religious and political persecution and we treasure the principles which they established when they founded their Government. We welcome those who seek the opportunities of American freedom. We want them to understand the privilege, and we want them to understand the responsibility.

"I wish to see every possible means for Americanization adopted. We have not considered with sufficient care the needs and exigencies of those who seek our shores. It was my privilege when invested with Executive responsibility in this State to appoint a commission, of which, if I am not mistaken, your honored Chairman was made the head, for the consideration of the problems connected with those who come to our shores. Let me never forget that Americanism is of the spirit and not of the flesh. It is not a matter of race; it is not a matter of creed. It is a matter of love of the principles of our country. If it is a country that is worth fighting for it is a country that is worth preserving. It cannot be preserved except as the home of the brave. It will not remain long the land of the free if it ceases to be the home of the brave.

For World-wide Race Freedom.

"I also join in the hope expressed in the Republican platform for the coming of peace and the lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations, with the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land. With our composite population, representing every race and clime, our sympathies are very broad. We have learned here to co-operate in peaceful unity under the institutions of liberty. We are devoted. We want this to be an exemplar to mankind of the possibility of peace and good will through the union of diverse stocks. We desire brotherhood and fellowship to be the watchwords of future international relationship. We look forward to a time of peace made lasting by intelligent international organization for the purpose of promoting peace. We want oppression by reason of race and religious faith to stop throughout the world."

The Hunt's Point Palace was so crowded two hours before the candidate arrived that the police closed the doors. None but persons wearing Hughes buttons were admitted to the hall, and there was no heckling.

Though the audience cheered vigorously for Mr. Hughes, it was only lukewarm to the occasional references made to Governor Whitman, and after Mr. Hughes had gone and State Treasurer Wells was speaking, hisses were heard in the gallery when Whitman's name was mentioned.

Mr. Hughes returned to the Hotel Astor after the Bronx meeting. He will make an address this evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and will start tomorrow morning on his last tour, which will carry him into the New England States, upper New York, and Ohio and Indiana.

O'LEARY HOPED TO CURB GOVERNMENT

Third Article on Conference Minutes Issued by Democrats Tells of His Statement.

FOR A PERMANENT SOCIETY

O'Leary Quoted as Saying Such a Body Would Be More Potent Than Any Administration.

The third article issued by the Democratic National Committee, based on the alleged minutes of the "American Independence Conference," of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a leading spirit and with whom Charles B. Hughes conferred, was issued last night. It follows:

"Confidential committee reports of the 'American Independence Conference' made public today by the Democratic National Committee reveal in detail the secret purposes, plans, and scope of the racial, political organization promoted by Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associate propagandists.

"Following the original disclosures which inseparably linked the present activities of this organization to both Candidate Hughes and his Republican campaign managers—facts now conceded by public admissions of both Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox—today's developments have a deep and national significance.

"The facts concerning the real character and aims of the O'Leary organization, which has been masking its operations under the title of the 'American Independence Conference,' are taken from official records of the O'Leary organization. They constitute the third installment of the series of statements upon the present activities and future purposes of the secret body made public by the Democratic National Committee. The official records disclose:

1. The purely racial and secret purpose of the organization as a weapon of vengeance and force against Anglo-Saxon influence in America, as revealed in the official report of the Committee on Plans.

2. The striking emphasis upon the permanency of the so-called 'American Independence Conference' and its avowed purpose of dominating American elections, not only in this Presidential campaign, but as pointedly proclaimed in all future elections.

3. The alliance and co-operation between the 'American Independence Conference' and the 'American Embargo Conference,' thereby disproving the claim that the 'American Independence Conference' is purely a patriotic body.

4. The present and future members are enjoined to attest their oath of allegiance to the organization "to our children and their children's children"—the oath of the Hun.

5. The law requiring publicity of campaign contributions and disbursements.

"Before considering in detail the subjects above enumerated, attention is directed to an extraordinary declaration of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his fellow propagandists by which in effect they undertake to place their secret organization above the power of the Government. The confidential report of the Committee on Plans containing this amazing statement:

This committee is confident that this national organization can, by making the necessary efforts, soon weld these local leaders into an organization that will make Senator Husting elaborate his declaration that "the Government, with its powerful means, could not accomplish what this organization has done."

"Attention is also directed to the following general statements contained in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization:

Should the general result of the election not be favorable this committee believes that there will be an inclination on the part of some to abandon all effort to make the victory the first of a continual series.

On the other hand, if the election should bring a general disappointment this committee fears there will be a general tendency on the part of our common people to allow themselves to be overcome by discouragement and it will be at this time that this organization can prove its wonderful value by arousing the discouraged masses and leading them this with a first defeat we have just begun to fight.

The Macdonald Letter.

"The Democratic National Committee points to the letter of Will R. Macdonald, dated Oct. 11, 1916, for illuminating details of the personal conference with Candidate Hughes, the demand made upon the candidate, and Mr. Hughes's full compliance with such demands in the estimation of the propagandists, as well as details of the conference with Mr. Hughes's campaign managers. The letter states in part:

It is possible for me to notify you that our organization was accorded the same consideration as has been given to Mr. George Perkins and his followers; and Mr. Hughes very gladly listened to our request that he state just how he stood upon American issues.

Mr. Hughes was told that the bulk of the people did not consider Mr. Wilson's foreign policy to be the best thing for American interests. He was asked to outline his ideas of what he would do as President.

In answering these questions Mr. Hughes declared that he was perfectly willing to tell all the world just how good an American he was, and he was perfectly willing to state his position on any specific instance that might be brought up. He declared that he had no reason to conceal where he stood on the question of mail outrages, and then, to show the people just exactly how he felt, he made his speech in Philadelphia and touched upon these questions.

This speech by Mr. Hughes was perfectly satisfactory to all of our leaders in the East, North, West, and South. His speech should satisfy every one that in this election we will secure the service of a real American President, and from this time on it is to be understood that organization leaders will instruct all of their position leaders and others to do all that is possible to bring about the election of Mr. Hughes.

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What follows is a report of the results accomplished by the delegation that left our Chicago conference to confer with certain Republican leaders.

"It now appears that, in addition to the consultations held in Chicago by Daniel F. Cohalan, as spokesman for the O'Leary organization, Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee personally conferred in New York with Macdonald and Frank Seiberlich of Boston, another member of the special committee headed by O'Leary which presented the demands of the organization to Mr. Hughes.

Chairman Willcox has made this public admission concerning these conferences:

I think that Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Seiberlich did call at Republican National Headquarters.

"Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee summed up the facts today as follows:

Chairman Willcox is making a spectacular attempt to becloud the issue, but the American public has too much horse sense to be easily deceived in a matter of this kind. The cold facts are that Candidate Hughes received a committee from the American Independence Conference, headed by Jeremiah A. O'Leary; that what he said to them caused the committee to go away satisfied and that their report was so gratifying to at least one member of the conference that he moved the O'Leary organization begin work at once for the Republican ticket without doing any further; that a committee, headed by Daniel F. Cohalan, who evidently had found experience a bitter teacher, called upon members of the Republican National Committee at Chicago on Sept. 30 and brought back such a favorable report that Cohalan received a vote of thanks from the conference that it was then decided that the members should return to their home States to inaugurate an aggressive campaign in behalf of the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes, and they did so; and that following the exposure of the American Independence conference yesterday a statement from Frank Seiberlich of Boston, a member of the committee headed by Jeremiah A. O'Leary that conferred with Candidate Hughes, was given out by William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Furthermore, when Jeremiah A. O'Leary dared to insult President Wilson and the President's telegram in reply brought forth insult to public attention, and while all of the subsequent exposure of the vicious propaganda of the disloyalists was filling the public press, Candidate Hughes and Chairman Willcox remained silent on this great issue.

That is what is going to impress every patriotic American, regardless of party affiliation, and it constitutes an indictment against Mr. Hughes that will be passed upon by a jury of his fellow-Americans on Nov. 7.

So far as the Democratic National Committee is concerned, it gives me pleasure to say that, of course, we maintain a Foreign Language Bureau, as has every National Committee, and that we send out literature in all the languages of Americans of native and foreign birth. Of course, we send literature in the German language, if we did not we would be delinquent under the title of "American Independence Conference," are taken from official records of the O'Leary organization. They constitute the third installment of the series of statements upon the present activities and future purposes of the secret body made public by the Democratic National Committee. The official records disclose:

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Racial Secret Character of Organization.

"It will be recalled that the statement read by the O'Leary Special Committee to Candidate Hughes at the secret conference held at the Hotel Astor in New York City during the middle of September, was distinctly antagonistic to President Wilson's foreign policy in spirit and language. The confidential reports of the Committees on Plans and Permanent Organization abound in denunciation of what is characterized as Anglo-Saxon propaganda in this country.

"The fundamental and primary purpose of the 'American Independence Conference' is set forth in the opening paragraph of the report of its Committee on Permanent Organization is as follows:

Bringing into the new organization and uniting for continual work all real American citizens and organizations, who are feeling now or may feel in the future the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon propaganda designed to wrest forever from them their heritage of citizenship and to make them the United States is to continue the greatest of the republics of the world.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization concludes as follows:

The committee need not point out that the ultimate success will be with us, for we are all confident that God and Right are on our side, and this committee is certain that this gathering has faith in its Executive Committee, in its leaders and fighting leader, and that it will adopt these suggestions, recommendations, and the completed report and authorize and instruct the Executive Committee to begin this wonderful and necessary work without delay.

Permanency of Organization to Dominate American Elections.

"The confidential reports of both the Committee on Plans and the Committee on Permanent Organization also emphasize the great importance of organizing on a permanent basis. They further disclose as the paramount design of the O'Leary aggregation the attempted control not only of the present Presidential and Congressional contests, but the attempted domination of American elections in the future.

"These purposes are manifested again and again in the reports of these two committees. For example, the opening paragraph of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization states:

The committee, feeling deeply the importance of the work that is being successfully launched at this time, believes it is its solemn duty to point out to the members of this National Campaign Committee the grave necessity of taking proper steps at once to assure the permanency of this organization.

"The report of the Committee on Plans boldly sets forth the design of the organization as follows:

The committee feels that it should leave its main topic for a moment to point out what is perhaps known to all—namely that this time an organization should be formed that will be lasting, so far as an organization, national in character, is needed to resist the Anglo-Saxon efforts to secure control of this country. This election should be looked upon as the first hard skirmish of a great battle that is to come.

A powerful organization is necessary so that the steps which we may win at this coming election will not be wasted and will be the first steps to our real end—the making of this country into a real and efficient American.

"Concerning the organization's present and future political plans, the report of the Committee on Plans says:

There are two immediate objects to receive the support, both active and financial, of the members of the organization.

The first is the work in the Presidential campaign.

The second is the campaign that must be pushed without delay to bring about the election of real American Congressmen.

"From the same report is the following extract, which obviously was not intended for public perusal:

The active Campaign Committee must, and fortunately already is, preparing a review of the Congressional districts of the country for the purpose of securing data on which candidates for Congress should be supported, which ones must have support of our national organization—including financial aid, speakers, &c.—and which ones will be able to win elections if our branches established in their districts give them the proper kind of support.

"The following extract, also from the report of the Committee on Plans, sheds further light upon the secret character of O'Leary organization:

The steps to set for us to accomplish things. The men are waiting for instructions.

"The report of the Committee on Plans also contains these references to its avowed purpose to dominate American elections:

In closing this report the committee again begs the liberty to call attention to the fact that the plans have been made for the effort to bring about the election of the right kind of Congressmen, and that if any hope of success is to be expected these plans must be put into operation without any further delay.

The framework of this political machine is ready. It remains for our national leaders, the members of this committee, and the public-spirited men of real American spirit to decide whether the framework is to remain as it is or be clothed and the machine put into immediate action.

Alliance with American Embargo Conference.

"The report of the Committee on Plans, heretofore referred to, deals directly with this subject, as follows:

The American Embargo Conference has a skeleton organization at the present time made up whose membership is 5,000 branch organizations. The active campaign committee must immediately get in touch with the officers of these branches, must by letter or personal interview arouse them to the fact that what is being done, and must enroll all of them as active workers in this last campaign.

The American Embargo Conference has a large following, but it must be remembered that these followers signed their names in a flurry to do all work possible to help defeat Wilson and to join in all efforts to bring about peace.

Since these pledges were signed the work of the men who started with the conference has broadened, as you all know. It will be necessary to let our followers know of this so that they can keep pace with us, and to do this means that this organization must at once circularize its policy list, committeemen and other local leaders and provide them with the information that will make it possible for them to spread the information through their districts and like up all of our followers.

Binding Oath of Members.

"That members of the O'Leary organization regard their undertaking with grave seriousness is indicated by the following exhortation contained in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization:

The committee believes and recommends to this National Committee that, while earnest, great, and serious steps are being taken in remedy conditions, the delegates present shall renew their pledge to the future and shall today underline its Executive Committee, headed by Carl E. Schmidt, its Chairman, to seriously deliberate and frame some plan by means of which we may hold together all of the members and future members of this organization, so that they, their children, and even their children's children, may have no dread of any future domination of these free and liberty-loving people by the British Empire, whose statesmen, diplomats, and hired propagandists are now threatening the peace, freedom, happiness, and prosperity of this country.

The Law.

"The exposure of the activities of the 'American Independence Conference' has brought Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates face to face with the necessity of 'opening their books' under the Federal statute requiring publicity of campaign contributions.

"The official records plainly show that this organization is within the provisions of the Federal statute, and its promoters have summoned to New York City for a hasty conference Will R. Macdonald and others, who, before the Democratic exposure, were quietly arranging for a meeting of the body at Milwaukee to be held tomorrow night.

"Under Chapter 392, United States Statutes at Large, (with amendments,) providing for publicity of contributions, the last day upon which the O'Leary organization may comply with its provisions is Saturday, Oct. 28. This law is explicit in its definition of the character of political committees to which it is applicable.

"Under Section 2 of the Federal law, the 'American Independence Conference' therefore will be required to file a detailed and exact account of all moneys received, the sources thereof, and how disbursed."

COHALAN SILENT ON CHARGES.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Won't Talk Either.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan made no reply yesterday to the charges that he was active in the work of the "American Independence Conference," with which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is connected. It was stated that Justice Cohalan might issue a statement during the evening, but later it was said on Mr. Cohalan's behalf that he would have nothing to say.

Justice Cohalan is no longer actively connected with Tammany Hall. At one time he was a power in the Fourteenth Street organization and was legal adviser to Leader Charles F. Murphy. Mr. Murphy would not comment on the disclosures yesterday, but Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany organization, when asked if he had any comment to make regarding the affair, said:

"Absolutely nothing to say. Justice Cohalan is no longer a member of Tammany Hall, and is not connected with the Tammany organization in any way. We are not interested in the matter at all."

O'LEARY SUES McCORMICK.

Second Action Asks $100,000 Damages for Alleged Libel.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary served a summons yesterday on Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee in a libel suit in which he asked for $100,000 damages. This is the second suit of a similar nature Mr. O'Leary has brought against the National Chairman. A few weeks ago a summons in a suit for $50,000 was served on the Chairman. At that time Mr. O'Leary said he wanted an American jury to determine to what extent a citizen could criticise the President of the United States, and if it was disloyal for a citizen to call attention to certain facts.

In yesterday's suit, as in the former, Mr. O'Leary is represented by Attorney John R. Jones of 38 Park Row, the same address as Mr. O'Leary's office. Chairman McCormick turned the matter over to his attorney, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr. He said he had no idea on what Mr. O'Leary's second suit was based.

SAYS GLYNN SOUGHT THE AID OF O'LEARY

Though Glynn Denies It, MacDonald Tells of Alleged Overtures Made in Wilson's Behalf.

MEETING HELD ON TRAIN

MacDonald Asserts Democrats, as Concession to Hyphenates, Hinted at Slow to Allies' Ships.

To the Democrats' second broadside on the hyphenate issue Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee yesterday responded by making public a long telegram from Will R. MacDonald, Secretary of the "American Independence Conference." It charged that ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn had made overtures to the hyphenates to support President Wilson.

MacDonald also declared that the records of the "Independence Conference," bear statements that we have received intimations from certain Democratic leaders that if we would try to hold the voters of our body for Wilson we would see some very strong acts on the part of the Administration, such as refusing clearance papers to liners bound with ammunition to England, unless the mail outrages were stopped.

That our records show that pressure was brought to bear upon the Democratic leaders which they hope will bring votes to Wilson.

Asserts Records Will Prove Case.

All these things are to be found in our records, but as we have read with regret the deliberate and malicious manner in which the Democratic National Committee had lied in its efforts to throw doubt on the sterling character of Mr. Hughes, we do not expect that the Democratic press or Mr. McCormick will make public these interesting side lights upon how a group of national leaders supporting a candidate who insists upon lifting himself to a very high and moral plane can sink to the very depths of the obsolete politician willing to trade even honor for votes.

I am willing to make solemn affidavit to the fact that the only evidence of any attempt to trade with the thousands and thousands of voters who are in this organization because they stand for America first, came from men whom we have had every right to look upon as accredited and responsible representatives of the Democratic National Committee.

I am willing to make solemn affidavit that we went to Mr. Hughes, four of us, as American citizens who felt we had as much right to confer with Mr. Hughes as Charles Frey, Eliot, Henry Ford, Richard Olney, or others have to confer with Mr. Wilson; that Mr. Hughes received us graciously and as we felt we should be received by a dignified and sincere gentleman who was seeking election to the Presidency; that he was told at the beginning of the interview that had we been in any doubt as to his stand, or had we any suspicion that he was either pro-German or pro-English we would be out working against him.

Mr. Hughes listened to our declaration, which the Democratic Committee has given out and which it seems to fear, in some way is Anti-American, and he then made a ringing declaration of Americanism. I will make an affidavit that he made no promise, agreed to nothing, mentioned no party, and parts of the statement he issued regarding our conference is absolutely true in every detail.

I will conclude by saying that the men of our committee are at least of grade of ordinary intelligence and that not one of them would have attempted to insult either the Republican candidate or Mr. Wilson by making anything other than a request for information that could only be made by real and patriotic American citizens.

WILL R. MACDONALD.

In addition to giving out MacDonald's telegram, Chairman Willcox commented only briefly on the Democratic charge yesterday. He said the Democrats had promised to produce proof that a secret compact had been made by Mr. Hughes with representatives of the hyphenate vote, and that the Democrats had been unable to produce it. It was another instance of the whole case falling down, he said. He added that the telegram from MacDonald was unsolicited, and that he would not know MacDonald if he were to see him.

Others at Republican headquarters said that the Democratic charges were "a scarecrow manufactured to make the public forget that Chamberlain Stone had invited a number of prominent German-Americans to a midnight beer garden conference in this city to discuss the candidacy of President Wilson."

O'Leary was not in the city when the MacDonald telegram stating that Mr. Glynn had conferred with him was received yesterday. At his home last night it was said that Mr. O'Leary had gone to Chicago on Monday night.

DENIES MENTION OF WILSON.

Ex-Governor Glynn Says He Met O'Leary on Train by Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—When the attention of ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York was called tonight to the telegram of Will R. MacDonald stating that Mr. Glynn had made overtures to Jeremiah A. O'Leary in behalf of President Wilson on a train between Albany and New York, the former Governor issued the following statement tonight:

"I met O'Leary on the train by accident, not by appointment. We sat in the public smoker of the car and talked about politics, the weather, and many other things. As near as I can remember, there never was any mention of President Wilson in connection with him during the conversation.

"I may have given him a letter of introduction to Mr. McCormick, as I have given many other letters to the Chairman. I talked to Mr. McCormick about my conversation with O'Leary but never mentioned it to President Wilson at any time. I was at the luncheon at Shadow Lawn along with three or four hundred other people and that was the only time I was there at luncheon. I came back that evening. I haven't been President Wilson since, except on his private car at the Grand Central station, last week for a few moments."

Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee gave out the following statement at headquarters last night:

"The propagandists and the Republicans are simply trying to becloud the issue. Candidate Hughes held with O'Leary and his aggregation what was to them a satisfactory conference, while President Wilson publicly repudiated O'Leary and his kind. This is the issue. Governor Glynn informs us that he mentioned the name of O'Leary to me on the way to Shadow Lawn on Sept. 2 and suggested that I talk with him. I did not know the man, had never heard of him before and certainly had no knowledge that he was connected with any propaganda as has since developed. Some one in my office, doubtless under my direction, tried to get him on the telephone. I did not talk with him and that was the last I heard of the matter. O'Leary never presented his letter of introduction to me and, so far as I know, I never saw the man in my life nor have I ever spoken with him over the telephone."

PLAN TO HECKLE HUGHES.

Democratic National Committee Invites Brooklynites to the Attack.

The Democratic National Committee took steps yesterday to make the visit to Brooklyn of Charles E. Hughes, who is to speak in the Academy of Music tonight, as unpleasant as possible. It published this advertisement:

When Candidate Hughes speaks here tomorrow night he will be confronted with a quarter-page advertisement in this newspaper, containing an open letter signed by the foremost publicists and literary men of the United States.

It asks ten questions pertaining to the vital issues of the 1916 Presidential campaign.

These questions were hurled at Mr. Hughes the day following his speech of acceptance, and have been repeated in quarter-page advertisements in every city in which he has spoken since that day, but not once has he answered them.

He tried to answer one in Chicago, but failed, and at Fargo, N. D., he confessed that though he criticised he had "no panacea."

Yet he asks your vote!

Make him answer right here in Brooklyn.

The notice appeared in newspapers in all parts of the Borough, among them The Brooklyn Eagle.

SAYS HUGHES DODGED QUESTION FROM "DRYS"

Hanly Quotes Letter From the Candidate's Secretary to Michigan Prohibitionists.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Receipt of a copy of a letter Charles E. Hughes's secretary recently sent to the Michigan Dry Federation, saying that Mr. Hughes probably would make no declaration of his stand on the liquor question during the campaign, caused J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibitionist Presidential candidate, to launch a fresh attack on the Republican nominee here tonight.

"Hughes said the other day," said Hanly, "that the country needed as never before an Abraham Lincoln, and left the intimation that it might find a Lincoln in him, forgetful of the fact that Lincoln in his day accepted the challenge of invisible government, called a million men to his side, put muskets in their hands, and bade them shoot it to death. Where Lincoln stood and fought, Mr. Hughes bows in dumb and silent acquiescence."

Mr. Hughes's secretary wrote in reply to a communication from them, stating that Michigan "was" were trying to make it appear that Hughes was not in favor of prohibition, and asking his real views on the issue.

"With regard to the reports that are being circulated as to his views on national prohibition," the reply said, "it is well to bear in mind that he always speaks for himself. Under these circumstances, these reports are unworthy of credence until publicly corroborated by him. I might add that he is not likely to make any declaration on the subject."

Mr. Hanly remarked tonight that the letter was "characteristic" of Mr. Hughes, as his answer to other similar requests had been. "I have nothing to say in public or in private on that issue."

WANT SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Court to be Asked to Register Returned Militiaman.

Justice Cohalan will hear argument this morning on the application of John Godfrey Saxe in behalf of Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republican, and Private Edward R. Whittington, Democrat, for orders authorizing the registration of all soldiers who have returned from the Mexican border since the close of registration.

Mr. Saxe says yesterday that all soldiers who desire to take advantage of their right to register in case it is granted by the court must make application today through their own counsel or the bureau established at Tammany Hall which will look after the interests of all soldiers, regardless of party affiliations.

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TITLE EXAMINER.
SALARY $1,440 TO $1,800.
Applications received at Room 2406, Municipal Building, to November 1 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Requirements of 1 year's experience in searching and examining titles of real property either Web title companies, lawyers, or in other capacities of similar responsibility. Certificates will also be made from this list for City Title Examiner; salary $2,400 per annum. Age limit 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CIVIL RECORDER," published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

RESTORES QUICKLY.
Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

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"Rainy Weather" "Indestructible Finish" "Satin of the Loom" "Standard"
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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
In the Motor Apparel Shop
Men's Leather-Lined English Overcoats at $50
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Evening Wraps in Fur and Exclusive Fabrics Fur Trimmed
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THE materials in many of our women's high and low shoes are of a quality that will be rarely obtainable this season. The assortments are broadly varied and afford maximum opportunity for the expression of individual taste. With simpler lines in vogue, the shape-retaining features of our shoes are especially noteworthy.

Downtown Store
Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Game Books for Hallowe'en

A jolly time for both young and old depends upon the games and pranks which mark the Hallowe'en party. These books are full of interesting suggestions:

Games For Hallowe'en—Mary E. Blain 24c
The Mary Dawson Game Book, $1.12
Games for All Occasions 39c

Commuters may see these books at the Macy Order Booths, Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

When the European war is concluded there who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work. 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Tailored Suits

(sizes 34 to 44) now being held, presents a large quantity of desirable Suits, comprising more than twenty new Autumn styles, at the special prices of

$24.50 & $38.00

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

LANE CHALLENGES FOES OF WILSON

Cabinet Member Demands to Know If Republicans Would Undo What He Has Done.

CALLS HIS RECORD PERFECT

Secretary of Interior Says Hughes, Taft, Roosevelt, and Root All Have Failed to Find a Flaw.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—With the approach of the campaign's end, the Republicans have failed to "find a flaw in Woodrow Wilson's armor," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in an address here tonight. He said that when Mr. Hughes was nominated he felt a bit nervous as to the outcome of the election, because he felt that if there had been any great mistakes by the Administration Mr. Hughes would reveal them.

"He was the Republicans' strongest man, and he has failed," the Secretary said. "The greatest men that the Republican Party has drawn to it, not only Mr. Hughes, but Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt and your own State leader, Mr. Root, have been challenged by circumstances to prove their right to the title of statesman, and each has done his best. But I ask you what plan, what program, what policy have they presented to the American people more worthy, more practical, more American than that which has been pursued by Mr. Wilson? They have done their best and they have failed, not because they were without ability or statesmanship, or without an intense desire to serve their country; they have failed because, with all their genius, they could do no better than that plain, unassuming gentleman who four years ago was in derision called a schoolmaster, but who has now been to be recognised as one of the master minds of the world.

"One of the characteristics of the American is generosity of spirit. I ask you how have they manifested that spirit in this campaign? Has any great Republican leader risen to recognise the tremendous responsibilities that have rested upon the President, the grave questions that he had to settle without the guidance of any precedent—not one question, but hundreds of questions touching most intimately our relations with foreign countries? We are out of war. These gentlemen themselves have no sons on the battlefields, no daughters in hospitals, no weeping wives; their fortunes are intact. Have they, in their generous Americanism, no word of appreciation to bestow upon the man who through these last two years has striven to find the safe path between American honor and national safety?

His Burden Like Lincoln's.

"When before was such a burden laid on a President or on a party? Pick me the four years. Not since Lincoln's time. Patience, patience, too much patience—that was the cry against Lincoln, wasn't it? He sorrowfully said himself that at one time he had but a single man in the House who could be called his champion. His sad old eyes told the story of his long suffering with Generals who were eternally getting ready and rivals in his Cabinet and editors whose policies he could not follow. The patient Lincoln is the man we love.

"And what is the alternative of patience? One of the ablest of our editors called on me to voice a protest against our long suffering. I said to him: 'Sit there on that side of the desk. You will be President. I will sit on this side and be your Secretary of State. Your correspondent here will be Mr. Common People, who will decide. Now review the situation and give me orders.' He talked for half an hour, ably, yes, brilliantly. But at the end he had to say that there was no other course to follow than the one the President was following. And Mr. Common People agreed with him. The President's policy was not dramatic. It did not make votes. It did not rally masses of marching men chanting songs of race hatred or intense nationalism. True, it was just doing the day's work. It wasn't advertising, nor agonising—just plain steady work, insisting to a whole world mad with war that a neutral had rights which had been established before the world went mad.

"We are at peace when, if we had been intemperate, we should have been at war. We have made no friends among the belligerents because people at war don't want judges, they want partisans. We have obeyed George Washington's advice and made no entangling alliances, great as was the pressure to do otherwise. We have made the seas safe to travel for Americans—not by threat of force, but by persistent insistence upon our rights. We have been a medium for the care of the prisoners and the afflicted of all nations. And we have sacrificed no jot or tittle of the rights of Americans at home or abroad.

Inherited Legacy of Troubles.

"When President Wilson came into office he inherited a rich legacy of troubles. The Republican Party had been in power for twenty years, and had been ousted because it had not kept step with the march of the times. The country had asked for a revision of its archaic currency system, and its answer was the panic of 1907. The country had asked for a revision of its tariff schedule, and its answer was the Aldrich bill. The country had asked for the establishment of machinery by which the trusts could be shorn of their power for evil, and its answer was the tobacco case and the Standard Oil case. These were the three questions, the three problems that loomed largest upon the horizon when the President stood before the Capitol and called upon all forward-looking men to gather around in his support. To have dealt unequivocally with one of these intricate and perplexing problems within two years would have been regarded in normal times as an achievement of distinction; to have dealt with all three would have been thought impossible. Yet, within the first year of the present Administration three measures were passed meeting these needs.

"And yet who has heard a Republican leader say one word with respect to any one or all of these achievements? The American people are of generous mind. They have not forgotten. It is American to be generous, and that the Republican leaders have not understood.

"Frankness is of the very essence of Americanism, yet here we are at the close of a national campaign not knowing the policies that our opponents propose to pursue if elected. They propose nothing constructive themselves; will they, I ask, undo what we have done? Will they repeal one or all of the bills that we have passed? They do not answer."

DENIES DU PONT CO. COERCED EMPLOYES

President du Pont Says Campaign for Hughes Is Conducted by Workers Themselves.

NO THREATS OF DISCHARGE

Company Has Only Pointed Out That Election of Wilson Would Be Inimical to Its Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—President Pierre S. du Pont of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, in a statement issued for him by the publicity department of the company tonight, said that the campaign being conducted for Hughes among the 60,000 and more employes of the company here and elsewhere was being waged by the men themselves and not by the company officially. He intimated the company looked favorably upon it. He said emphatically that any employe who wished was free to vote for Wilson, and that his standing would not be thereby impaired.

Mr. du Pont said that his employes were working for Hughes because they realized that the re-election of Wilson would be inimical to the interests of the company, and, therefore, inimical to their own interests. He said they had realized that "they and their families will benefit by a change at Washington."

It was said that no denial would be made of the statement that foremen had canvassed the men as to their political preference; it was said that if this was done it was done by foremen who were working for Hughes, not as officials of the company, but as individuals.

"Every individual in the employ of this company is free to vote as he pleases," said Mr. du Pont, "and to work for whatever candidate, national, State, or local, as he pleases. His standing as an employe will be affected in no way by his political leanings.

"The company, as an organization, has taken no part in this campaign. It has not sought to influence its employes. Its attitude toward many public questions is well known, and many of its men have shown their attitude both within and without the plants, and neither they nor those who think otherwise have been interfered with in the slightest degree by the management.

"One of the Administration's acts to which strong objection has been made is the imposition of the retroactive, discriminatory tax on munition profits. This levy converts into the National Treasury one-eighth of the profits for direct sale of munitions. It leaves untaxed the industries which have profited indirectly but no less certainly from the sale of munitions. At the same time many small levies, stamp taxes and the like, which have not been considered burdensome, but which yielded large revenue, were discontinued, showing that the chief aim of the framers of the bill was not at had been declared—to make up a deficit.

"The company has always divided its profits with its employes in the form of bonuses and larger salaries. These employes do not like the idea of having a disproportionate share of the taxes taken out of the industry from which their living is derived and having that living endangered not only by this act, but by the possibility of its repetition.

"The cavalier dismissal of the du Pont Company's offer to build a plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is another act which has stirred the interest of the men. This offer was to supply the explosives industry with nitric acid from the air by processes which involved the use of Government-controlled water power. The Government was to profit largely by this, but Congress gave the offer no consideration. Instead it passed a bill appropriating $20,000,000 for a Government plant, and threatened at the same time both the powder industry and the fertilizer industry by peacetime manufacture of nitrogenic material that this Government plans.

"All of these facts are of record and are known to the men. Some of the employes have not hesitated to emphasize their importance in the present political situation. But the company, officially, has not in any way attempted to influence the votes of its employes."

It was denied at the du Pont offices tonight that the wearing of Wilson buttons had been prohibited in the plants, or that managers and other officials of the company had brought any pressure to bear upon the men other than the use of persuasion upon fellow-workers.

Treading on Dangerous Ground.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson said yesterday that if the officials of the du Pont powder factories were waging a vigorous campaign among their employes to get votes for Mr. Hughes they were treading on dangerous ground because such action would constitute a violation of the law.

Well Placed Confidence

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WE like exacting people, and have been satisfying them for sixty years. Our ability through experience makes it possible to satisfy those who are hard to please.

We have held their patronage by their confidence in us, and giving them footwear appropriate for all occasions, observing their individual requirements and faithfully filling them.

Footwear for Men and Women. Custom shoes a specialty. Orthopedic Foot and Shoe Specialties.

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Formal or Informal Affairs

Every style from Sport Suit to Ball Room Gown strictly correct for its appointed wear

Particularly emphasizing the very extensive assortments & the great number of Styles for Immediate selection

TEUTONS ACCUSED OF A HUGHES PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

was attended by a large gathering of clergymen. A few days after one of them wrote to me and told of how he had started campaigns going in four cities in his district. From other people I heard of the activities in which they were engaged. I think success will come of them."

A few minutes later the purposes of the meeting were further revealed by Mr. Goldbeck, speaking in German. He said that the real campaign of German-Americans would begin on Nov. 8—the day after election day. He declared that the German-Americans would have to continue their organization work and their agitation with a view of controlling and dominating the election of 1920.

Speaking of the propaganda begun immediately at the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Jacobsen said:

"At that time a number of our speakers were more enthusiastic than discreet, and it probably is true that they lauded the Kaiser too highly and spoke so strongly on the side of Germany as to create a feeling that they were pro-German rather than pro-American. More than one American who might have been with us was repelled. It was to change the sentiment which this propaganda had aroused that the American Independence Conference was started."

Mr. Jacobson made the claim that it was the German-American agitation that prevented Roosevelt from being nominated in Chicago.

"We managed to sidetrack him," he said, "but it was a hard fight. There was a barrel of money used against us."

This statement was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Goldbeck said that he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Hughes's stand, and that German-American voters could not expect him to commit himself on every point. He ridiculed President Wilson's "note writing," declaring that, although he was a master of expression, when he got all through nobody knew what he had said. He said that the result of the President's foreign policy was to make the United States hated by Germany, and her allies had no reason to feel friendly toward the United States.

Exhorts Clergy to Agitate.

"I believe that it is proper for clergymen to take part in political activities of this nature," Mr. Jacobsen said at the afternoon meeting. "Why not? They are citizens. More than that, they are leaders. So, I say, let each of you find out the Hughes men in your community. Agitate with them. Get them interested in meetings. If you haven't a speaker, write and we'll send you one. If you want, we will send you literature. It won't cost you anything.

"Get meetings started. You know, pastors are not always practical, so if you can't manage the thing get some of the business men or other big men interested. You can arrange for the distribution of literature. But that, of course, is a mere incidental that you can decide for yourselves. The important thing is to get the citizens interested. You can call yourselves 'citizens' committees' or anything else you choose."

That the purpose of the pro-German agitators was to "get" Wilson no matter whom they had to stand for was intimated by the Rev. Henry G. Niefer, pastor of Christ's Evangelical Church, Milwaukee.

"The thing that stands out," he declared with feeling, "is that Wilson must be defeated. This is our Christian duty. It does not matter what Mr. Hughes's sentiments are. If President Wilson is re-elected, he can say 'the people are behind me' and pay no attention whatever to us. If Mr. Hughes is elected, then Mr. Wilson's fate will be a warning to him and we can keep him in line."

"If Wilson is re-elected," said Mr. Goldbeck, "that is the end of German-American influence in politics. If Mr. Hughes is elected, why in four years more he will be with us, for he will have learned our strength."

At the morning meeting Mr. Jacobsen had made the statement that Wisconsin was a doubtful State. He also indicated that the agitators were going out of their way to defend Mr. Hughes. He said:

"Here in Wisconsin the agitation against Mr. Hughes is taking the form of pointing out his support of woman suffrage. Well, set against that the fact that in other States they are saying that Mr. Hughes has never voted for suffrage, but that Mr. Wilson has, repeatedly."

Two cashiers paid the expense accounts of the visiting clergymen. They stationed themselves at a table in the same room where the discussions had been held. On the table was a cash drawer, with a supply of currency and bills. Each clergyman who wanted reimbursement presented his expense card to the cashiers, who cashed it and took the card in return.

The Republican State Central Committee has headquarters in the hotel on the floor where the meeting was held, and its rooms became the lodestone of the visitors after the conference adjourned. The clergymen were taken in charge by State Secretary C. W. Fraser and supplied with campaign ammunition in the form of buttons, pamphlets, and Hughes literature.

Text of the Call.

The call for this meeting of Lutheran clergymen was sent all over the State. It reads as follows:

"The American Independence Conference,
"Rooms 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908,
"125 North Clarke Street,
"(City Hall Square Building.)
"Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit, Chairman,
National Campaign Committee.

"Dear Sir—Knowing the deep interest you have in the Presidential campaign, we take the liberty of asking whether you will be good enough to accept this invitation to come to Milwaukee Oct. 24 to attend a meeting to be held at the Republican House at 10 A. M.

"We appreciate the fact your duties are such as to make it difficult for you to make such a trip, and were it not for the extreme importance of this matter we would not attempt to have you represent your people here. But we feel that what you will be made acquainted with is serious enough to warrant our calling upon you to make this sacrifice, and, to prevent the sacrifice being too great for even a generous and interested man like yourself, we are insisting that you allow us to pay the expenses of the trip.

"This invitation is being extended to a large number of the German-American Protestant clergymen of Wisconsin. If you cannot attend we urge you strongly to send some one whom you place trust in as a representative.

"We remind you that there has existed in the minds of the voters grave doubt as to which Presidential candidate should be supported, and we feel our information to be given you at the meeting will remove this doubt and will convince all real Americans that Charles E. Hughes should be elected.

"Very sincerely yours,
WILL R. MacDONALD."

"We would advise that you encourage all Protestant ministers of the Lutheran and Evangelical denominations to attend this conference. THEO. LANGE,
"Publisher of Die Abendschule.

"We, representing various denominations, join in extending this invitation to you.
"REV. H. NIEFER,
"President of the Wisconsin District, German Evangelical Synod of N. A.;
"REV. C. W. SCHLUETER,
"Evangelical Association;
"HANS MAYER, Ohio Synod;
"REV. HENRY C. NATTE,
"German Reformed Church;
"REV. HERMAN I. FRITSCHEL,
"Iowa Synod;
"REV. ALBERT LUTZ,
"German Methodist."

One of the ministers invited to tomorrow's meeting was the Rev. J. J. Oberle, pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic Church at New Coeln, Wis. Indignant over the matter, he telegraphed Mr. Hughes today as follows:

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24, 1916.
Charles Evans Hughes, care of William R. Willcox, Republican National Committee, New York.

I have been invited by the American Independence Conference (139 North Clark Street, Chicago), over signature of Will R. MacDonald, Secretary of the National Campaign Committee, to attend a meeting at the Republican House, Milwaukee, at 10 A. M., Oct. 25. The invitation states "the main object of this meeting is to remove any doubt that may exist as to whether all real Americans should vote for Charles E. Hughes."

The form of the invitation and others to which my attention has been called makes it apparent that it was sent broadcast to pastors of congregations made up of Germans and descendants of Germans. Mr. MacDonald offers to pay my expenses and apparently the expenses of all others who attend. I am communicating with you in order to learn if the spokesmen of the American Independence Conference speak with authority of yourself or others associated directly or indirectly with you.

The American Independence Conference has called a meeting in Milwaukee of Wisconsin Lutheran German pastors for Oct. 24; also a meeting of officers of German Catholic church societies for Oct. 25. I have read in the newspapers that at a secret meeting of German Lutheran pastors in Chicago a few days ago, under the same auspices, a Mr. Jacobson, representing Mr. MacDonald, made statements to the following effect:

1. That a committee of which Mr. MacDonald was a member had called upon Mr. Hughes and informed him that inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt had made statements in recent speeches that caused alarm among German-Americans, particularly in view of reports that Mr. Roosevelt was to be in the Hughes Cabinet, the committee wanted a statement of Mr. Hughes's views on Mr. Roosevelt, and was thereupon assured by Mr. Hughes that he had not read the text of the objectionable Roosevelt speeches, and furthermore, that he would not appoint Mr. Roosevelt to any Cabinet position.

2. That the same committee was told by Mr. Hughes that if elected he would assume a firmer attitude toward Germany's enemies than President Wilson.

I am informed that Mr. Jacobson, Mr. MacDonald, or some gentleman representing them, will address the Milwaukee meeting to which I have been invited. If any such speaker quotes assurances from Mr. Hughes as I have outlined, or anything approximating them, I would like to be able to make such comment as the facts may warrant.

I, therefore, am wiring you for your advice and enlightment on the subject and trust you will answer by telegraph at my expense before the meeting convenes.

Please wire me at the Republican House, Milwaukee, before the hour of the Wednesday meeting, which I will attend.

(Signed) Rev. JAMES J. O'BERLE,
Pastor of St. Stephens Catholic Church, New Coeln, Wis.

Call to German Catholics.

Another letter that reached Father Oberle's attention was sent to Presidents of German Catholic societies. It read:

Dear Sir: Perhaps at no time in the history of this country has there been a political campaign waged similar to the present Presidential campaign. Politicians have not hesitated to inject into this campaign every known issue that might prove a vote getter. A large element of our population has been slandered, maligned, and villified, even in the highest circles of those who should be the servants of the people, and now in the midst of the campaign a corrupted, degenerate, and subsidized press in its desperate attempt to elect a President and Congress subservient to their propaganda is doing its very utmost to confuse, rather than to enlighten the voter. We have at last reached a point where the voter cannot separate the wheat from the chaff, the true from the false, the friend from the foe, the patriot from the demagogue.

We are interested in placing before you an authentic statement as to the true position of Charles E. Hughes on the most important issues of the present campaign and take the liberty of inviting you to attend a meeting of the American Independence Conference, which will be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Believing that the sacrifice of your time is all we have a right to ask, we will reimburse you for the expense incurred in making the trip.

Very sincerely yours,
WILL R. MacDONALD.

We join most heartily in this invitation and urge you to come to this conference.

H. A. SCHMITZ,
AUGUST SPRINGOB.

Mr. Schmitz and Mr. Springob are respectively President and Secretary of the German Catholic Staats Verbund of Wisconsin.

DENIES HUGHES PROMISE.

Willcox Says Candidate Didn't Say Roosevelt Wouldn't Be in Cabinet.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, denied last night that Charles E. Hughes had made any promise to hyphenates that Roosevelt would be kept out of his Cabinet if he were elected President. His denial was uttered in reply to reports published in Milwaukee that a representative of the "American Independence Conference" had asserted that Mr. Hughes had made such a promise to a committee of the conference.

"Mr. Hughes has not made any promise to anybody regarding his Cabinet in the event of his election," Mr. Willcox said. He called attention to the telegram he received yesterday from Will R. MacDonald, secretary of the conference, in which MacDonald said that Mr. Hughes had not made the Conference Committee any promises.

"Go-to-Church" Sunday, October 29th. Invite your friends, clubs, and other organizations.—Advt.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
FRENCH LINGERIE
NEGLIGEES
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

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Ready for Service, Men!
The New Fall Styles in
SUITS
for Men and Young Men
$24.75

The styles you like to wear—
The fabrics you *know* will wear.
The tailoring you hope to find—and are sure to find in Macy Clothes.

There are many reasons why Macy Clothes are so much better than others and so much lower in price. We give three:

1. Large purchasing power.
2. Buying strictly for cash.
3. Selling strictly for cash.

Macy Clothing is Dependable—*Always!*

Burberry Overcoats
(London Made)
Ideal garments for men who demand individuality in clothes. Warmth without weight is a feature peculiar to these coats. New Fall colors.
$39.75 to $64.50

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
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Women's Tailored Suits

An unusually large assortment of Women's Suits from the exact reproductions of Paris models to the strictly tailored suits; made of exclusive fabrics and many trimmed with fashionable furs.
29.50 to 295.00

Special for To-day

Fur Trimmed Suits—*Wolf or Opossum Collars*

New models of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, brown, burgundy, plum, taupe, green or black; large roll convertible collar of taupe wolf, skunk or natural opossum. *Special* 39.50

Special for To-day

Tailored Suits—*Without fur trimming*

New models, without fur trimming, (to be worn with own furs), of melton cloth, camel's hair, wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, black, Oxford, burgundy, brown, mahogany or taupe. *Special* 39.50

Tailored Suits *for* Stout Figures

Sizes 40 to 50 bust

Fur trimmed or plain tailored suits of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, black, brown, plum, green or taupe, cut on special measurements to answer the requirements of stout figures.
45.00 59.50 69.50

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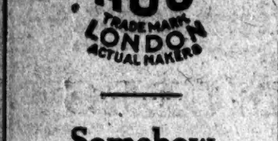
There is a great difference between imitating a Cross article—and counterfeiting it.

One is flattering—the other unprofitable.

The "Jenny Lind"

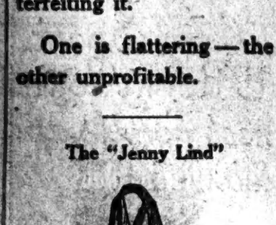
A period hand-bag of "Crinoline" design, in coloured and black silks, with quaint coloured silk linings, fitted with change purse and attached mirror; draw-string opening,—full overskirt and ruffle handsomely worked with a border of beads, base 5¼ inch diameter $23.75

Bridge Case



A bridge case of glazed calfskin leather, in pastel shades, moire silk lining, extension sides containing two packs of gilt-edge cards; two score pads, pencils, and rule-book in body; coloured enamel fastening. 4¾ x 8 inches closed....$16.50

Mahogany Cocktail Set



This cocktail set has a rim of solid mahogany, oblong shape, with bottom of glass; a fixed silver plated rack holds six hand-cut and engraved crystal glasses: 21 x 7¼ inches, complete.....$12.75

"Week-End" Suit Case

A suit case of black enamel-cloth covering with black or tan leather binding, reinforced corners; heavy tarboard construction, cretonne lining, removable tray, pocket in cover, two pockets in body; brass locks and mountings. Depth 8 inches.

24-inch size.....$9.50
26-inch size.....$10.00
Painting initials, extra.....50c

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Dealers Throughout the World

COLONEL ATTACKS HAY MILITARY LAW

Roosevelt Tells Denver Crowds the President Surrendered to Powerful Militia Lobby.

ADDRESSES HUGHES WOMEN

Lays Lusitania Sinking to Belief That We Would "Welcome Being Kept Out of War."

DENVER, Oct. 24.—Plans for universal military training and criticism of President Wilson for "debauchery of the civil service" characterized the address here today by Theodore Roosevelt, the principal one of a trio of speeches made in the course of his one-day stay in Denver.

Colonel Roosevelt urged that compulsory training would redound to the benefit of the nation, by increasing democracy, developing American youth physically and mentally, and aiding the country's social and industrial development. His criticism of President Wilson included a declaration that the Executive had "exchanged offices for political support."

Colonel Roosevelt advocated repeal of the Hay Military bill and the restoration of the militia to its former status. He cited Switzerland's development as an instance of what compulsory military training would do in developing a country "physically, mentally, and morally."

The Colonel divided his afternoon speech, which primarily was to the women of the State, between an appeal to them to vote for Charles E. Hughes for President and a sharp criticism of the Administration's foreign and Mexican policies. He declared the passage of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women was the most practical and expedient goal for the women now, and asserted that Mr. Hughes would maintain his announced stand in favor of this amendment.

The Colonel participated in three parades through the business section, one this morning on his arrival, one this afternoon, when a committee of Republican women escorted him to the Auditorium for his speech, and a red fire demonstration tonight. Late this afternoon he spoke to the members of the Hughes Women's special campaign party, which arrived late today.

He told the women that if he had been President and had sent President Wilson's "strict accountability" message to Germany, "there would have been no more ships sunk—unless there was a fight afterward. The Lusitania was sunk with its 1,394 deaths as a consequence, because other nations believed we'd welcome being kept out of war. If I had been President and had sent the word I have said every interned German ship and then I'd have said to Germany, 'Now, we'll see not what you are going to give us as compensation for this, but what we are going to give you.'

"I abhor a needless, wanton war, but if it were necessary to protect our women and children I'd have gone to war. When I was President and Germany wanted to assume control of part of Venezuela, temporarily, I got Dewey and had every ship in the fleet ready down south off Porto Rico. And I got the arbitration I asked for because Germany knew I meant what I said. If it had been otherwise we would have had a German encroachment in Venezuela, and most of the present war would have been fought right here at our front door.

"Just as sure as other nations get the impression that we are too proud to fight, this nation will have to go to war. When I was President I always tried to do strict justice. I wrote no notes—oh, one or two, but as a regular exercise that did not appeal to me—and I did what was equally important—I made it clear I was not too proud to fight.

In the course of his afternoon address the Colonel said:

"At this moment we are not ready in any way, physically or spiritually, to face a first-class foe. We owe this lamentable fact to several causes, but especially to the evil leadership given our people in high places. Mr. Wilson has not only been too proud to fight, but has also been too proud to prepare.

"The people of this country should provide for a first-class navy, a navy relative to the other powers what our navy was in February, 1909, when the battle fleet returned from the cruise around the world. We should have a regular army of a quarter of a million short-service men, which would give us a mobile army of 125,000 or 150,000 to deal with such exigencies as that which the feebleness of our Government has brought about on the Mexican border at this moment. And this should be only the beginning. A freeman must not merely allow others to do his fighting for him. He wishes permanently to remain a freeman he must fit himself to fight for his own rights, that is, for his country's rights.

"I honor the national guardsmen who are at the front. They have the true soldierly stuff in them. But the system under which they have been sent is an atrocious one, and should be changed at once. They have been tricked into going into what they supposed was a war on behalf of the country. When they entered the militia most of them had no idea that they would be conscripted as they have been. Their sense of honor has forbidden them to refuse going. But they should never have been sent for mere police duty; for remember that, thanks to Mr. Wilson's tame refusal to punish Mexican banditry, we now have on the border a force of American soldiers from ten to twenty times as numerous as the bandits across the border; and yet this force does nothing. These rulers in Washington were not really interested in preparedness. They were not really interested in the defense of their country. They thought only of their own political fortunes in the immediate future. They refused to give us expert military legislation. They gave us political military legislation; legislation designed to secure votes next November at the cost of the lives of the gallant officers and men of the regular army; at the cost of the lives of the civilians, men, women, and children on the border, and in Mexico; and at the cost of the well-being of thousands of the families of national guardsmen who had themselves been sent to the Mexican border. The legislation of the last session should be repealed and the work of preparedness entered upon with serious purpose. The Hay military law was evil from almost every standpoint. The system of militia pay which it embodied, taken in connection with its other features, made it an unworthy political expedient designed to transform the militia of the several States into a huge political machine, dangerous to the well-being of the country and of its citizen soldiery. Most regrettably this feature of the militia pay, in its present unwise form, and the other unwise features of the bill, are due in no small degree to the influence of a powerful militia lobby on the President and on Congress. This lobby represented not the military interests of the nation, nor the interest of the immense majority of the rank and file and junior officers of the National Guard, but the interests of a limited number of officers, most of them of higher rank.

"See that your representatives vote for a large and efficient navy and a small but efficient regular army. But always remember that in a free democracy no man should have the right to vote in the civil affairs of the country if he does not perform all the duties required by the country, not only in peace, but in war; and he cannot perform these duties in time of war unless he fits himself to perform them, unless he trains himself to perform them, in time of peace. I believe in universal military obligatory training of all our young men in time of peace; and, in the time of war, in universal military service for every man and every women in whatever position it is deemed that man or woman can best render such service to the nation.

"The amiable pacifist who was chosen by Mr. Wilson, with his usual exquisite sense of entire military unfitness, to be Secretary of War, prattled with Bryanlike cheerfulness about how 'mobilizations take place easily and need not be upon a magnificent scale in advance.' Then on June 16, working on this theory of easy and unprepared-for mobilization, he commanded the entire National Guard to mobilize immediately. After ten days of maximum effort, just 12 per cent. of the men were started for the border. Over 90 per cent. of the Guard were found to be unfit for duty. Many of the men who started for the border had never received a single day's training. Many had never fired a rifle. The cavalry regiments had no horses. Half the artillery batteries had no guns. I know one division in which, after three months, 10 per cent. of the men have not received their blouses and 20 per cent. have not received their rifles. Some of the regiments on the border have learned with wonderful quickness and are in fine shape. Some have made no improvement. A few have proved utterly worthless, because their officers were so untrained and so unfit for command that they could not teach and guide and help over difficulties and care for their men, who became little better than a mob."

Colonel Roosevelt then attacked the internal legislation of the Administration, saying:

"The internal legislation Mr. Wilson has obtained has had to be obtained by the exchange of offices for Congressional support; and, as a result, the Federal Civil Service has been debauched as never before, and Washington has witnessed the worst administration of the executive departments we have had for thirty years.

"There are certain things for which Mr. Wilson and his party claim credit where credit can only be awarded them by emphasizing the duplicity of their action. The Banking law is a good law in certain of its provisions; but these provisions are those of the Aldrich bill, which before election the Democrats so frantically denounced. They denounced in similar fashion the Tariff Commission and an Industrial Commission; and they are now in rather impotent fashion feeling after both. They have passed a Child Labor law, (which is so drawn, however, that it may be utterly ineffective,) after Mr. Wilson had emphatically declared against it. They champion a law which will make the needed revival of our shipping by private enterprise more difficult than ever. Their tariff law was working ruin to our industry until the war created an outside tariff more protective than any we have ever previously had.

"President Wilson has made no effort whatever to enforce the Sherman law. Neither has he made any effort to change it. In one of his speeches he used a sentence which seemed to indicate that he regards the Federal Trade Commission as having the power to modify the Sherman law. If this is what he meant, it is certainly not in accordance with the facts.

"The absolute lack of any constructive policy in Mr. Wilson's leadership comes out strikingly in his attitude toward business. His platform pledges, of course, amount to nothing on this point, or, for that matter, on any other point, but as far as they went they committed him, as did his promises, to the breaking up of all corporations, and the reintroduction of old-fashioned, ruthless, competitive methods in business—methods such as obtained in the middle of the last century. We were promised explicitly four years ago in the Democratic platform, and by the Democratic orators on the stump, that they would destroy all trusts by the utilization of the Sherman law, and a tariff for revenue only, and would thereby lower prices and the cost of living. But prices and the cost of living have steadily gone up and Mr. Wilson has not invoked the Sherman law against any big trust. The Sherman law is on the books.

"Great and important suits were won under Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson's taking office, but the poor effects, or, rather, none effects, of these suits have shown that the Sherman law offered no real method of doing away with the evils of corporate activities while yet retaining what was good. There must be a totally different method of dealing with the problem. The case was admirably put by Mr. Hughes in his reply to Mr. Bryan on Sept. 9, 1908, when, after a merciless dissection of Mr. Bryan's own proposals, he stated what our aim should be, as follows:

"'It is the function of law to define and punish wrongdoing, and not to throttle business. In the fields of industrial activity the need is that trade should be fair; that unjust discriminations and illegal allowances giving preferential access to markets should be prevented; that coercive combinations and improper practices to stifle competition should be dealt with regardless of individuals; but that honest industry, obtaining success upon its merits, denying no unjust opportunity to its competitors, should not be put under prohibitions which mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation.'

"Mr. Wilson has adroitly avoided doing anything one way or the other. He has left the law sleeping on the statute books, but liable to be revived against all business, good and bad alike, at any moment. He has left all of the dangers and difficulties just exactly where they were before. He and his party have done nothing to protect the people from the evils in business of which they have been complaining; nothing to prevent overcapitalization, or stock watering, or any other evil practice. In all of Mr. Wilson's utterances put together there is not one touch of the constructive statesmanship shown by Mr. Hughes in the single quotation above given."

COLONEL PRAISES WOMEN.

Congratulates Campaigners on the Effectiveness of Their Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH HUGHES WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN TRAIN, DENVER, Col., Oct. 24.—Undaunted by advance reports that Denver planned an unpleasant reception for them, the women campaigners arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon and found that Colonel Roosevelt had taken possession of the field. Although submerged by the presence of the Colonel, the women had two of their star speakers, Mrs. Raymond Robins and Mary Antin, on the program of the night meeting, but the crowd, anxious to hear the Colonel, cheered them down.

When the women's train was some 200 miles from Denver a telegram was received warning the party that Denver Democratic women had arranged a reception which might result in a riot.

Miss Frances A. Keller telegraphed that the campaigners did not fear the Denver women, and that the hotter they made it the better she and her fellow-stumpers would like it. When the train pulled into the station the campaigners found only about 100 Wilson women lined up to meet them, and a score of policemen on guard. The most the opposition did was to cheer for Wilson.

The campaigners went to the Brown Palace Hotel to dinner and while they were eating Colonel Roosevelt entered the room and amid cheers went to the speakers' table. Beaming around at the women, the Colonel said:

"I want to say a few words about this train. It is, to say the least, a little humorous that the same people who are saying, 'He kept us out of war' so vigorously are the very ones who are going to the verge of private warfare in an effort to defeat this train. As to the billionaire train, I happen to know the personel of the train and I happen to know that every woman on the train is a wage earner except two who are married.

"With all my heart I congratulate you women upon the work you have done, upon the disinterestedness, the courage, and the vision with which you have met those gross and brutal efforts which really represent the gross and brutal negation of that spirit of fair play we like to think of as the guiding spirit of this nation.

"Now I try to be practical in my approval. I am not, as you know, used to sharing my time. But I have asked two or three people to share it with me tonight on the platform."

When the dinner was over the women joined in the torchlight procession arranged for the Colonel, and later occupied seats on the platform at the Auditorium.

Rather disheartened by their failure to share the speechmaking with Colonel Roosevelt, the women campaigners were further downcast by a report which reached here late tonight. This rumor was to the effect that the campaign train hereafter would be permitted to tour only those States where women vote. This would cut Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York from the schedule and leave only Colorado, Illinois, and Kansas for the spellbinders to conquer.

CUBA SIDES WITH HUGHES.

Mayor of Havana Says It's Because Roosevelt Is For Him.

The support of Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency by Theodore Roosevelt has done much to put sentiment in conservative Cuban political circles on the side of the Republican nominee, according to General Fernando Freyre de Andrade, Mayor of Havana, who is now at the Holland House. General de Andrade is a candidate for election to the Cuban Senate, and a close friend of President Menocal. The latter is up for re-election to the Cuban Presidency on Nov. 1 as the candidate of the Conservative Party, his Liberal opponent being Alfredo Zayas, who is supported by ex-President Gomez.

"The approaching elections in Cuba, General Andrade said yesterday, have brought about a rather tense feeling among the people, as, for the second time in the history of the republic, a Presidential election is pending. While such a procedure is of little moment to the American people, because the system of government does away with the possibility of centralized control, it appears to be a serious proposition to many Cubans. There is little in the Cuban style of government that resembles the sovereignty of States, which means that control is very largely centred in the National Government, and that the President of Cuba has relatively more power in this country than the President of the United States has here.

The last time a President stood for re-election in Cuba a revolution resulted that brought intervention on the part of the United States, and the establishment of a provisional government in which Mr. Magoon played a prominent part as Governor. There is a possibility of such a thing as a revolution occurring again, though the excellent record of the present Cuban Administration, in spite of the attacks usually made in political campaigns by the 'out' party, militates against its happening."

TAFT TO SPEAK FOR NEPHEW

Ex-President Will Urge Election of Congressman Dooling's Opponent.

Ex-President William H. Taft will be one of the campaign orators in the interest of his nephew, Walbridge S. Taft, the Republican Congressional candidate from the Sixteenth District, at a meeting to be held Thursday, Nov. 2, in the Amsterdam Opera House.

Walbridge S. Taft is making a vigorous campaign for the place now held by Representative Peter J. Dooling. The Sixteenth District embraces substantially all of the territory from Thirty-sixth to Forty-ninth Street in Manhattan.

PRESSURE ON SPACE

Owing to the great demand for advertising space in The New York Times it has frequently been necessary to omit many advertisements. This demand promises to continue and forces discrimination in assigning space, i. e., preference will be given to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy, including matrices, cuts or drawings, for the daily edition is delivered before 6 P. M. on the day previous to publication; and to those for the Sunday edition of The Times for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, as reported to the Post Office Department, was 340,904—representing, in one grouping, the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

The New York Times

8-HOUR LAW AIDS WILSON IN ILLINOIS

Effect Most Apparent in Chicago, with Its Thousands of Railroad Workers.

REPUBLICANS FIGHT IT

Report That 80 Per Cent. of the Brotherhood Members Are for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Out of the clamor of conflicting claims which increase as the close of the campaign in Illinois draws nearer no one, not a prophet, would venture to spell victory for either side. One fact, however, emerges clearly from the murk. Ever since the Adamson eight-hour law was enacted there has been a steady drift of sentiment toward President Wilson and there is as yet no distinct indication to justify the Republican assertion that it has been checked and that the Wilson tide has begun to ebb.

This city is the biggest railroad centre in the country and possibly it has not an equal in the world. For that reason it is only natural that the eight-hour law issue should have been brought to a focus here. There is no single feature of the campaign, not even the uncertainty of how the women's vote will divide which is causing the Republicans so much anxiety and worry as the problem of stemming the Wilson tide in the railroad vote.

With Chicago and its environs on fifty miles on all sides practically one enormous switch yard, filled with railroad workers, this is truly the "enemy's country" from the Republican point of view.

According to statistics obtained by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES from competent authority, there are in round numbers 270,000 workers employed in various capacities by the railroads entering the State who have a voting residence in Illinois. Some of these are organized, but the vast majority are not members of any labor organization. About 91,000 men qualified to vote in this State in the present election are members of the four railroad brotherhoods.

A person in this city who could not on any ground be suspected of pro-Wilson bias and is in close touch with what is going on among the organized railroad workers told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that at the present time this element was divided 50 per cent. for President Wilson and 50 per cent. for Hughes.

"At that," he added, "there has been an improvement in the situation. Partly as a result of a special campaign of education carried on under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, and partly because some of the men have done some thinking for themselves and discovered that the eight-hour law is not the universal boon it was proclaimed when first enacted, about 10 per cent. of the Brotherhood men who were Republicans have returned to their original party allegiance and will vote for Hughes. We expect to get more return, but it is uphill work convincing them."

The defection in the railroad vote will be more felt by the Republicans in Illinois, than, for instance, in Indiana, and even in Ohio, not only because of the large proportion of the total vote that element represents in this State, but because under normal conditions the Republicans have always been able to count on 80 per cent. of the skilled class of railroad employes while the Democrats could depend on only 20 per cent. Now that an investigation has shown that this percentage virtually has been reversed in favor of their opponents a vigorous campaign has been started. Literature is being circulated among the Brotherhood men throughout the State designed to reveal the alleged shortcomings of the eight-hour law.

The propaganda received aid recently when Milton L. Clawson of Indianapolis, an attorney for a number of labor organizations, including the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, came out with an analysis of the law which shows that railroad engineers, long in the service, who under the present agreement with the railroads receive a full day's pay in some instances for a run of four or five hours, under the eight-hour law would receive only a half or five-eighths of a day's pay for the labor they now perform.

Mr. Clawson pronounces the measure a "gold brick." His analysis has been printed in the bulletin of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Conductors' Mutual Protection Association of Detroit for the information of the members.

Republicans Fight Defection.

The Republican campaign managers are now engaged in a vigorous campaign to prevent the eight-hour-law defection from extending among labor organizations not affiliated with the railroads. That the eight-hour propaganda has called many such Republican union men away from the party moorings the Republican leaders know. The Executive Board of the Illinois Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions indorsing Wilson, and pronouncing the election of Mr. Hughes "a much greater calamity to common humanity in our country than was the civil war." Copies of the resolution were sent out today to all labor organizations affiliated with the federation, to be read at their meetings prior to election day.

It is roughly estimated that about 50 per cent. of the total masculine vote is furnished by voters affiliated with the labor organizations. On the basis of about 1,500,000, a safe estimate of the men's vote this year, this would mean a labor union vote of 750,000 in round numbers. The Republicans have information indicating that from 75 to 80 per cent. of that vote as the situation stands now, will be cast against Mr. Hughes on Election Day. That would mean from 278,000 to 298,000 Wilson votes from organized labor, a factor that may decide an election where the total vote with the accession of the women will be about 1,750,000.

Except among skilled mechanics and railroad workers, who generally have shown a marked preference for the Republican candidates in other years, the loss to the Republicans would be of a small minority. The large majority of the labor organization vote in this State, as in Indiana and Ohio, is normally Democratic.

The Republican campaign managers believe that at last they are beginning to get a light on the women's vote, and say that what they have learned is of a rather encouraging character. There is a woman's bureau affiliated with the Republican National Committee. It is directed by Miss Harriet E. Vittum, formerly head worker at a settlement here. Miss Vittum has been President of the Women's City Club.

Straw Votes of Women.

On the strength of a number of polls taken among the women's clubs in Chicago and other cities, Miss Vittum believes that 65 per cent. of the women's votes will be cast for Mr. Hughes. The poll as yet is based on straw votes cast by only 1,077 out of a total of approximately 550,000 women who are expected to vote. The polls show 681 votes for Mr. Hughes to 396 for President Wilson. The polls were taken in twenty-nine different clubs, only six of which gave Wilson a majority. A straw vote taken among members of the Woman's Trade Union League, which is regarded as 80 per cent. pro-Wilson, gave the President a big majority.

The Woman's Trade Union League, probably the strongest of all the women's organizations in this city, is conducting an aggressive campaign for President Wilson in co-operation with a well-organized Woman's Bureau at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. One of the most active Wilson workers is Miss Mary McDowell, head worker at the University Settlement, who for many years has been engaged in social work in the stock yards district and is in close touch with the women voters there.

The women voters taken under non-Republican auspices and made public here today shows a division in a total vote of 6,221, of whom 3,615 expressed a preference for President Wilson, against 2,606 who indicated that they would vote for Mr. Hughes.

One feature in relation to the women's vote which has cheered the Republicans is the fact that the heavy registration among women was in the strongly Republican districts. So much smaller proportion of women took the trouble to register in the districts where the laboring element lives and in Chicago's tenderloin.

Three out of every five women have registered," said one of the workers at Republican national headquarters today, thus "boosting the registration of Chicago to a figure approximately 75,000 above that of New York City." The official figures which became public today show a total registration of 636,119 in the city. Of these 504,421 were men and 308,698 women.

The Republican campaign managers expect that a heavy vote will be cast by women in the State outside of Chicago. In the country districts there is no registration. The Republicans, however, believe that by Election Day the campaign will have become so exciting as to bring out practically all the women entitled to vote.

The State outside the large cities is regarded as heavily Republican, and the leaders are taking it for granted that the women's vote will follow generally the main trend of the vote cast by men.

The German vote adds other complexities to the Illinois campaign. The Republicans made their usual claim that the bulk of it will be cast for Mr. Hughes. The Democrats believe that, with their candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Teutonic descent and the candidate for State Attorney a man with a strong following among German voters in the State, a larger proportion of the German voters will remain loyal to their Democratic allegiance than otherwise would be the case.

As far as can be learned the political leaders have not been able to make more than a guess at the size of the German vote. It has never figured as a separate entity in an election here before, but is large in the East of Chicago, where normally it would show a large majority affiliated with the Democrats, while in the country districts the reverse is true. Both the Democrats and Republicans are wondering whether the proportion to be cast for Mr. Hughes will be enough to offset the defection in labor circles.

Republican Chairman's Prediction.

Fred E. Sterling, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, today predicted that Hughes would carry Illinois by 200,000 or better. The Republicans claim that there has been a drift to Wilson, but insist that it has been checked and that the normal Republican majority in the State is too big for the Democrats to overcome. The Democrats are predicting a Wilson landslide, and their only qualification is that the Republicans not only have not checked the Wilson drift, but that they will not be able to check it in the weeks that remain before election.

To the impartial observer there are no indications of a landslide. The feverish activity which the Democrats are developing as the end of the campaign approaches may be taken as an indication that they are not without hope of carrying Illinois, but present signs do not indicate that their fight has been won or nearly won.

This week and next will see a finish as fast as was the finish of the early campaign in Maine. There are no indications that the Roger Sullivan organization, despite the rough treatment it has received from the Wilson Administration, is sulking. Approximately 100 meetings will be held under Democratic auspices in Chicago only for the remainder of the campaign. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York was the chief speaker here tonight.

Much is expected, but much is also feared from the visit of Colonel Roosevelt, who will arrive from the West on Thursday afternoon. He is scheduled to address a woman's meeting in the afternoon and to speak at the Amphitheatre in the stock yard district at night. Republican leaders are already praying that the Colonel will not say anything that will offend the Germans and react on the Hughes vote.

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COCHEMS OUT FOR HUGHES.

Progressive Who Rebelled at Roosevelt's Order Now Accepts It.

Henry F. Cochems of Wisconsin, a prominent Progressive, who, when Colonel Roosevelt urged all Progressives to support Hughes, refused to accept the Colonel's recommendation, came out yesterday for the Republican candidate.

Speaking of the other Progressives who rebelled against Colonel Roosevelt's order, Mr. Cochems said:

"I have gone through the same mental ordeal of protest and rebellion against events at Chicago. These excellent gentlemen, I know, from close intercourse since that convention, have declared themselves for Mr. Wilson, not because they approve him, his party, or his principles. They have made their judgment out of resentment."

Bainbridge Colby and John M. Parker of Louisiana were among the Progressives who, with Mr. Cochems, revolted, and they are now for Wilson. Mr. Cochems was the delegate to the Republican Convention who named La Follette for President in 1908, and he was with Colonel Roosevelt when he was shot in Milwaukee.

TAGGART SURE OF HIS STATE

Senator Says Wilson Will Carry Indiana by 50,000.

United States Senator Thomas P. Taggart of Indiana called upon Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee yesterday and irrevocably put Indiana in the Democratic column.

"If Indiana did not look good I would not be here," said Senator Taggart. "President Wilson will carry my State by 50,000. Don't groan at that prophecy, for it's true. Peace, prosperity, and general conditions in the country at large are responsible, and incidentally that Indiana, for the first time in eighty-three years, is out of debt."

Mr. Taggart was asked if there was any truth in the report that there was to be some significant exchanging of votes in his State.

"There will be no exchange of votes," he replied. "On Election Day hide, tail and horns will be found together, and that includes the Bull Moose horns, too. They can only beat us now by putting one over on us, and I would really love to see them try it. While I am not so conversant with conditions outside our State, I will say that Indiana will not be alone for Wilson, but you can bank on Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin as well."

CLAIM KANSAS FOR WILSON.

Democratic Congressmen Safe, Too, State Committee Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 24.—The Democratic State Committee claims Kansas for Wilson in an official statement today.

"We have the Republicans licked," said Hubert Lardner, Chairman of the State Committee. "There is little doubt that Kansas will be in the Democratic column. Wilson and the Democratic Congressmen will be re-elected."

'Getting Married' to Open on Nov. 2.

William Faversham will produce G. B. Shaw's comedy, "Getting Married," at the Booth Theatre on Monday night, Nov. 6. Violet Pearn's comedy, "Hush!" will end its engagement at the Little Theatre the preceding Saturday night and "Pierrot the Prodigal," the French pantomime, now at the Booth, will be transferred to the Little Theatre. The popularity of the pantomime has increased until it is now playing to capacity business.

JERSEY REGISTRATION LARGE

Leaders on Both Sides Worked Hard to Get Voters Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—There was a heavy registration today in all parts of New Jersey, and all the district leaders in both parties worked hard to get out the voters, so that they could qualify at the general election. While an estimate of the registry was obtainable tonight, the party leaders declared that it was large.

It was the last registry day for municipalities of more than 10,000 population. Because the primary contests brought out a large vote, it was estimated that about 300,000 Jerseymen did not have to register yesterday.

SOLDIERS VOTE FOR WILSON

Baltimore Guardsmen Favor the President on a Straw Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—A straw vote of First Regiment soldiers, the last trainload to roll into Baltimore today, including men of the First Battalion, under Major D. John Markey; the machine gun company, and Brig. Gen. Gaither and his staff, resulted in 158 for Wilson and 49 for Hughes.

The privates who voted numbered 180. Of these 140 were for Wilson and 40 were for Hughes. Of the officers, 12 voted for Wilson and 5 for Hughes. The machine gun company, it is said, voted solidly for Wilson. All who voted, it is said, are eligible to vote in November.

JUNIOR POLICE IN PARADE.

Commissioner Woods Reviews 200 Boys of 15th Precinct.

The Junior Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, boys who have volunteered to assist the regular police, held their second annual parade yesterday. One hundred strong, they paraded through the east side, and were reviewed by Police Commissioner Woods and a Citizens' Committee headed by A. S. Arnold, its President, and J. I. Steinberg, Secretary.

Each lad looked spick-and-span in blue uniform modeled after the uniform of the regular police. The Chief Inspector of the district, Harry Redman, advanced ahead on a pony. Six five aides also were mounted. The music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum band. A detail of regular police kept the crowd back. All along the line children and their elders turned out to see the marchers in such numbers that several times it looked as though they would block the line of march.

The reviewing stand was on the steps of the Second Avenue Baptist Church between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. As it was passed every man on the stand they saluted as gravely as the youngest police do when they have their annual parade. Beginning at the Fifth Street Police Station, the line of march led up Second Avenue to Fourteenth Street, thence to Avenue A, to Houston Street, to Chrystie Street, to Delancey Street, to Sheriff Street, and back to the station.

TO SUE T. ROOSEVELT, JR.

Father of Boy Hurt by Young Man's Car Made Guardian for Action.

A suit for personal injuries against Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as the result of an automobile accident, will be filed shortly. This became known yesterday with the appointment of Salvatore Fontano of 319 East Sixtieth Street as guardian for his son, Nicholas, by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton.

The petitioner alleges that on Aug. 27 last, while Mr. Roosevelt's car was being driven by a negro chauffeur, it recklessly ran into the plaintiff's son, knocked down the infant and caused permanent injuries.

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GERARD SILENT AFTER TALK WITH PRESIDENT

Wouldn't Have Left Berlin Had There Been Any Crisis in Sight, His Only Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, came to Shadow Lawn today for a conference with President Wilson, the first he has had since his return from Germany. He took luncheon with Mr. Wilson and remained in consultation with him until after 4 o'clock. When he left Mr. Gerard said:

"Naturally we went over the whole situation very carefully, but it would be manifestly improper for me to give any of the details of the conference."

In reply to questions as to whether he had discussed the U-boat question and the effect that an overturn of the party in power in Germany might have on the present submarine situation, Mr. Gerard would only repeat that he had talked over every phase of his work in Berlin. He made the same reply to questions about the possibility of peace overtures in the near future.

"It is obvious, however," he added, "that I anticipate no immediate change in the submarine situation or in the status of any of the other international problems involved in our relations with Germany, or I would not have left my post."

He declared again that his chief purpose in returning was to get a complete rest and only incidentally to give the State Department confidential information as to the present state of affairs in Berlin. The Ambassador said he had not yet decided as to the date of his return, but that it might possibly be early in November. He will see the President again before he leaves.

"My leaving will depend to a great extent on the steamer schedules," he said. "I cannot well go on a boat that stops in a country hostile to Germany as I feel I should be considered good diplomatic form, and I am therefore somewhat limited in my choice of the date of sailing."

Mr. Gerard said that he was naturally interested in the political campaign, but that he expected to take no part in it, and because of his position could make no comment on the issues. Asked if he had read the story printed in this morning's papers crediting Captain Boy-Ed with the direction of the submarine campaign off the New England coast, Mr. Gerard said that he had not, but that Captain Boy-Ed was employed in the Admiralty Office in Berlin at the time he left.

DOCTOR SHOT IN HIS OFFICE.

Woman Who Says She is Rejected Sweetheart Arrested.

Susie Negy, a Hungarian dressmaker, 23 years old, of 206 Grand Street, was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night, charged with felonious assault. She is accused of shooting Dr. Joseph Lipman, 42 years old, of 314 East Fiftieth Street, in the right forearm with a revolver while in the physician's office. Dr. Lipman was taken to Polyclinic Hospital, where the bullet was removed.

Detectives Kenny, Haydon, and Brownworth of the Second Branch Detective Bureau were passing the physician's office when they heard a shot followed by screams of women. They rushed into the house and found the physician wounded and his office filled with women, some screaming while others had fainted. In the hallway were Dr. Lipman, his maid, Anna Ruppilts, who the detectives say saved her employer's life and the woman charged with shooting the physician. There was another woman accompanied the woman who the doctor says handed her the revolver, but he escaped in the confusion.

According to the story obtained from the woman by the detectives, she asserts that she had been the doctor's sweetheart and he cast her aside two years ago. She is in straightened circumstances now, she declares. She denied firing the shot, asserting that the doctor shot himself. She told the detectives that she had the physician in the Third Municipal Court a short time ago in a civil action and that she had called at his office several times recently.

The doctor declined to make any statement before going to the hospital. He was cool and collected all through the excitement following the shooting.

Col. Jannicky of 47th Reinstated.

Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky of Brooklyn received official notice from the headquarters of the Second Division of his reinstatement as commander of the Forty-seventh Regiment yesterday, the order to take effect at once. Colonel Jannicky had accompanied the regiment to Peekskill, after the mobilization order, and in July was relieved of his command so that he might return to the armory to make an inventory of the regiment's Federal property before the mustering out process began. At the time members of the regiment said that politics had been responsible for the change in the regiment's commanders. Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin has been in command of the Forty-seventh since late in July.

SEABURY ITEMIZES CHARGES OF WASTE

In Open Letter to Whitman He Makes 19 Allegations of Maladministration.

TELLS OF 3,000 NEW JOBS

Unnecessary Tax of $20,000,000 to Cover Up Estimate Error, Candidate Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Samuel A. Seabury has addressed to Governor Whitman an open letter giving specific details in support of his charges of "extravagance and incompetence" against the Whitman administration. He submits nineteen separate charges, which, he says, are only "a few" of the details. In the letter he repeats several of the charges which he has made in his campaign speeches and adds several new charges.

Mr. Seabury read the letter tonight to 3,000 persons in a meeting at the Arena in this city. "Governor Whitman has asked for particulars," he said, "so I am giving them to him." The crowd frequently interrupted his reading of the letter with applause, and when he had finished the cheering lasted for several minutes. The letter follows:

"To the Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: You have challenged me to produce specific details in support of charges that your administration has been extravagant and incompetent. I hereby append a few of them:

1. I charge that your first official act as Governor was to make a mistake of $18,000,000 in your estimate of State expenses.

2. I charge that, in order to prevent the exposure of this mistake, you imposed unnecessary direct tax of $20,000,000 upon the people of this State.

3. I charge that you signed appropriation for canal construction out of current revenues of $3,654,000 which was not needed or used for that purpose.

$660,000 Waste in "Ads."

4. I charge that you permitted $660,000 to be wasted in newspaper advertising of the proposed Constitution, although the Constitutional Convention had provided that a copy of the proposed Constitution should be handed to every voter as he registered.

5. I charge that you unnecessarily increased the appropriation for your own office $20,000.

6. I charge that you signed appropriations permitting the Attorney General to provide additional berths for partisan lawyers at an increased cost of $68,837.

7. I charge that you replaced three Judges of the Court of Claims at $6,000 each with five Judges of your own selection at $8,000 each.

8. I charge that, although in your annual message on Jan. 6, 1916, you recommended the abolition of the Board of Port Wardens as useless, and, although a bill was introduced in the Legislature to carry out this recommendation, you nevertheless appointed three members of the Republican State Committee as members of this board at a time when a contest was in progress between you and your political opponents for control of the State Committee, and thereafter no more was heard of the bill.

9. I charge that in 1915 you signed appropriations for the maintenance of State and county highways more than $1,647,000 greater than the year before, and that this money was so inefficiently expended that these highways are in worse state of repair than at any time since the State highway system was started.

10. I charge that the payrolls on file in the Controller's office show that you have added more than 3,000 new jobs to the State service.

11. I charge that you have increased the administrative expenses of the State government $4,465,646.19, and that the average of the total appropriations during the past two years is $15,000,000 greater than the total appropriations signed by Governor Glynn in 1914.

12. I charge that you expended $2,500 for a secret staircase leading to your office, although this same staircase had been torn out by one of your predecessors.

13. I charge that at this very moment you are permitting hundreds of men to be employed upon the barge canal who have been hired for political purposes and not for canal work.

14. I charge that during your primary fight against Senator Brackett of Saratoga County the civil service law was violated by the appointment in your interest of 110 men on the pretext of an emergency which did not in fact exist.

$13,852,948 Items Attacked.

15. I charge that you failed to veto items aggregating $13,852,948 which the Tax Reduction Committee by formal petition showed that you could save to the taxpayers. On this committee were William Willcox, now Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the Republican candidate for President; Joseph H. Choate, William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator; Otto T. Bannard, former Republican candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, and others.

16. I charge that after promising the people of the State in 1916 that you would stand or fall on a budget of $44,000,000 you violated this promise and signed appropriations totaling $49,000,000.

17. I charge that you have demoralized every State department by the example you have set of concealing itemized vouchers covering your expenses on your trip to California.

18. I charge that you destroyed the effectiveness of the Judicial Workmen's Compensation Commission by combining it with the administrative Labor Department, and emasculated the compensation law itself by permitting direct settlement between casualty companies and the injured workmen.

19. Finally, I charge that your ignorance of State finance is proved by your public statement that Governor Glynn should be impeached for his action in regard to the sinking funds, Nos. 2 and 3, if you knew what was going on in your Administration you would know that the practice pursued by Governor Glynn has been followed in every respect during the two years which you have been Governor.

"If the detailed specifications which I have here given are not sufficient I am ready to supply more at any time.

"Respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL A. SEABURY."

Democratic leaders here asserted that the reception to Mr. Seabury here was more enthusiastic than last night's demonstration for Governor Whitman. About 1,600 persons attended the Whitman meeting, they said, which is little more than half the number at the Arena tonight. William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator; Secretary of War Baker, and Secretary of Interior Lane were other speakers.

Before the Syracuse meeting Mr. Seabury spoke at Owego and Cortland, both Republican strongholds. He was received cordially. Replying to a heckler at the Arena tonight, Mr. Seabury indorsed President Wilson's stand on the eight-hour law.

"It is one of the great constructive achievements of his Administration," he said. "Mr. Hughes's position with respect to it, favoring the principles of the bill, as he says he does, is in marked contrast to the President's stand."

Mr. Seabury's tour for tomorrow will end with a night meeting at Rochester.

EX-CONVICT DAMNS WHITMAN

Speaks from Box at "Under Sentence" in Defense of Osborne.

A group of ex-convicts, members of the outside Mutual Welfare League, attended last night's performance of "Under Sentence" at the Harris Theatre, and between the acts several of them addressed the audience from one of the upper boxes. One of the speakers, Frank Rogers, who has served terms in several prisons, spoke twice, and during his second talk, referring to Governor Whitman's alleged promises to Thomas Mott Osborne, he said:

"Governor Whitman, damn him, in plain English, said he'd go to hell for Tom Osborne, but he didn't."

Some one in the audience asked Rogers why Adolph Lewisohn, President of the National Committee on Prisons, who was the first speaker of the evening, was going to vote for Mr. Whitman. Rogers said he would have to ask Mr. Lewisohn himself that question.

After the performance Spencer Miller, Jr., former Deputy Warden under Mr. Osborne, asked the indulgence of the audience for Rogers's remark.

"You must pardon one of the men, who in his enthusiasm forgot himself," he said. "The prison reform movement is bigger than any personalities between two men."

Sam Warren and Peter Rooney were among the other speakers.

NIJINSKY IN ROLE OF FAUN.

First Appearance Here of Creator of "L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune" Ballet.

Waslav Nijinsky appeared as the faun in "L'Apres-midi d'un faune" with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe for the first time in America at the Manhattan Opera House last night. It was he who had originally devised this much-discussed ballet to Debussy's orchestral prelude of that name. It was given last season before his arrival and, for that reason, he could not appear in it when he did come. As Mr. Nijinsky performed the principal rôle, it seemed hard to remember why so much unfavorable comment had been caused last season, leading to professional interest in the presentation on the part of the police.

The curious poses of the nymphs, which seemed to make ancient Greek bas-relief live again, had their old appeal. It was noticeable, however, that the queer, jerky mating of the movements which had been apparent last season was less conspicuous last night. Whether this was due to the fact that several of the six nymphs were new to the ballet, or to the fact that Mr. Nijinsky desired the movements to be smoother, it was, nevertheless, a noticeably different effect and one which to many would probably seem to lack all of the piquancy that was formerly present.

In "Les Sylphides" the new dancers of the company—Miles. Olga Spesitzewa, and Margarita Frohman—made their first appearances. They seem likely to be able to strengthen the personnel of the ballet where it needs strengthening. Besides the ballets already mentioned, the dances from "Prince Igor" and "Patrouchka" were also given, with the Nijinsky dancing in the latter for the first time this season and giving new significance and life to it.

MAUD POWELL'S RECITAL.

Her Violin Playing at Cort Theatre Shows Taste and Excellence.

Maud Powell gave her first violin recital of the present season at the Cort Theatre yesterday afternoon. Her program comprised a Concerto, in A minor by Arensky, Saint-Saëns's Sonata in D minor, Beethoven's Romance in G, a rondo by Mozart, and pieces by Martini-Nevell, Hasaini, Dvorsak and de Beriot-Vieuxtemps. This program was off the beaten track, and showed the care in arrangement and selection which is characteristic of Miss Powell's programs. Arensky's agreeable concerto is unfamiliar, and violinists do not often play the sonata of Saint-Saëns, to which she gave a place.

The violinist in her playing again manifested those qualities of taste and excellence which are associated with her work. The larger numbers were played with a breadth of line which is rare in a feminine artist's performance, and in the lighter moments there was all the charm and grace that could be wished.

Perhaps she was a trifle more concerned with adapting a traditional style in Beethoven's Romance in G than she was with warmth of expression, but this composition presents some vexing problems of viewpoint for any artist, and the manner of her playing there was as valid as those which go as far in the other direction. Her finesse in Mozart's unfamiliar Rondo and the expressiveness with which she made the muted strings speak in Martini's "Plaisir d'Amour," which she had arranged herself, were other points to be noticed. Arthur Loesser assisted very capably at the piano.

WHITMAN DECLARES SEABURY IGNORANT

Compensation Law Reform, Urged by Judge, Already in Effect, Governor Says.

RIDICULES ANOTHER IDEA

Says Extending Appropriation Veto Would Be Unconstitutional—Tours Northern Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Governor Whitman ended a strenuous day's campaigning by speaking to 1,200 persons here tonight, attacking these statements by his opponent, Judge Seabury:

"I favor the repeal of the direct settlement law. I favor the amendment of the advance payment law so as to make it impossible to settle a claim outside the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission.

"The law should be so changed as to make it possible for the Governor to veto any part of an item."

Such statements said Governor Whitman, constitute a most remarkable display of ignorance on the part of the Democratic candidate. The Governor read a letter from John Mitchell, President of the Industrial Commission, praising the direct settlement law. The veto of part of an appropriation item, Whitman said, would be unconstitutional.

"It is almost incredible," said the Governor, "that a man who has sat on the bench for fourteen years should be guilty of the misstatement he is quoted as making with reference to the law he assumed to know when he took his judicial oath.

"Judge Seabury would have us believe that if by some remarkable mischance he were elected Governor he would repeal the direct settlment law and would ordain that every one of the thousands of claims received annually should take its place upon a calendar of the Industrial Commission, to be heard in order. This would mean a delay of months, and would result in grave hardships for the injured and the dependents of those maimed or killed while engaged in hazardous occupations.

A Thing Already Done.

"The second sentence is a remarkable display of ignorance. He declares he would favor the amendment of the advance payment law so as to make it impossible to settle a claim outside the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission. I am in favor of the same thing, and, what is more, my Administration has placed upon the statute books of this State just such an amendment, and it is in force today. All negotiations between employers and employes are today conducted under the supervision of the Industrial Commission. No settlement is final until it has received the direct approval of the commission. All such agreements must be set forth on forms furnished by the commission, and no workmen, no matter how uninformed he may be, can make any agreement which would result in his receiving less than the law specifically provides for him to receive.

"I have only newspaper reports of the meeting in Oneonta, where Judge Seabury told his audience that if elected Governor he would change the law restraining the Governor from vetoing any part of an item, but 'the Governor,' he said, 'and it is just as hard to believe that my opponent should have made such a blunder as in the case of the labor legislation. Surely he must have read a little about State affairs as he dreamed of the Executive Chamber, but, nevertheless, he has made two gross errors in that statement;

"First, as a Judge, he should know that it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to pass such a law, and, second, he might know that on Jan. 5, 1916, I submitted to the Legislature a message devoted exclusively to State finances, and that one of the suggestions I there made was that the Constitution of the State should be amended to permit the Chief Executive to reduce, as well as veto, items of appropriations passed by the Legislature, I stated my reasons there, which he might have read, and, even if he desired to deceive any voter into the belief that he was initiating impossible reforms, he would have been able at least to map out a program which was not contrary to the Constitution of the State."

Catalogues Seabury's "Errors."

Continuing his attack Governor Whitman catalogued statements by Judge Seabury as Error No. 1, Error No. 2, &c. There were five of these "errors" in all, including the attack on the Stivers Military act, the charge of extravagance against the Governor for using State money without legislative sanction to enrich the Health Department, whereas in reality, Mr. Whitman said, the money had been used in an emergency to fight the epidemic of infantile paralysis, and the attack on the Governor because, so Judge Seabury charged, the State troops were sent ill-equipped to the border.

Governor Whitman made eleven speeches today, addressing nearly ten thousand persons as he swung through the counties of Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Onondaga. At Oswego and Fulton he was forced to speak twice, so anxious were the people to hear him.

At Oswego, after speaking in the Richardson Opera House, he hurried across the city to address a gathering of railroad employes at the New York Central shops. Here the Governor laid emphasis on the improved condition of the workingman under his administration, and said the Republicans at Albany in the last two years as much as they had worked with labor to help the whole State. In this speech Mr. Whitman omitted his usual plea for the candidacy of Justice Hughes. The railroad men received the Governor with enthusiasm and listened attentively as he declared that neither Judge Seabury nor himself had had any real experience in labor legislation, but that he had gone to an expert, John Mitchell, and had hearkened to his advice before doing anything or saying anything on the subject.

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, left the Governor's train today and went to Malone, Canton, and Potsdam, where he spoke, rejoining Governor Whitman at Ogdensburg in time for the night rally. Mr. Calder devoted himself to a discussion of the prospects of business under a low tariff, and urged the repeal of the Underwood tariff as necessary to save the country from financial disaster.

'WALDORF CROWD' BETS EVEN MONEY ON WILSON

Plenty of Hughes Supporters on the Curb, but They Refuse to Give Odds.

Practically all the election betting in the Wall Street district yesterday was at even money on the Presidential candidates. The Curb commissioners reported after the close of business that about $25,000 had been placed, including $10,000 on Wilson which was sent down by the "Waldorf crowd", of speculators in the stock and cotton markets.

Plenty of Hughes money appeared when the situation was firmly established on an even basis. The Wilson men said many thousands of dollars of Democratic money were still held in reserve, with the expectation of holders that the odds of 9 on the President to 10 on Hughes might again appear. There was no sign of this development in late dealings.

The betting commissioners said inquiries from Wilson supporters in the West had been pouring in all day in regard to the chances of making wagers on a better-than-even basis. With the Hughes men firmly holding out for even money, the betting agents were forced to send word to their correspondents that odds could not be obtained. Even money was offered on Wilson's success in Ohio, and on New York State the Republicans asked 10 to 8 in favor of Hughes, with the Wilson partisans asking 10 to 7.

Supporters of Seabury's candidacy asked odds of 1 on Seabury to 2 on Whitman, compared with some bets made last week at 8 to 10. The Whitman men were willing to give odds of 10 to 7, but no money was put up on either proposal as far as could be learned. An offer of $1,000 was reported at 1 to 5 that Hughes does not carry ten States.

Even money was wagered for the first time in Brooklyn yesterday on the outcome of the Presidential election. Fred Schumm reported that he had placed $2,000 even that President Wilson would be re-elected, and another of $500 to $400 that Wilson would carry Kings County.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Discouragement on the part of Republican workers was indicated today by the betting in the poolrooms. For the first time since the campaign opened Hughes money has disappeared from the betting board. The betting started at $1,000 offered on him to win. It was cut down to nothing today with the acceptance by Democrats of the last $250 offered. Several new bets made their appearance. Among them were $1,000 to $1,500 that Wilson, Reed and Gardner will all win in Missouri; $200 even that Hughes will carry Indiana, and $200 even that Wilson will carry Ohio.

GRISWOLDS ROBBED OF $110,000 IN GEMS

Continued from Page 1.

began to set their room to rights at 8 o'clock this morning. This girl discovered several jewel cases on the floor behind a curtain and called the attention of Louise West to them. Miss West is entrusted with the care of the jewels and she knew that last night they had been safely stowed away in their customary place in a closet. She gave the alarm and Mr and Mrs. Griswold and Miss Canfield began an inventory of the jewels remaining with them that fixed the amount of the theft at about $110,000.

Smoked as They Robbed.

A search of the house showed that the thieves had broken open a box of Mr. Griswold's cigars and had seated themselves in the library while they smoked about half a one each. They had left the ends on the rug beside their chairs. The library is richly furnished, and close by one of the chairs stood a gold vase worth $600. There were other articles of great value in the room, and in the dining room was much silverware. None of it was touched, though in addition to the jewels, the thieves took a purse containing $48 from Mr. Griswold's dresser and one containing $28 from Miss Canfield's room.

The inventory of their loss, which it took the family almost all day to complete, increased the conviction of the detectives that only some one intimately acquainted with the house could have managed the robbery. Of the among the jewels taken was a gold inlaid fan 130 years old. This piece had not been in cases with the other jewels, but had been seated at the bottom of the closet in a box, on which were heaped many other boxes and pieces of couning. Unless he knew of its presence there, no thief would have found it, in the opinion of the detectives.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold motored to Police Headquarters in New York as soon as they learned the extent of their loss and reported it to Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord. On the ground that the New York police undoubtedly would have to handle the case, so far as the recovery of any of the loot was concerned, Mr. Ford sent the four detectives back with the Griswolds. When their discoveries had satisfied them that no strangers would have committed the thefts unaided, the detectives turned to the servants and arraigned all twelve before them. They questioned the men and women closely, and learned that all except three had spent the night in the house. Their rooms are on the third floor. The three accounted for their movements from the time they had left the house last night to their return today, and tonight the police began to check up these accounts, though they admitted this activity was purely a matter of form.

Mrs. Griswold said last night he thought the robbery probably took place at about 5:30 o'clock, when Miss Canfield was aroused. He would not place a valuation on the articles taken, but intimated it would not exceed $50,000, though the police put the amount at more than twice this sum.

"I do not believe the robbery was what is known as an inside job, and strongly suspect that the thieves used chloroform," Mr. Griswold said. "All of us felt rather queer when we awoke this morning. It is our belief, from investigation, that the thieves entered by a library window that had been left unlocked and which is not protected by a screen. They took all the loose jewelry from my wife's dressing table, other jewelry from the drawers of the dresser, and many articles from cases in the wardrobe. They took some money out of the pockets of my clothes in my bedroom as well as a purse from Miss Canfield's room. My den had been searched for valuables, and some of the boxes in which I kept fishing reels had been ransacked in the search for jewelry.

"After entering through the library window and collecting the jewelry, the thieves evidently left by a side door, which we found unlocked."

Mr. Griswold said his wife considered herself fortunate in that she kept her larger pieces of jewelry in a safe deposit box in Manhattan, so the thieves had not got these.

List of Stolen Jewels.

It is through fingerprints or the attempt of some "fence" to dispose of some of the jewels that the detectives hope to get trace of the thieves, and at their request Mrs. Griswold supplied the following list of stolen jewelry:

Brooch, large diamond, about three carats. Oval shape, surrounded by small diamonds.

Pendant, large pearls set around diamonds; brooch, which matches the pendant.

Brooch, with large turquoise in centre; one carat diamond on each side.

Green-black pearl ring, platinum setting, surrounded by small diamonds.

Pink pearl ring, platinum setting, surrounded by small diamonds.

White pearl ring, platinum setting, surrounded by small diamonds.

String of pearls, with small pearls between each large pearl, about 28½ inches long, graduating from back to front.

String of pearls, set in the same way, about 19 inches long, centre pearls decidedly larger than others.

Diamond chain, about 20 inches long, each diamond set in small platinum ring.

Diamond chain, about 19 inches long, each diamond set in small platinum ring.

Small diamond watch set in gold with diamonds, size of a twenty-five-cent piece.

A platinum chain, about 25 inches long, set with pearls.

Brooch, with large opal, set in very old-fashioned setting, fancy diamond setting with dark blue enamel, gold, and small diamonds.

A small ring, with fancy diamond setting, about one carat, one and one-half carat ruby in centre.

A small bar pin of platinum, about one inch long, with ruby in centre and three-quarters of a carat diamond at each end, very fine stone, pin closes with screw.

Two ruby pear-shaped drops set with small line of gold.

Gold bracelet, upper half made of diamonds, linked together, and lower half of gold, with a diamond heart hanging, with several diamonds missing.

Gold chain bracelet, emeralds and diamonds alternating, with small-shaped heart.

Gold chain bracelet, with a small gold locket hanging from it.

Gold bracelet, with sapphires, small diamonds and large diamonds alternating.

Long bargello, with a straight line of diamonds, about two inches long, with a safety catch for hair.

Gold chain bracelet, with six pearls.

Thread of gold going through a large pearl, with tassel hanging down.

Antique platinum chain, with amethysts, and a very old, flat diamond.

Full black pearl necklace.

A fan, very much worn, about 130 years old, with carved sticks, inlaid with gold.

Gentleman's solitaire pearl scarfpin, with spray of small diamonds coming out from the top.

This list includes all the jewelry Mrs. Griswold could remember. It was sent immediately to every pawnbroker in Greater New York and will be circulated broadcast.

FORD PUTS WOMEN ON A $5 WAGE SCALE

Continued from Page 1.

ary as possible. Mr. Ford, however, in coupling his announcement with his remark about having had an "inspiring talk" with President Wilson is obviously attempting to use the increase to win over women voters of the West who now favor Hughes."

Whether or not he thought Mr. Ford's action would be apt to win women's votes for the Democratic ticket Mr. Willcox would not say.

In Illinois alone 700,000 women are registered, and at least 600,000 are expected to vote on Nov. 7. In Chicago it is estimated that 300,000 women are qualified to cast a ballot for President.

PRESIDENT TO GO WEST.

He Will Make Four Speeches in Cincinnati and Get Back Friday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—President Wilson will leave Long Branch at noon tomorrow for Cincinnati, where he will make the last of his speeches in the Middle West. The Presidential party, which will include Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, and Dr. Grayson, will take a special train to Baltimore, and from there will proceed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to its destination.

Besides Baltimore, it will make only four possible stops, at Chillicothe, Greenfield, Blanchester, and Loveland, Ohio. At Cincinnati the President will make four speeches, the principal one to be delivered in the evening before a non-partisan audience in the Music Hall. He will be entertained at luncheon at the Women's City Club, and at dinner at the Business Men's Club. He will return to Shadow Lawn at 10:45 Friday evening. On this trip, for the first time, the Presidential party is to have a special train all the way, instead of being given a special car attached to a regular train.

FINES MRS. HOADLEY $9,000.

Lawyer's Wife Must Go to Jail, Pay, or Face Supplementary Inquiry.

Mrs. Fannie Curtis Hoadley, wife of Joseph H. Hoadley, was fined $9,000 for contempt of court yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton. If she does not appear in court within five days to testify in supplementary proceedings or pay the fine, she is ordered committed to the "common jail of New York" until the fine is paid or she is discharged by law.

The application to punish Mrs. Hoadley was made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which got a judgment against her on Nov. 23, 1914, for $19,945 for deficiency due in a mortgage foreclosure suit. She was ordered to testify as to her property on Jan. 22, 1915, but failed to appear. Her husband then promised to pay the judgment if no steps were taken to punish his wife, and he subsequently paid the amount due to $9,000. His failure to make further payments caused the present action to be taken against Mrs. Hoadley. It is expected that the remainder of the judgment will be paid before Mrs. Hoadley is required to testify.

DR. VAUGHAN AGREES TO RUN

Now Candidate of Both Prohibition and Local Option Parties.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Dr. Harry Vaughan of Morristown, after declining the proffered indorsement of more than 1,000 signers of a local option petition, today recensidered his determination and notified Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin by telephone that he would stand as the joint candidate for Governor of the National Prohibition Party and the Local Option Party.

Dr. Vaughan's attempted withdrawal was made yesterday, but Mr. Martin informed him the certification as a local option candidate had already been made. Dr. Vaughan then replied that he would make no objections to having the double designations appear after his name on the official ballot.

Irish Bazaar Fund Now $70,000.

The residents of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and New Jersey went to the Irish Bazaar at Madison Square Garden yesterday in fairly large numbers as it was their day. The rows of stalls were divided into streets named after well-known thoroughfares in Brooklyn and other boroughs represented by the booths. The official figure out last night that the fund so far raised by the bazaar amounted to $70,000 and they hoped to make it up to $100,000 by tomorrow night. Today will be Manhattan and the Bronx day of the bazaar and tomorrow, which is the closing day, will be the Irish and German day.

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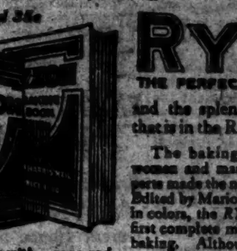

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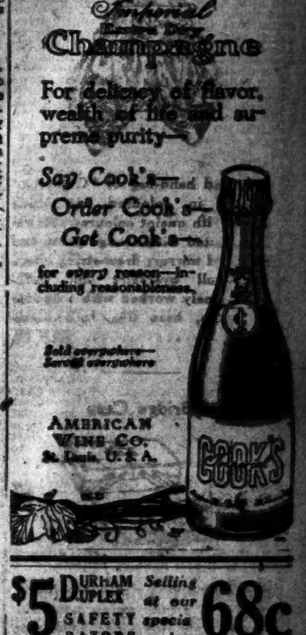

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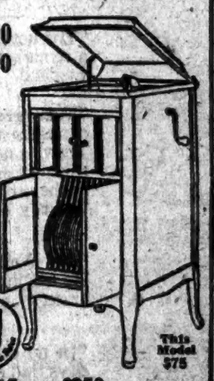

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CARRANZA TO FLEE, HIS FOES REPORT

Washington Gets Various Rumors That First Chief Plans to Leave Mexico.

HIS WEAKNESS GROWING?

Trip of Mmes. Carranza and Obregon to America Cited—Mrs. Trevino in Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Charges that General Carranza is preparing to leave Mexico are being freely made by his political opponents in Mexico City. They are based on his decision to leave his capital for Queretaro, and the fact that Mrs. Carranza already has crossed the border into the United States, accompanied by the wife of her husband's War Minister and chief supporter, General Obregon.

Information to this effect is reaching officials here from various reliable sources. So far nothing tangible tending to support the story has come through official channels. It is known, however, that many officials here believe General Carranza has committed a political blunder at least, if he is not in fact preparing for flight, by permitting his family to leave Mexico just at this time. The trip, they say, was certain to be construed by his enemies as a confession of weakness.

The purpose of the visit of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon, as explained at the Mexican Embassy, is for a tour of the United States. Word of the arrival at the border also of Mrs. Jacinto Trevino, wife of the military commander of Chihuahua State, had not been received tonight. It was pointed out that Trevino has been among Carranza's stanchest supporters, and that if the First Chief believed his hold on the political situation was weakening, Trevino very probably would be warned in order that he might place his family in safety.

The State Department had not received tonight word that Generals Carranza and Obregon had left Mexico City for Queretaro. Previous advices said that the First Chief would go to that place in connection with the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, for which delegates were elected last week. This is the only explanation obtainable here for Carranza's departure from his capital.

Persistent reports that Carranza was about to leave Mexico have been in circulation along the border. It is not known that the American military authorities have been unable to gather any definite information in this regard outside of the coming of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon. Many War Department officials have privately expressed their conviction that the de facto Government, or at least General Carranza's personal control of the political situation, was growing steadily weaker. They have anticipated that the time might come soon when he would be forced to leave Mexico.

The main point urged by General Carranza in asking for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico was that their presence in Mexico was not understood by the Mexican people and hindered his efforts to establish a civil Government. The Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City have presented this view to their American colleagues, but so far have not succeeded in convincing the Americans of the ability of their Government to protect American border life and property should the troops be withdrawn.

While official reports of progress from Atlantic City are closely guarded, it has become increasingly apparent here that the continuance of disturbed conditions throughout Mexico is operating against the Commissioners in their efforts to reach a solution of the border problem.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Jacinto Trevino, wife of General Trevino, commanding the Carranza forces in the northeast, arrived in Juarez late last night. She was accompanied by her children and women and children from Chihuahua City, including the wives of several civil and military officers.

PREPARE TO RETURN HOME.

New York Batteries Probably Will Leave Border Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 24.—The Second Battalion of the First Field Artillery, comprising the New York City batteries, probably will leave the border for home on Friday.

Trains for the unit will arrive tomorrow, and it is expected that Battery E, commanded by Captain John E. Delaney, will finish its firing on the range at La Gloria tomorrow and be ready to load equipment as soon as the cars arrive. Batteries D and F will return from the range on Thursday, it is expected. Battery F of the Second Field Artillery, commanded by Captain William O. Richardson, left for the firing field today to arrange camp site for the entire regiment. Colonel George A. Wingate will transfer his headquarters to Monte Christo, so that he may be with the batteries throughout the practice.

Colonel William N. Haskell of the Sixty-ninth Infantry has arranged for his organization to hike to the rifle ranges of the regular army at Sam Fordyce and Honitas, twenty miles northwest, for instruction in shooting.

Because of the high cost of building a long rifle range for so many regiments as the New York division had when it arrived here, most of the soldiers went to the field-firing exercises at La Gloria with little experience in target work. Although the veterans had their experience on the Peekskill range, neither the old man nor the recruits had much practice on the makeshift ranges here. Firing distances were short, no scores were kept, no hits marked or spotted, and there was little instruction.

The divisional supply train, with 183 officers and men and 126 wagons, arrived here today from New York, under command of Major Thomas H. Shanton of the Quartermaster Corps, who has managed the transportation system of the New York Police Department. Requisition has been sent in for 500 mules for the trains.

A sham battle was fought in the streets of the village today by the regiments of the First Brigade. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester instructed the Twelfth Regiment to defend the Quartermaster stores near the railroad tracks until reinforcements came up. The Seventh and the Sixty-ninth, representing an invading army, attacked at two points and succeeded in seizing the stores before the time set for the imaginary reinforcements to appear.

MEXICAN LOAN TALES DENIED.

Bankers Here Say Flotation in New York Is Out of the Question.

New York bankers refused yesterday to give serious consideration to reiterated reports of Carranza's plans for obtaining a loan to Mexico in the United States. Yesterday there appeared a report of alleged negotiations undertaken by Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican Peace Delegation, meeting in Atlantic City, with the view of obtaining a loan of $100,000,000.

Another report said that Cleveland Dodge, who is a friend of President Wilson and has large holdings in Mexico, had agreed to aid in negotiating a loan of $100,000,000.

It was rumored also that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had become interested in a proposed loan. Inquiry elicited the information that this concern had no intention of advancing any funds, and other bankers who were interviewed regarding Mexican finance were emphatic in their statements that under present conditions a loan was absolutely out of the question.

ENVOY ENEMIES UNITE FOR LEGAL WARFARE

British and Austrian Ambassadors Oppose French Plan Apartment House in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Ambassador of Great Britain, and Baron Erich Swedienek, Chargé d'Affairs of Austria-Hungary, have found a common cause and acted together in one important matter that is affecting the entire neighborhood of the embassies of King George and Emperor Francis Joseph.

Separately, but each glad to be supported by his neighbor and enemy, these envoys have protested against the erection of a hotel apartment house on a valuable lot on Connecticut Avenue, opposite the British Embassy and next door to that of Austria-Hungary.

The structure is modeled on a French plan with shops on the ground floor and apartments above. The construction had progressed to the third floor when the diplomats returned from their Summer embassies and protested. Their legal advisers claim that a law of the District of Columbia gives these Ambassadors the right to restrict their neighborhood from unwelcome trade or business.

The new enterprise covers a triangle formed by Connecticut Avenue, Eighteenth Street, and N Street. The Eighteenth Street front would overlook the homes of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, Robert Lincoln, and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater.

The construction has stopped temporarily while the legal question involved is being debated, to the great inconvenience of certain prospective tenants, who expected to take possession of suits with the opening of the season.

BASEBALL WOERZ'S HOBBY.

When Scores Fell Flat Servant Knew Mind Was Failing.

Testimony at the contest of the will of Ernest G. Woerz, the brewer, before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury yesterday indicated that up to two weeks before his death last May he took more interest in baseball than in the rise and fall of stocks in which he had large investments, and it was when he ceased asking for the scores of the games played by the Giants that Katherine Haas, a servant, decided that he was sinking into a decline and was no longer himself.

The testimony of Miss Haas, who was called as a witness by the six children of Charles F. Doelger, who are grandchildren of the decedent and are contesting his will because they got only $5,000 each instead of $100,000 each as their mother's share of the estate, was relied on by counsel for the contestants as strong proof that Mr. Woerz was not in full mental vigor when he made his will on May 7 last, two days before he died.

"Until two weeks before he died he would ask me every day who won the game," Miss Haas said.

"Did he ask about the stock market?" inquired Edward G. Benedict, counsel for the executors.

"No, he didn't care about that," replied the witness. "All he asked about was ball games."

Miss Haas said that when Mr. Woerz ceased asking about ball games two weeks before his death she tried to read the baseball news to him, but he motioned her to stop and said: "I don't know anything any more. I don't know whether it's morning or night."

Miss Haas said that at this time Mr. Woerz was propped up on pillows in his wheel chair.

Miss Beatrice Carlson, a trained nurse, who attended Mr. Woerz during his last illness, gave testimony supplementing that of other witness regarding his feebleness at the time he made his will. The trial will continue today.

CLEANING UP CONEY'S BEACH

Deputy Attorney General Starts Work, but Owners Take a Hand.

Deputy Attorney General Israel M. Lerner who was assigned by Attorney General Woodbury to superintend the job of cleaning up the Coney Island beaches in accordance with the recent opinion of the Court of Apeals in the suit against the Steeplechase Park Amusement Company, went to the resort with fifteen laborers to start the work of removing all obstructions. Before Mr. Lerner and his men had got well warmed to their work the owners of the various bathing and amusement resorts which were found to be violating the law had agreed to do the cleaning up job themselves.

The men were put to work at the Taunton and Atlantic baths and the Sea Beach roller coaster, while the Steeplechase management had forty men at work removing their roller coaster. The owner of Silver's hotel submitted architect's plans to Mr. Lerner under which three-fourths of the hotel building is to be moved off the beach.

Owners of the Brighton baths erected bulkheads on their property and contend that since the bulkheads have added in the extension of the beach at that point, they should not be removed. Mr. Lerner believed that the contention had sufficient merit to warrant its submission to the Attorney General, since the bulkheads do not block the beach.

Like "Daddy-Long-Legs," "Come Out of the Kitchen!" is capturing the country twice—first as a novel, then as a play.

COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN!

By Alice Duer Miller

YOU are invited to know, for your own great pleasure, Jane-Ellen, "pocket Venus," mistress of laughter and tears, and one of the most fetching heroines that have come out of the South. Also all Jane-Ellen's delightful satellites in Alice Duer Miller's novel.

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Know Jane-Ellen in the book, then see Ruth Chatterton play her at the Cohan Theatre.

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DEMAND FOR STEEL HITS WARSHIP BIDS

Builders, Fearing Scarcity of Material, Asked That Opening of Proposals Be Delayed.

DANIELS WOULD NOT AGREE

And Bids, If Any, Are to be Opened Today—Officials Say Mills Guarantee Sufficient Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Under advertisements for proposals issued by Secretary Daniels on Aug. 29 the Navy Department expects to open bids at noon tomorrow for the four dreadnoughts and twenty destroyers authorized at the recent session of Congress. The estimated cost is $104,800,000, of which $40,200,000 is to be available for expenditure during the current fiscal year. Each battleship will cost $18,700,000, and each destroyer $1,500,000.

There have been intimations that some, if not all, of the big private shipbuilding companies may not present bids. If no bids are offered Secretary Daniels will have to confer with the builders and determine whether to readvertise for bids, or call on the navy yards to submit bids for the construction of the vessels.

The shipbuilders asked for a postponement of the opening of the bids until some time next month, but Secretary Daniels refused. The department, however, yielded to the builders to the extent of granting one week's delay in the opening of bids for the four scout ships, each costing $6,030,000, and twenty-nine submarines, ranging in cost from $306,000 to $1,680,000 each. The bids for these vessels will be opened on Nov. 1.

The request for delay in the opening of bids for the battleships and destroyers was based on the argument that sixty days was not time enough to enable the builders to obtain estimates at satisfactory prices on the steel to enter into the construction of the vessels. It has been intimated that the shipbuilding companies were unable to obtain steel quotations for material to be used in building the naval vessels without interfering with the delivery of steel to be used by the same companies in fulfilment of their contracts for the construction of merchant ships. This intimation has been gone into by representatives of the Navy Department, who have received assurances from various great steel plants that they will be able to furnish steel for naval construction without delay and without interfering with deliveries for use in the construction of merchant shipping.

In view of this information, it is the expectation of the Department that all the big shipbuilding companies will present bids tomorrow. Navy Department officials asserted tonight that they knew of no valid reason why there should be any delay in the bids. The practice since 1886 has been to advertise for bids to be opened in sixty days. Secretary Daniels and his advisers take the position that the intent of Congress was that the ships authorized should be begun with the least possible delay—within six months after the bill became law, or not later than March 1 next.

DUCHESS ENTERS PROTEST.

Widow of Duke de Chaulnes Takes Up Quarantine Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 24.—The Duchess de Chaulnes, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, has protested to the Virginia Department of Health against her expulsion from Hot Springs because of her violation of the State quarantine laws against infantile paralysis.

The Duchess arrived here Sept. 18 by motor from New York, bringing her 8-year-old son, the Duc De Chaulnes, despite the provision that "no person under 16 shall enter the State of Virginia from the State of New York, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, unless such person be a resident of Virginia."

Although the Duchess presented a certificate that her son was in good health, the State Medical Commissioner refused to modify the regulation. After three hours at the Hotel Homestead in the rooms of the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess De Chaulnes left with her son by automobile for White Sulphur Springs, just across the border of West Virginia, which State was not restricted by quarantine laws.

WEALTHY AVIATOR DIES BY FALLING IN RIVER

Alexander Brown, Philadelphia Polo Player, Was Making Final Flight for Pilot's License.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Alexander Brown, the well-known polo player of this city, fell from his hydroaeroplane into the Delaware River at Essington, below this city, today, and was drowned.

Brown, with a number of other wealthy Philadelphians, had been making frequent flights at Essington. He was in the air last night and today's flight was to have been his last in a test for a license. He was a pupil of the Philadelphia School of Aviation at Essington.

Weather conditions were ideal today for a flight, and confidence had been expressed that Brown would have no trouble in winning his license because in flying last night he handled his machine like an expert. Today he was well down the river and had been in the air about ten minutes when the hydroaeroplane, at a height of about 100 feet, was seen to careen as if the pilot had lost control. Before the planes could be adjusted the machine fell into the water near the New Jersey shore.

Attaches of the aviation school rushed in a speedy motorboat to the spot where Brown fell, but only the tips of the wings of the machine were visible. The machine was raised and Brown was found wedged tightly between the stanchions. Efforts at resuscitation failed.

Mr. Brown not only had an international reputation as a polo player, but was also known as a big game hunter. He was prominent in social circles of this city, New York and Newport. Last May he announced his decision to dispose of his string of polo ponies and devote himself to aviation.

He attended the Plattsburg camp last Fall and became keenly interested in the plans of a group of society men and sportsmen, who fitted up the aviation school in connection with the movement for national preparedness. He not only flew his own aeroplane, but devoted himself to making the school successful in every way.

From the standpoint of the polo enthusiast, Mr. Brown's retirement was regarded as a positive loss. He was one of the most highly handicapped polo players in this section of the country. He aided in bringing the national polo tournament to the Philadelphia Country Club this Fall, and was captain of the Bryn Mawr Club team last year and the previous year. He was about 40 years of age and is survived by a widow.

TIMES AERIAL POST PLANS COMPLETED

Carlstrom Will Take 100 Letters and 1,000 Post Cards on His Flight.

REASSEMBLING IS DELAYED

Trucks Carrying the Aeroplane Stuck for Hours in the Mud of Chicago Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Arrangements were completed today with Postmaster D. A. Campbell for transmission of mail from Chicago to New York by the special route established by the Post Office Department for the non-stop flight which is to be made by Victor Carlstrom.

The aviator will carry, besides certain special letters and copies of the Chicago newspapers of the day on which the flight starts, about a thousand postcards and 100 letters. The postcards will be distributed by THE NEW YORK TIMES to business houses, educational institutions, public officials and other prominent citizens of Chicago, and are to be returned, after being addressed, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the Hotel La Salle. On the morning of the day set for the flight an employe of the Chicago Post Office will convey the mail to the army aviation field at Ashburn, on the southwestern border of Chicago, from which the start will be made, and will postmark them there.

A number of letters have already been received at the Chicago Post Office especially marked for transmission by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane mail route. Other persons who wish to send letters by aeroplane, in order to facilitate the handling of the mail, will be asked to send the letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the La Salle, and they will be delivered to Carlstrom in the same way as the postcards. All letters received after the first hundred—the largest number which can be carried—will be sent at once to the Chicago Post Office and mailed to New York by rail.

M. Irmis and William Graff, the mechanics of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company who accompanied Carlstrom's machine here from Buffalo, went out to the army field early this morning to assemble the biplane and found that the three motor trucks on which it was being transported had bogged in the mud. One of them, carrying a section of the wings, was stuck about a mile from the field, and the other two had been stalled close to the hangars. It took some time to get the trucks out, and the work of assembling the centre section of the machine was hardly completed tonight. It was expected, however, that the aeroplane would be ready by the time Carlstrom arrived in Chicago on Thursday morning.

Irmis said that the machine had come through in excellent condition, as far as could be seen at present, and that there was no indication that there would be need of repairs before the beginning of the experimental flights. Although the field is muddy at present, after several days of rain, it is hoped that it will not be too heavy to interfere with starting by the time Carlstrom arrives.

SPERRY IN 260-MILE FLIGHT.

Brings Passenger from Brant Rock, Mass., in 225 Minutes.

Lawrence B. Sperry, the inventor and aviator, flew 260 miles in 225 minutes yesterday, from Brant Rock, Mass., to Amityville, L. I., over a rough sea, through a storm and facing a wind of from twenty-five to forty miles an hour. He started on Monday to fly from Marblehead to New York, and finding that it would be impossible to finish the flight in daylight, stopped at Brant Rock and spent the night there.

With Mr. Sperry as passenger was his mechanician, and the trip was made in a 100 horse power Curtiss flying boat, equipped with the Sperry automatic pilot and the Sperry synchronized drift set. The machine carried fifty-five gallons of gasoline, weighing about 330 pounds, and a complete set of scientific instruments, including lights, compas and a special chart mounted on rollers to facilitate handling.

Steam Company Must File Rates.

Vice President Gilliham of the New York Steam Company, which supplies steam to many homes and plants, has been ordered by the Public Service Commission to file with it a schedule of rates prior to a public hearing to be held on Nov. 9. The hearing is to determine whether the company has violated the provisions of the Public Service law by advancing the price of steam without first filing a schedule.

What Your Trustee Should Know

BEFORE the Trustee for your estate spends a dollar on any security for your heirs, he should know all about the business behind the security, its resources, earnings, physical condition, prospects, management, and the fluctuating factors of competition and sentiment.

The Astor Trust Company has access to a diversified Directorate of twenty-four prominent banking and business executives for its information, and it is inconceivable that an individual trustee can offer the service which such a combination provides.

Astor Trust Company

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

What England Thinks of

Mr. H. G. Wells' New Novel

MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH

(Five Editions Printed in Five Weeks)

The English reviewers have been almost unanimous in their praise of Mr. Wells' new novel. To them it is the first novel to portray with deep sincerity and nobility the bleeding yet triumphant heart of the England of to-day. . . . For us in America it carries an equally stirring and poignant message.

The London Times:

"For the first time we have a novel which touches the life of the last two years without impertinence. . . . A **really remarkable event** . . . **a proud achievement.** It is a creation with which we have as yet seen . . . nothing whatever to compare. The **pure sincerity** of the book with its unfailing distinction of tone is beautiful."

The London Express:

"The novel of the war. . . . **assured of immortality** . . . a remarkable achievement. . . . A revelation of the mind of England."

The London Star:

"Many **great and noble** things are in this novel. He shows us ourselves in all our stages of discovery and disillusion. . . . There is no keener or bolder or more honest mind in Europe at this moment." (certain scenes) . . . "mark the highest point in the achievement of Mr. Wells. There is **nothing greater in Tolstoy or Dostoevsky.**"

The London Telegraph:

"Mr. Wells in his very best vein. . . . **His novel is great.** He has instinctively caught **the spirit of the age** with genuine sincerity and a masterly touch of realism."

The Manchester Guardian:

"In no other contemporary record will the historian of these days find so **accurate and vivid a presentation of our emotions** and resolves, our puzzles and follies, our failures, and our national greatness. **A significant document of the period.**"

MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH

"A War Epic." "The Great Novel of the War."

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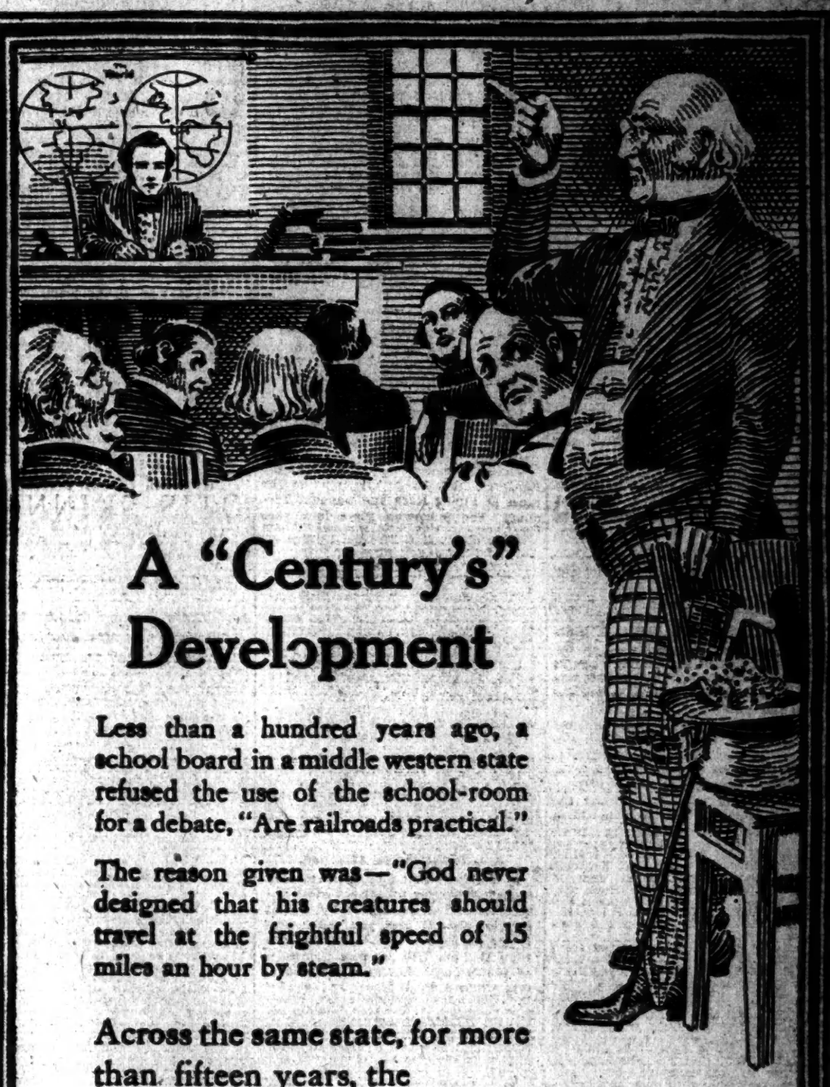

A "Century's" Development

Less than a hundred years ago, a school board in a middle western state refused the use of the school-room for a debate, "Are railroads practical."

The reason given was—"God never designed that his creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam."

Across the same state, for more than fifteen years, the

20th Century Limited

via

New York Central Lines

has passed, twice a day on its over-night journey between New York and Chicago giving service which has justly earned for it the title of "the most famous train in the world."

Leaves New York 2.45 P.M. Arrives Chicago 9.45 A.M.

Leaves Chicago 12.40 Noon. Arrives New York 9.40 A.M.

"GO TO IT" GIVEN AT THE PRINCESS

A New Musical "Comedy" Derived from Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

THE WORK OF MANY HANDS

A Dozen Fetching Songs and a Humorless Book in a Noisily Played Entertainment.

GO TO IT—A Musical comedy by John L. Golden, John E. Hazzard, and Anne Caldwell, based on Charles Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag;" music by Mr. Golden. At the Princess.

The Colonel	Charles Judels
The Captain	Wellington Cross
The Private	Percival Knight
The Bandmaster	Will Archie
The Lieutenant	Tyler Brooks
Piggott Luce	Will Deming
Mr. Graves	Dan Marble
Mrs. Piggott Luce	Emma Janvier
Lucy	Lois Josephine
Vere Cortney	Ethel Pettit
Grape Juice	Helen Bend
Simkin	Gertrude Watzel
Rye	Cecile Markel

"Go To It," (which sounds curiously like a kind of oyster,) is the name of the nominally new musical comedy which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Princess Theatre. This title is a deliberate provocation to the reviewer to say something amazingly clever like "'Go To It'—go to it," and let it go at that, yet how can scarcely sum up so simply your impressions of an entertainment that is, after all, only a rank pretender in the succession to "Nobody Home," and "Very Good Eddie." It has more than its fair share of catchy music, and if the piece stays with us long nearly every number will be played at every other dance and dinner till the roses bloom again. But the book is deadly dull, and even such expert and amiable entertainers as Emma Janvier, Percival Knight, Will Deming, and Will Archie labor vainly in their effort to make it amusing.

As far as the somewhat cryptic program goes, the chief credit for the music belongs to John L. Golden, but what is one of the best numbers was dropped in Thirty-ninth Street by Blanche Ring when she betook herself from the theatre across the way a few weeks ago. Mr. Golden, however, heads the list of authors of "Go To It"—a list that includes John E. Hazzard, Anne Caldwell, and the late Charles Hoyt. For the new piece is vaguely a variant of his old farce, "A Milk White Flag," but older than that are many of the jokes. When the daughter says it must be hard to lose a husband and the mother retorts, "It's almost impossible," they are carelessly handling some of the sacred relics of the old music halls.

The new piece is neatly and amply staged, but for some reason the company was either permitted or exhorted last evening to indulge in a leathern-lunged vehemence better suited to the Century or the Yale Bowl than to the little Princess.

Of all this material the best use is made by Ethel Pettit, who sings some pretty numbers prettily; by Percival Knight, who does not, and by Helen Bend. Miss Bend, late of "Very Good Eddie," looks ludicrously like Mrs. Castle, but she has a manner (and a dance) all her own, and is altogether a seriously interesting and intriguing person. But the silver lining in "Go To It" is the baker's dozen of fetching songs.

RICHARD BUHLIG'S RECITAL.

An American Pianist Reappears After an Absence of Eight Years.

Richard Buhlig, an American pianist who has been more active in London and elsewhere in Europe than in is native land, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Buhlig played in New York eight years ago as a soloist at a concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and then in recitals. He has unquestionably grown and advanced as an artist since then. His style has acquired a more masculine vigor, a greater decision and energy. The scale on which he played everything yesterday was large. His interpretations showed an individual conception, carried out resolutely, with no concessions, with a somewhat heavy hand. Mr. Buhlig's playing, indeed, showed more weight and power than sensitiveness to the subtler poetic qualities of the music he undertakes. His technical equipment is trustworthy, and did not fail him yesterday; his tone was large and generally fine in quality, but there was little feeling for color and the finer nuances of dynamics. There were often excellent effects produced by his manner of pedaling.

The performance of Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue" was grandiose and imposing; but Mr. Buhlig did not apprehend all the composer's mystic vision. Brahms's passionate and lofty Rhapsody in G minor, Op. 79, No. 2, disclosed many of its superb qualities under his hands, but not all its earthier ones; the E flat Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4, was delivered with a somewhat too uncompromising vigor, and the insinuating grace of the intermezzo in C, Op. 119, No. 3, was not manifested.

The same qualities were displayed in Beethoven's C minor sonata, Op. 111; the grandeur and vehemence of the first movement appealed to the pianist much more than the soaring beauty of the Arietta, which was quite missed. He followed the sonata with a group of pieces by Chopin. Mr. Buhlig is a musician of fine quality in many respects; it may be questioned whether he has not gone too far in the cultivation of an energetic style.

Catholic Actors' Guild Retreat.

The second annual retreat of the Catholic Actors' Guild of America will open next Sunday at the Church of St. Malachy, in Forty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The services will be under the direction of the Rev. Joseph F. Delany, Chaplain of the guild, and the sermons will be preached by the Rev. William B. Martin. There will be services morning and afternoon Sunday and on each of the three succeeding days one service. The guild is an organization of actors of the Catholic faith, founded several years ago with the approval of Cardinal Farley.

A CHAMBER CONCERT.

Miss Carolyn Beebe's Organization Appears in Aeolian Hall.

The New York Chamber Music Society, organized and directed by Miss Carolyn Beebe, has made a creditable record in the last few years by its performances of music for various combinations of wind and string instruments, with and without the pianoforte. It began the season last evening with a concert in Aeolian Hall that gave a hearing to four works not familiar to most concert goers. First came Spohr's quintet in C minor for pianoforte and wind, Op. 52, full of the mellifluous traits that made him music very popular three-quarters of a century ago, but which seem now somewhat faded. It was played with befitting grace and fluency by Miss Beebe and her companions, and was pleasant to hear.

D'Indy's "Suite in the Ancient Style" has for the most part only the outward form of ancientry, for much of the spirit of the music is of the modern French. There might have been a little more rhythmic incisiveness in certain of the movements, but the performance was otherwise excellent. The program contained also Charles Martin Loeffler's rhapsody "La Cornemuse," for pianoforte, oboe, and viola, and Zdenko Fibich's quintet in D, Op. 42, for pianoforte, strings, and wind. Mr. Loeffler's rhapsody is full of fancy, and ingeniously represents the droning of the bagpipe; it is somewhat less macabre than the poem by Gustave Kahn upon which it is based. The playing of all these numbers pleasantly affirmed the high aims of the organization, and the program suggested the intelligence with which the literature of variegated chamber music is laid under contribution.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Otis Skinner and Mrs. Skinner will be guests of honor at the seven hundred and fourteenth dinner of the Twilight Club next Sunday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. Daniel Frohman is Chairman of the Dinner Committee and Channing Pollock will be the toastmaster. Among the speakers will be John Drew, Booth Tarkington, Robert B. Mantell, Clayton Hamilton, Annie Russell, De Wolf Hopper, William T. Hodge, and Raymond Hitchcock.

William Hodge was the guest of honor at a tea given yesterday by the Professional Women's League in their rooms at 1,599 Broadway.

Robert MacQuinn has been engaged by the Shuberts to design the settings for "Strike the Lyre," one of their forthcoming musical comedy productions.

Wat C. Goodwin will return to vaudeville at the Palace next week, with a new collection of stories, imitations, and recitations.

Notifications were sent out yesterday to fifty of the applicants for enrollment in the Hippodrome's free ballet class that the first meeting would be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow. Ivan Clustine, Anna Pavlowa's ballet master, and R. H. Burnside will then organize the class.

The first performance of "Business Before Pleasure," Mr. and Mrs. George Randolph Foltz's new farce, was given last night at Foltz Theatre, Meriden, Conn. Doris Williams, Kathleen Clifford, Grace Mitchell, George Parsons, and Edna Baker played the principal roles.

Governor Whitman will address a meeting of moving picture exhibitors of New York State next Tuesday morning at the Rialto. He will give his views on the subject of censorship.

The first performance of Dreyfy and Engel's comedy, "Der Gatte Des Fraulein," ("The Spinster's Husband,") at the Irving Place, will take place Friday night instead of tonight, so that an additional performance of "Der lebende Leichman" can be given.

The addition of Albert Bruning and Margaret Calvert to the cast of "The Yellow Jacket" in the company for the revival of the play at the Cort next month.

HUNT MEET AT ERDENHEIM.

Crack Jumpers Entered for Lynnewood Challenge Cup Race Today.

The first day's racing of the two-day meeting of the White Marsh Valley Hunt Club will be held this afternoon, over the picturesque course of the organization at Erdenheim, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Six races have been carded. They include the Lynnewood Challenge Cup, a steeplechase for hunters, and among the entries are many of the jumpers which have taken part in the races at Piping Rock and Belmont Terminal. The Spinaway Plate is a race for two-year-olds and upward at six furlongs on the flat. Among the starters are three imported horses which were brought to this country in the Spring; they are Old Scout, Trea Moutarde, and Torero.

The first race is for the horses belonging to farmers over whose grounds the members of the club follow the hounds. This is at half a mile, with post entries. Crest Hill has been asked to pick up 162 pounds, or top weight, in the Schuylkill Steeplechase, which is for three-year-olds and upward, at about two miles. Grey Leg holds the position of honor in the Flourtown Steeplechase, and will be expected to pack away an impost of 152 pounds.

The entries and weights follow:

FIRST RACE.—Farmers' Flat Race; post entries; one-half mile.

SECOND RACE.—Iroquois Plate; for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. Bruin Belle, 163 pounds; Archibald, 146; Old Scout, (imp.,) 154; Solar Star, 153; Sharpshooter, 160; Inkle, 130; Abara, 145; Full, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Lynnewood Challenge Cup; steeplechase for hunters; about two and one-half miles. Ollie Byrne, 156 pounds; Stalybridge, (imp.,) 150; Induction, 157; Aleppo, 167; M. J. Shannon, 165; Jim Hanson, 157; Margery Jaque, 156; Garth, 150.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flourtown Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rustic, 148 pounds; Torero, (imp.,) 149; Crest Hill, 150; Guardian Saint, (imp.,) 149; Distance, 150; Waterfront, 132; Grey Leg, 152; Ollie Byrne, 147; Elespian, 148; Oriel, 145; Reliance, 142; Teser, 147.

FIFTH RACE.—The Schuylkill Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Vifir, 147 pounds; Grey Leg, 148; Ollie Byrne, 142; Patarole, 142; Reliance, 154; Teser, 142; Bryn Chant, 150; Torero, (imp.,) 156; Crest Hill, 162; J. C. Ewalt, 154; Waterfront, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—The Spinaway Plate; for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Torero, (imp.,) 121 pounds; Dovedale, 115; Dooley, 113; Old Scout, (imp.,) 110; Bartlett, 113; Max Meadows, 113; Matchfield, 118; Lyndmere, 110; Lottery, 95; Trea Moutarde, (imp.,) 102; Cabaret, 115; Mr. Spece, 122; Water Nymph, 100.

AUTO ENTRY LIST CLOSES.

Twenty-seven Drivers to Race for Harkness Trophy Saturday.

When entries were closed yesterday for the 100-mile Harkness gold trophy race at Shepshead Bay on Saturday twenty-seven nominations comprised the list. A fifty-mile race will follow the trophy race.

In practice yesterday Dario Resta, who will defend his title in the contest, was clocked for several laps at 112 miles an hour. Rickenbacker traveled only 100 miles an hour.

The complete entry list, with cars and drivers, follows:

Peugeot, De Palma; Peugeot, Resta; Peugeot, Aitken; Peugeot, Chilcot, Maxwell, Rickenbacher; Maxwell, Henderson; Premier, Lewis; Premier, Galvin; Duesenberg, Devlin; Duesenberg, Milton; Duesenberg, De Vere; De Lage, De Vigne; De Lage, De Cane; Crawford, Adams; Crawford, Chandler; Crawford, D'Alene; Hosking, Hughes; Hudson, Vail; Sarah, Burt; Ogren, Henning; Adams & S., Gist, Adams; Benedict Special, Benedict; Wightman Special, Weightman; Duesenberg, Georgs Busano; Lenis Special, R. Otis Lenis; Olson, McBride; Olson, Watson.

FORM COLLEGE NET LEAGUE.

Yale, Harvard, Tigers, Penn, and Cornell to Play Spring Matches.

An intercollegiate tennis league, comprising Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell has been formed, and a series of matches will be arranged for next Spring to determine a league champion. These colleges have played in team matches every Spring, but until now there was no championship involved. The present plan was first broached at the intercollegiate championship at Merion Cricket Club, and it was argued that the formation of a league would give more incentive to the playing of the Spring team matches. The Intercollegiate Tennis Association has for years been affiliated with the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the new league will be under the wing of the intercollegiate body.

It is believed that ranking the team in such a competition will stimulate undergraduate activity in tennis. The subject of schedule is already receiving consideration, and adjustments are being made in those tennis schedules which have been completed, so that the league competition will suffer no interference. Each team is called upon to play every other team a match of four singles and two doubles, a four-man team being permissible, although where it is possible six-man matches will be played.

The officers of the new organization are: President, Sydney Thayer, Jr.; Vice President, W. Blair of Cornell; Secretary, F. W. Hopkins, Yale; Treasurer, Leonard Beekman, Princeton.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SPARKLING GEM OF MIRTH AND MELODY,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KAILMAN. Book by BOLTON.
NEW YORK'S SUPREME SUCCESS!
After the play see (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
SEVEN CHANCES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Arms AND THE Girl

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. FIRST MATINEE TODAY (POP. PRICES.)
HENRY MILLER Presents
RUTH CHATTERTON in a Comedy
"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy
"Caroline"
Next Mon., CYRIL MAUDE in "The Saint."

LYCEUM 45th St. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
OTIS SKINNER
in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success
"MISTER ANTONIO"
MONDAY, OCT. 30th—BACKFIRE.

JOHN DREW as Major Pendennis in Langdon Mitchell's Comedy from Thackeray's Famous Novel
JOHN DREW Major Pendennis
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CRITERION THEATRE
James K. Hackett, Sole Lessee & Mgr.
Tomorrow Night PROMPTLY at 8:20.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES TODAY & SATURDAY 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
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"Object Matrimony"
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1916.

HOW NEW YORK VOTED ON AMERICANISM.

The House of Representatives voted on March 7 upon the question of limiting the rights of Americans to travel on the high seas wherever any foreign Government should see fit to order the limitation or abandonment of that right. It voted on the question whether to assert the age-long right of Americans so to travel, or to yield it whenever it proved obnoxious to any European Government. It voted on the question whether to defend Americans who had paid taxes to be defended, or to welsh on the bargain and inform them that their Government would not protect them if they exercised any of their rights to which Germany objected. This question was put in the McLemore resolution, which was the House's form of the Gore resolution, warning all American citizens traveling on armed liners that "they do so at their own risk." By a vote of 276 to 142 the House decided in favor of upholding the rights of American citizens, and tabled the resolution.

Most of the Congressmen who voted on that resolution are candidates for re-election, and will receive their reward or rebuke at the polls on Nov. 7. A peculiar interest attaches to the votes of the Congressmen from New York, for there is no doubt that this State wants American rights upheld, whatever may be the view taken elsewhere, and Congressmen who voted against tabling the McLemore resolution misrepresented the sentiment of their State.

Most of them voted in accordance with the sentiment of their State. Twenty Republicans and eleven Democrats voted to table the resolution; four Republicans and four Democrats voted against tabling and against the maintenance of American rights on the seas. Three Democrats did not vote. The one Socialist, MEYER LONDON of this city, voted against tabling.

Of the eight Congressmen from New York who voted against tabling, six came from this city—three Republicans and three Democrats. The three Republicans are WALTER M. CHANDLER, ISAAC SIEGEL, and WILLIAM S. BENNET. The three Democrats are JOSEPH V. FLYNN, HARRY H. DALE, and JOHN J. FITZGERALD. The two up-State Congressmen who voted against tabling are WILLIAM B. CHARLES, Republican, of Amsterdam, and CHARLES B. SMITH, Democrat, of Buffalo.

Of the three men, all Democrats, who did not vote, two are from this city—LOFT and DOOLING. The third was DRISCOLL of Buffalo.

The State's vote was as follows: For tabling, 31; against, 9; not voting, 3. The men who spoke their State's sentiment were in the majority. Whatever Wisconsin may desire, New York does not want a single American right abandoned, limited, or modified, and these thirty-one men from New York voted as New York thinks. Their names are:

Republicans—HICKS of Long Island; ROWE, SWIFT, HASKELL, of this city; HUSTED, PLATT, WARD, SANFORD, PARKER, SNELL, MOTT, SNYDER, FAIRCHILD, MAGEE, GOULD, PRATT, DUNN, DANFORTH, DEMPSEY, HAMILTON, up-State.

Democrats—CALDWELL, MANER, GRIFFIN, RIORDAN, FARLEY, CONRY, CARSW, PATTEN, HULBERT, BRUCKNER, of this city; OSBURN, up-State.

The City of New York and Long Island were properly represented by ten Democrats and four Republicans, and scandalously misrepresented by three Democrats, three Republicans, and one Socialist. The three Democrats, FLYNN, DALE, and FITZGERALD, who thus misrepresented her all come from Brooklyn, FLYNN from Greenpoint, DALE from Williamsburg, and FITZGERALD from Old Brooklyn. The Brooklyn and Long Island Republican Congressmen, HICKS, ROWE, SWIFT, and HASKELL, all voted to table. Of the three Republicans who misrepresented their city, two, CHANDLER and SIEGEL, come from Harlem, and one, BENNET, from the Bronx, and they constitute the whole Republican delegation from the old city. The Tammany Democrats all voted to table. They and the Brooklyn and Long Island Republicans, with three of the six Brooklyn Democrats, saved the city from the utter misrepresentation of its feelings and opinions which the Republicans from the old city and half of the Brooklyn Democrats would have brought about.

BLACKLISTING THE COLONEL.

With no intention of reproaching Mr. WILLCOX, the much-enduring Chairman of the Republican National Committee, with remissness, THE TIMES ventures to express the general wonder why he wastes Colonel ROOSEVELT on the sagebrush and cactus of New Mexico and lets him fill those energetic lungs with the Colorado ether. This is no time for Rough Rider reunions or the joy of cowboys in little Democratic States. Great cities of great States, St. Louis, Milwaukee, trans-Rhenine Cincinnati, are seething with "undiluted Americanism" and yelling for more. The Staats-Zeitungs and the Volkszeitungs, the Heralds and Anzeigers and Germanias pour it out in lusty columns. Hurrah for the Black, Red and White! Amerika unter alles! Der Kaiser absolut! Down with WILSON and up with real "Americanism."

How can Mr. WILLCOX resist those pleading eyes in the Little Germanies of the West? In those mighty cities of mighty—and mighty doubtful—States, surely every consideration of Republican strategy calls for the presence of the foremost Republican. How he would love to go! The Americanism of THEODORE ROOSEVELT was all right in Lewiston. How can Mr. WILLCOX bring himself to deprive the centres of Republican imperial "Americanism," German-stamped, of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S passionate and powerful opinions about the hyphenates?

THE INNOCENT.

Mr. HUGHES is digging himself deeper into the hole. He "had never heard "of JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY when he re- "ceived him and a committee of five "in the Hotel Astor last month." This springe will catch no woodcock. Mr. HUGHES's plea in confession and avoidance carries the plain intimation and implication that O'LEARY ought not to have been received. If O'LEARY was a mere ordinary American citizen instead of an extraordinary un-American, why does his hapless host of "about the middle of September" protest his own infantine ignorance at that date of the quality and quiddity and even the name of the illustrious apostle of Celto-Germanism?

But it is impossible not to credit the court with ordinary intelligence. A former Justice of the Supreme Court cannot excuse his unfortunately found-out indiscretion by pleading the Baby act. His assumed ignorance and simplicity are astonishing. If "about the middle of September" he had never heard of one of the most vociferous and notorious of American Kaiserites, what shall be thought of his general knowledge of events, his fitness to be President? Must the Elephant be always accompanied by a cornac? Isn't the candidate for the Consulship safe without a nomenclator? What sort of man for President is he who needs a guardian?

The case of the Republicans and their nominee invites pity. They know perfectly well that he cannot be elected without the votes of the aliens in heart, who, by a hundred organizations and a continuous propaganda, have been seeking, and are now seeking by the election of Mr. HUGHES, to punish Mr. WILSON for his maintenance of neutrality and the rights of Americans, to convince Germany and the rest of the world that the elections and policies of the United States are controlled by its American Germans, to abase the United States at the feet of Germany.

A QUESTION FRANKLY ANSWERED

The Democratic candidate for Governor is making an exposure of Governor WHITMAN'S mishandling of the State finances that is worthy the attention of voters. It is a serious matter for them. In his Schenectady speech Mr. SEABURY referred again to that blunder of Governor WHITMAN which necessitated the imposition of a direct tax. Governor WHITMAN'S reply to that charge, when first made, was to ask how the appropriations could have been cut down. Mr. SEABURY makes answer with a candor and directness that might well serve as a model for Mr. HUGHES, who has had to answer many questions in the campaign, but none in quite this way. This is Mr. SEABURY'S answer:

> The Governor sent in his proposed budget. The Legislature deposited it safely in the waste paper basket. The budget that the Legislature made was $7,000,000 in excess of the amount which the Governor said was necessary. The Governor vetoed $2,000,000, and approved appropriations amounting to $5,000,000 in excess of what he himself had said was necessary.
>
> He asks me what I would have done as Governor of this State. I would have done what every other intelligent man would have done who was intent on promoting the interests of his State Government rather than the interests of his party. If the Legislature of this State sent me an appropriation bill that I thought was too high by $5,000,000, what would I do? Why, I would veto the $5,000,000 and send it back to the Legislature.
>
> It is both an answer and a pledge. We have seen many Governors of the State of New York weakly yield their judgment to the arrogance and bluster of an extravagant Legislature bent on throwing away the people's money for political reasons. Only a Governor of firm courage and resolution would strike out the great sum of $5,000,000 from appropriation bills sent him by a Legislature of his own party. It was a plain case of extravagance, of waste of the public funds, for the Governor himself had ascertained and declared the sum necessary to be spent for State purposes. Yet he yielded. Mr. SEABURY says: "I would veto the $5,000,000 and send it back to the Legislature." That is a promise that in like circumstances he would check legislative extravagance. It is not only an assurance of the candidate's regard for the pockets of a tax-burdened community, but it shows the stuff he is made of.

IGNORING A GOOD RECORD.

Colonel ROOSEVELT declared in his speech at Denver last evening that "the people of this country should pro- "vide for a first-class navy, a navy "relative to the other powers what our "navy was in February, 1909, when "the battle fleet returned from its "cruise around the world." As a matter of fact, provision has been made by the people of this country for the upbuilding of the navy to a relative position among the world's navies superior to any it has occupied for many years. Within a few months the building will have begun of four new superdreadnoughts, four battle cruisers of unrivaled power and speed, and a large number of submarines, destroyers, auxiliaries and seaplanes of the most improved modern types. Provision has been made for an immediate increase in the naval personnel, for the enlargement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and for the admission annually of twenty-five enlisted men to the academy as midshipmen. A naval advisory board of competent engineers and scientific men has been established, and the navy has at length been provided with a General Staff. The statement of the Secretary of the Navy published yesterday dwells with particularity upon the increase of efficiency in all branches of the service. Perhaps Mr. DANIELS is a little ahead of time in claiming success for the abolition of the archaic system of promotion by seniority and the adoption of the system of promotion by merit. But the change has often been urged, and its advantages are probably plainer to the general public than the disadvantages some experienced officers believe may result from its operation.

The political campaign has developed no stiffer misrepresentation than the persistent Republican cry that the Democrats have neglected to provide for army and navy extension and reform. What a Republican Administration might have done to that end in the last three years is purely a matter of conjecture. What the Wilson Administration has accomplished is a matter of fact. The present naval program could scarcely be excelled. Colonel ROOSEVELT spoke vigorously last evening against the militia federalization of the Hay bill. Few other Republican leaders would follow him so far. They have carefully refrained from denouncing Federal pay for the militia. They see the party advantage to be derived from the transformation of the organized militia into a monstrous political machine.

The defects of the Hay bill are freely admitted by hosts of American citizens of both political parties, but there is no certainty that the Republicans would correct them. Colonel ROOSEVELT demands universal military training. Many of his compatriots agree with him as to its desirability in a republic. But the time is not yet ripe for it. For the extension of the regular army, the Colonel demands just about what the new military law provides. For the navy he suggests no improvement on the present admirable program. New men are being enlisted at the rate of 1,000 monthly. It is estimated that about 12,000 of the authorized increase of 16,000 men will be enrolled by the end of the present fiscal year. Obviously, the upbuilding of the army and navy is not a partisan matter. In spite of the Colonel's thunderings, the Republicans will gain very little by ignoring the good work that has been done to strengthen our national defenses.

FOR LASTING PEACE.

No man had more direct or sure information about the responsibility for the beginning of the European war than Sir EDWARD GREY. No man can speak now with greater authority on that subject than Viscount GREY. It was he that made the overtures for a conference, accepted by Russia, France, and Italy, that were refused by Germany. When he says that he "would "like nothing better than to see those "statements that Russia's mobilization "was an aggressive one" investigated before an independent and impartial tribunal, he puts forth a challenge that Berlin will never accept. But the pen of history will write the truth, and it will never write anything that will give support to the German contention that the war was forced upon Germany. In his speech at the Foreign Press Association luncheon on Monday Viscount GREY declared that "the war was forced by Germany upon Europe"; therefore, "it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace."

It is significant that the British Minister of Foreign Affairs should at this time have expressed his views about the duty of neutral countries after the war. "I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment," he said, "is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again." "I observe," he continued, "that not only "President WILSON, but Mr. HUGHES, "is supporting a league started, not "with the object of interfering with "the belligerents in this war, but "which will do its part in making "peace secure in the future." It will be no affair of passing resolutions and making protests. The nations who become members of the league "must be "prepared to undertake no more than "they are able to uphold by force, and "to see, when the time comes, that it "is upheld by force."

What the preparation for the establishment and for the work of the League of Peace must be was set forth by Viscount GREY in unmistakable language. The world must be freed "from the oppression of Prussian mili- "tarism. We know that if mankind "has any birthright, it is that of peace "and liberty, and it is for that we are "fighting." The Allies will not make peace until they "have established the "supremacy and right of free develop- "ment under equal conditions, each in "accord with its genius, of all States, "great and small, as a family of civil- "ized mankind." TREITSCHKE would have held that to be a monstrous political heresy. From the Prussian point of view it is a counsel of feebleness. But it is a declaration of principle to which every one of the Allies and all nations neutral in this war will give cordial assent.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Judge GARY, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, who has just returned from the Orient, says the Republicans should have placed more emphasis on the need of a protective tariff after the war. All other issues, he adds, might well have been subordinated to this one. Second in importance for the benefit of our trade after the restoration of peace, in his judgment, will be "sanction of trade combinations for "the purpose of seeking foreign com- "merce." Probably he does not yet know that this sanction has been given by the Federal Trade Commission and other controlling authorities at Washington. And in his absence he may not have learned that the treatment of the tariff issue by Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FAIRBANKS, and Republican speakers of less prominence has by no means been lacking in emphasis.

Looking forward, he sees the European countries after the war "making a market out of America," while by their new agreements and trade laws we shall practically be excluded from their own home markets, unless we enact a new protective tariff. But he might take into account the unanimous opinion of competent observers that the nations now at war will for a long time after the declaration of peace need very large quantities of raw material, for the greater part of which they must come to us. They may also for a time be unable to satisfy by home manufacture their need of the finished products of his industry. France is not planning to bar out American goods. She is striving by commercial investigation, exhibitions, and otherwise to promote the importation and sale of them. Russia seeks our help, and approves American projects which will involve the sale in that country of our products. Germany will be glad to obtain from us the great stocks of raw material which she will need. England may be able, with the help of her colonies, to supply her own wants, but she will not by unjust trade measures excite the animosity of a country to which she will owe a vast sum of money borrowed here.

We do not believe that there will be any trade league against a country to which all of the exhausted nations must look for aid, or that we shall be menaced by a "flood of imports" from them. It will not be difficult to arrange such fair commercial treaties as may be required. Like some others, moreover, Judge GARY appears to ignore the powers of the Federal Trade Commission and the new Tariff Commission, as well as the provisions of a new law designed to prevent any unloading of European goods in our market by improper methods.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Avoidable by Timely Precautions.

In the death of Sheriff SMITH at the hands of the man TAFT there is a lesson that has been often taught, but still goes almost unheeded, as to the danger of allowing "eccentricity" to go on for years and years, developing into more and more serious phases, on the convenient assumption that its victim is harmless.

It is not impossible, though apparently improbable, that TAFT originally had a real grievance in the failure of Government investigators to appreciate the merits of the boat he had invented. Other inventors not a few have suffered that form of wrong, but when possessed of a mental stability which TAFT obviously lacked, instead of brooding for the rest of their lives over their first rebuff, they have continued to push their discovery in other quarters until whatever of recognition it deserved was won. TAFT followed the course that was for him inevitable, and his disequilibration took the always dangerous form known among the psychologists as the delusion of persecution.

As often happens, it was not the first grievance, real or imagined, that brought on the homicidal mania. That termination was only reached when he was about to be dispossessed from the home which he had long been allowed to occupy without legal right, simply because the owners of the land had no particular or immediate use for it. It was certain that if his malady had sufficiently progressed along its ordinary course he would resist expulsion exactly as he did, and it is remarkable, not that he killed one man and wounded three before he was himself shot dead, but that he did not do even more harm with the weapons accumulated for just such a purpose.

All that happened could have been foreseen, and to have guarded against it would have been easy, but as the man, in the judgment of his family and neighbors, was "queer" rather than insane, nothing was done to prevent the final explosion of his slumbering disease. Timely treatment might even have saved TAFT himself, at least to the extent of preventing the aggravation of what must have been a constitutional and irremediable defectiveness. But nothing at all was done, and perhaps the gravest feature of the case is not his use of firearms, but the fact that he married and brought numerous children into the world.

Advertising's Powers Exemplified.

That the life-long faith of Sir JOSEPH BENCHAM in the power of publicity was fully justified is no better shown, perhaps, by his accumulation of a huge fortune than it was by the fact that a great number of newspapers, scattered over pretty nearly the whole world, will treat his death, even in times like these, as a piece of news deserving not a little of precious space. And, as does not often happen, both the fame and the fortune of this eminently successful purveyor of pills were the product of what might be called pure, or abstract, advertising—advertising-in-itself—for what he exploited all over the globe, if not exactly nothing, was not far from it in any sort of value.

As analyzed a few years ago by the British Medical Association, the pills which he declared to be "worth a guinea a box" consisted of aloes, ginger, and soap in the simplest sort of mechanical combination, and cost him one-fourth of a cent per box to make. Of course they cost something more than that to sell, but between an eighth of a penny and a shilling there is a delightfully wide margin for profit.

Except for those who reprobate the "desecration" of scenery, the activities of Sir JOSEPH BENCHAM did no particular or easily measurable injury to his fellow-men, for his nostrum, though no doctor would admit that its indiscriminate and persistent use was harmless, probably came as near to being so as a nostrum can. A good deal of the money that came into his possession was put to commendable uses—uses of public benefit—and that is another reason for regarding him with equanimity, if not precisely with favor.

He was, in short, a well-intentioned and for the most part well-doing man, of notable energy and business ability, and, if all the stories of his achievements are true, he had the saving grace that lies in a sense of humor. The story that he put in certain hymn books an exhortation to hark and hear the herald angels sing that Beecham's pills are just the thing may or may not be true, but that he did not take himself too seriously is shown by the fact that even when the honorific so beloved by Britons was put before his name, he let that name retain its humbler form, instead of reviving the aristocratic "Beauchamps" of its earlier days.

Westchester Is Still Strike-Fast.

Yonkers, where there are more people who sympathize with strikers, regardless of the merits of their case—or more who are afraid of them—than there are in either Mount Vernon or New Rochelle, has refused to follow the example of its neighbors in repealing the fifteen-day ordinance, which makes impossible even an attempt to replace the men who brought street car service in Westchester County to a stop. As a result, Yonkers will be spared the frequent rioting that continues to destroy property and endanger life in the two other towns, but it will also have to do without even the partial resumption of the service which they now have.

About the best that can be said for the transportation facilities as yet provided for Mount Vernon and New Rochelle is that they are better than nothing, but they are not much better, and perhaps they are more humiliating, for it is a plain confession of municipal weakness and incompetence when week after week not a car can be moved with even an approach to safety if it does not carry as many policemen as passengers.

The persisting of such disorders as mark each day in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle can be due only to failure on the part of the town authorities or local courts to convince the rioters that the stoning of street cars is an offense sure to be followed by adequate punishment as well as speedy arrest. Probably the taxpayers of these towns would make their influence as strongly felt as have the strikers if the former were convinced that they will have some heavy bills to pay for property destroyed and business interrupted if their representatives do not give the street car company in the conduct of its legitimate operations the protection to which it has a right. This obligation seems to be wholly ignored—why, is not revealed.

A PRESSING NEED.

Transportation from Home to Hospital of Infantile Paralysis Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES readers, through your valuable paper, have saved many of the victims of poliomyelitis by subscribing so promptly to the Brace Fund, I, as Chairman on Transportation of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, feel the necessity of appealing to your readers on behalf of thousands of crippled children who cannot be transported from their homes to the dispensaries for the immediate scientific treatment and after care because of lack of ambulances, auto buses, automobiles and perambulators. The need for these is immediate and very pressing.

Without this treatment hundreds of these little children will become hopeless cripples for life. There should be no misunderstanding about what their discharge from the hospitals signifies. This does not mean that the child is free from the danger of deformity, or that he is restored to perfect health. It only signifies that he is free from the danger of spreading the disease. The tragedy of the child, crippled, appeals to the least imaginative persons; but the public, generally, does not yet realize to the full what a calamity it is to be a cripple.

Fortunately, the methods of prevention are organized and fully equipped; but, as already stated, means are lacking to bring the stricken child (not once, but three times a week) from its home to the hospital or clinic. A little reflection will convince any one that a poor mother is wholly unequal to the task of after care. All that is left for them is to throw their children on the mercy of the public.

For this, adequate means of transportation and funds for attendants and chauffeurs should be quickly forthcoming, as to save the victims of poliomyelitis from a life of limitation and suffering is the aim and object of this committee. Many children cannot be helped by the preventive measures that are so freely offered. All suggestions, letters, donations, &c., should be addressed to Miss Sara Graham-Mulhall, Chairman Transportation Committee, 289 Fourth Avenue.

SARA GRAHAM-MULHALL.
New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

A BIG TASK FOR NEUTRALS.

A Plan for Them to Receive All Prisoners of War.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be so good as to allow me space to advocate an incalculable boon to millions? The greatest of the neutrals has contributed a large service to suffering noncombatants in the various war zones; but there remains a still greater task to be undertaken by her, the accomplishment of which would earn the world's respect and gratitude for all time to come.

My suggestion is that the United States Government, acting with other leading neutral nations, prepare a plan for the internment in neutral countries of all prisoners of war, and present it as a definite offer to the belligerent powers.

I cannot expect to obtain in your crowded columns the space I would like to fill with arguments for the practicability and utility of this suggestion, and with answers to objections thereto. I am content here to present to your readers the following points in support of my proposal:

(1) According to the latest available statistics there are now approximately 2,500,000 war prisoners in all countries engaged. As nations reach the limits of their resources there arises an almost irresistible temptation to reduce the rations of these unfortunate men. Indeed, there are on record indisputable proofs that this is already being practiced. The placing of these men in neutral countries would insure their escape from this most melancholy of all the horrors of war, and it would be a scarcely less welcome boon to those other millions of their friends now tortured with anxiety for their safety.

(2) The presentation of such a proposal from neutral to belligerent nations would in itself constitute an unprecedented step in world politics. Never has a group of nations freely offered a humane benefit to another group except in a few slight and almost negligible instances. It would mean a departure from the old selfish diplomacy, of which this war is the product and the condemnation. Even were the offer refused, it would at least have furnished the most convincing proof of the good will of those behind it, and thereby greatly strengthen their influence in the final negotiations for peace.

(3) The project would, however, be gladly accepted by the belligerents. The Government of any nation that would venture to reject the offer would, at this stage of the war, be hounded out of office by an indignant people anxious to save their fellow-countrymen from intolerable hardships. And further, even the most unsentimental of statesmen would welcome the reduction of the food problem that would follow the departure to another land of hordes of unproductive aliens.

(4) The movement if successful would mark an approach among the belligerents themselves that would be the surest prelude to peace. If the President aspires to be the mediator of peace, here is the most effective way of instituting the work of mediation. The hour is ripe for a world-statesman to make an issue of this proposal (guarding his position with the proper evidences of sincerity,) and thereby to win for himself and his country the admiration of mankind. One such proof of national unselfishness might well bring the change of feeling that is needed to stay the scourge of war.

(5) America is, perhaps unavoidably, battening off the calamities of Europe. Here is her opportunity to make a worthy return. It will cost her nothing more than the exercise of statesmanship required to negotiate the agreement. The interned men would naturally be maintained at the expense of their respective home Governments. And no nation except the United States is in a position to make such a proposal with assurance of the best results.

JOHN T. McNEILL.

Migratory Birds in Madison Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the migratory birds should stop off to rest and feed in so large and well wooded an expanse within our city limits as Central Park is not strange. But that so small a space as Madison Square Park, right in the heart of a dense business section and surrounded by skyscrapers, whose multitudinous denizens throng the convenient short cuts of its paths, should be visited by so many varieties of birds has been a source of wonder and delight to me this year. Recently I have noted warblers, thrushes, fly catchers, chewinks, black and white creepers, and the friendly little own bird with its plaintive "teach," "teach."

ADA F. DE LANEY.
New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Times War Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to extend, through the courtesy of your paper, my congratulations to Cyril Brown on his many articles written as the war correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Every article has been a gem in itself. Mr. Brown has a knack of making one see things just as he sees them. In one of his recent dispatches he describes a trip in a German aeroplane. His description is extremely realistic, and I found myself, as I was reading it, clutching the arm of my companion, only to realize it was the train that was rocking and not the aeroplane. But, seriously, the articles are splendid, and my opinion is shared by every one who reads THE TIMES.

ORLAND N. WIGHT.
Bronxville, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1916.

The Word "Very" in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your esteemed contemporary, The Sun, directs attention to the excessive use of the word "very" as an adverb by the President, and claims that such use is a mark of femininity. What if it is? Where would the editor of The Sun have been but for the eternal feminine? Shakespeare used it 167 times, and, judging from his exploits, was far from effeminate. The word occurs in the Bible 230 times. "Very" may be taboo in The Sun office, but is certainly not so in the vocabulary of virile men.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

NIGHT'S COMING.

The setting sun that shines beyond the hill
Sends to the crest the last fond smile of day;
A rosy gleam blends with the twilight gray,
And in the lake, the river, and the rill
The soft reflections scintillate and thrill.
Now a lone bird wings slowly from the west,
With plaintive note, on some mysterious quest,
And as the great moon's outlines fill,
Dim shadows point the fast receding light
To cheer the coming of their friend, the night.
So is day done; its glories lent to keep
The passing vigil while dark comes apace,
Bringing the calm of rest, of blessed sleep
And tender memories for our dreams to trace.

LURANA SHELDON.

BISMARCK AND GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

A Policy That Leaves the Work of Nation Building to be Done Over Again.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(Third Article.)

Had the Liberals of Germany succeeded in organizing the nation as a federal republic, the permanent peace of Europe would have been guaranteed. Far more than that, Germany would have undoubtedly led the world in the primary work of the age in which we live—democratic social reorganization. When the democracy failed the work of German unity was undertaken by Prussia and Bismarck.

The expatriation to America of over 2,000,000 German Liberals, practically all the young men of the party, gave Bismarck a free hand. Were it not for the awful tragedy of the matter, the foundation of Bismarckian Imperial Germany in 1864-71 would be one of the most ludicrous chapters in the history of modern civilization. Indeed, it was a veritable political Schwabenstreich—for to hold the Bismarckian philosophy and to pursue Bismarckian methods in the day of the printing press, the steam engine, and the telegraph is something incomprehensible unless one reflects upon all the elements in the composition of the Germany of 1848-71.

Bismarck was simply a German Don Quixote—but a Don Quixote who rode up and down in an environment perfectly fixed and framed for the operations of the Don with his lower class Sancho Pansas. Let us review the course of events.

Bismarck claimed that the Germans were incapable of democracy. Germany could be united and her national purposes fulfilled only through his policy of "Blood and Iron." In 1866 he made an unprovoked war upon Denmark and seized, besides German Schleswig-Holstein, a section inhabited purely by Danes. In 1866 he expelled Austria, the rival of Prussia, from his new Germany. In 1870, in order to play his final hand in the internal politics of German unity, Bismarck "framed up" a war with France. The case of the Ems telegram is now too well-known to require description here. So, through the snap victories of these three "made to order" Bismarckian wars, there was born and bred among the German people the new patriotism of imperial national unity.

Resplendent success made of Bismarck and his tools, the Emperor William I. and von Moltke, great national heroes. The people of South Germany swallowed imperialism at a gulp when the King of Prussia was crowned Emperor at Versailles in the Spring of 1871. The new German Government was thus founded by Prussian junkers and nursed into strength by skillfully developed hatred of and attacks upon other countries. Since 1871 the liberalism of the middle and intellectual German classes has slid down hill until now it lies in the dirt at the very bottom.

Of course, united Germany was bound to be a temporary success. The machine process had made all modern industrial nations rich. Business success leads all those who share in it to accept the status quo, whatever that may be. In an age of coal and iron, which is the bread and butter of modern industrial progress, Germany found herself possessed of enormous deposits of coal and iron. As producers her capitalists and her working people are quite like the capitalists and working people of France, of Holland, of England, or of America. If given a gold mine, they dig out the gold. Having iron and coal, they make steel rails. In Germany, the United States, or anywhere else, when the price of steel rails and the wages rise, both capitalists and workers vote for the party in power. Even the most idealistic intransigent does not talk of revolutionary changes to people whose stomachs and pockets are both full.

I recently spent a half day with the leader of the most advanced liberal party of Germany, Dr. Johann Naumann of Freisinniger Volkspartei. "There are no parties in Germany today," said Dr. Naumann. "The Social-Democrats were never an anti-patriotic party. Everybody in Germany knew exactly what they would do."

Later I met a young working woman who declared to me that she loved the Kaiser as she loved God. "He is my God," she continued. "We pray to him in Germany; I have no religion but love of country."

Imperialism succeeded in Germany just as any sort of government would have succeeded which would have established unity and free trade among the German States. Political liberalism in Germany grew sick and died of fatty degeneration of the brain as well as of the heart.

Let me say a further word concerning the Socialists of Germany. When the Socialists got jobs, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions, they, too, began to think that the Kingdom of Heaven was at hand. They are not to be despised. They are to be pitied. It was and is absolutely impossible to establish a bona fide Socialist movement in Germany until Germany develops a constitutional democratic government. For the Marxist intellectuals of Germany to attempt it was like attempting to cultivate a field of corn before the corn is planted. Industrial democracy must follow, not precede, political democracy. There is today no Socialist or Democratic Party in Germany.

Everything done by Bismarck was accomplished in error. He placed the destinies of Germany in the keeping of a single family. His system has ended where any such system must end. Just as the United States during the civil war was forced to go back to 1787 and repeal the slavery compromises of the Constitution, so must the people of Germany, with bowed heads, in sackcloth and ashes, go back to 1848 and do the work of nation building over again.

The sooner the Germans in the United States realize this truth the sooner will they merit the respect of their fellow-citizens.

FRANK BOHN.
New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

AMERICANS AT THE FRONT.

A Mother Who Would Give Another Son to the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing a short article in THE TIMES of Oct. 4, headed "An American Life for the Allies," I feel tempted to answer the question of the parent who consented to his boy enlisting with the Allies, and later lost him.

Being an American myself, but living in the heart of a people who have been giving their sons for more than two years now, having watched a loved nephew start for the front over a year ago—still another American boy—and, having recently learned that he fell in the battle of the Somme on Sept. 15, my heart has been deeply touched by that parent's question, "Was I right or wrong to consent to his going?"

Lieutenant Eric Alfred Sharples, an American boy of American father, born in Philadelphia, came to live in Calgary, Alberta, while in his fifteenth year. The land of his birth was even more dear to him than to many another American, but when the war broke out in 1914 his parents watched his growing interest in the cause with apprehension, he seemed so young. He watched with keenest interest the attitude his country was taking in the great struggle, and finally, in the Winter of 1915, announced his determination to go to the front, as "he felt it every man's duty to stand by the right as against the wrong." Except for his extreme youth, his parents could say little, for though he was an only son, they, too, beheld the right. Heart and soul he threw himself into the work, for learning to be a soldier in the rigorous climate of Canada tests the mettle of any man. By April he was able to show his parents his corporal's stripes, and when the Fiftieth Battalion entrained in October of 1915 the young lad left so proudly, for he had won his commission by hard work, by study, by sheer grit and determination.

Never in the months that followed did he show by a single word that he regretted his decision; never an adverse comment on the life which our brave boys must lead at the front; only cheering words to those who watched and waited in suspense. Then came the fatal word that the young life had been given for his adopted country on that first terrible drive on the Somme on Sept. 15.

And here is the answer I would send to the one who says in your paper: "Was I right or wrong to give consent to my son entering the Canadian army?" The mother of the young officer just mentioned said only a few days ago: "Had I still another son I would let him go forward. My boy felt the cause was a vital one, and I would hinder no one who would do his part to win the great fight for which my son laid down his life. If I thought he had been sacrificed in vain, then life indeed would be worthless to me."

MARY S. WARREN.
Banff, Canada, Oct. 10, 1916.

The Boy Scout Code.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express my warmest praise of the Boy Scouts of America in general and of one little Boy Scout in particular. Several days ago I fell as I stepped from a stop to the pavement and injured my foot. I was assisted by the men inside and placed on a stool. To my urgent request for a taxicab they replied that I would soon be all right. I was in pain, and urged again and again for a taxicab, only to receive the same reply. I was in absolute despair when a little boy rushed in from the street and said: "I will get you a taxicab!" He dashed out again and soon returned with one. I managed to ask him for his address, which he scribbled on a card, and I thrust it without looking into my bag. A few days later I discovered that my little hero was a Boy Scout. I sent him a note of warmest appreciation, and here is his reply, worthy of a true soldier:

> My Dear Mrs. Hampton: In helping you last Tuesday was nothing more than my duty as a scout. We boys are taught to help others at all times and not to think of ourselves till the last; but as in all things of this character, it is not lived up to by all in the organization; but I do my best to live up to my oath which I took in January, 1913.
>
> Wishing you a hasty recovery, I am, sincerely yours, Edward T. Wandell.

KATE P. HAMPTON.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

OUR BRITISH CRITICS

Fail to Appreciate the President's Strong Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from the English officer sent to you is singularly illustrative of the attitude assumed by many of the unsophisticated Englishmen whom we all number among our friends, the most remarkable case of national ingratitude that can be imagined. One can understand a feeling of bitterness among German sympathizers against President Wilson because in maintaining our neutrality he has upset many of their most cherished plans, but that British sympathizers should oppose the President would seem impossible if we did not know the British temperament—not brutal and inhuman like the German Government, but just as nationally selfish. And in nothing is this shown more than the assurances with which they have the impertinence, although not American citizens, to actually engage in our political campaigns.

This British officer complains that our President (not his) did not sever diplomatic relations as soon as the Lusitania was sunk. If he has any reasoning faculties he should know that this would have been the same thing as war; that we should have been at war and that the President would have been robbed of all the power with which he has stopped the maritime murders. Of course the English say they have stopped them with their navy; but the answer is that the Germans have gone right along sinking just about as many ships as ever, in spite of the British fleet, but that as a result of President Wilson's efforts it has not been done with the sacrifice of life.

E. J. SHRIVER.
New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Wrath of the D. A. R.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose wrath has been aroused over a recent statement made by the Secretary of War and who ask for his resignation, are very amusing. The wicked hungry soldiers of the Revolution under General Washington, who helped themselves to chickens, pigs, and livestock belonging to the Tories during the march to Valley Forge, are the cause.

What if they should include in the petition the men in office that were in the civil war and that were so wicked? This is too terrible to think of! It did not make any difference which side it was, pigs, chickens, and livestock disappeared when the armies marched away in Virginia; even houses were burned. This happened on my father's plantation. Neither side displayed

H. REISINGER ESTATE SHRINKS TO $673,135

Will of Adolphus Busch's Son-in-Law Indicates He Thought He Was a Millionaire.

BEQUESTS ARE CUT DOWN

Residuary Not Sufficient to Establish a Hospital at Wiesbaden, as He Had Planned.

Hugo Reisinger, son-in-law of the late Adolphus Busch, St. Louis brewer, believed that he was a millionaire, but his estate at the time of his death on Sept. 26, 1914, was only $673,135. This was shown yesterday when the transfer tax appraisal of Mr. Reisinger's estate was filed by Appraiser John J. Lyons. Mr. Reisinger's estate was not only insufficient to pay the residuary bequest for the establishment of a children's hospital at his birthplace, Weisbaden, Germany, where he died, but lacked about 10 per cent. of paying the direct bequests in full.

The insufficiency of assets to pay the bequests in full caused the legacy of $105,000 to Columbia University for the teaching of the history of art to be reduced to $86,119; $10,000 to St. James's Lutheran Church to $8,259, and $5,000 each to the Deutsche Verein, Germanistic Society, and Harvard University to $4,120 each. Bequests of $50,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Royal National Museum of Berlin, and the Neue Pinakothek of Munich were reduced to $41,595. The legacy of $60,000 to the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften was cut to $49,554, and $25,000 to the City of Weisbaden for a fountain will pay only $20,647.

War Destroyed Good-Will.

Mr. Reisinger, who was in the importing business at 11 Broadway, dealt chiefly in brewers' rice and carbons for electric lights. His capital in the business was fixed at $238,681. There was no good will because it was destroyed by the war. His art objects, furniture, and rugs were valued at $21,575, and his paintings were appraised at $174,705. Mr. Reisinger owned one of the largest collections in this country by German, Austrian and Swiss artists, and in his will directed that these paintings be disposed of at auction in Berlin. Because of the unusual conditions abroad due to the war and the lack of demand for paintings, the executors decided to sell them in the entire collection in this country. Their judgment was justified by the sale, which brought in $218,000, or $44,000 more than the appraised value. The more valuable paintings in the collection, as appraised by the American Art Association, were: Lady in Black and Rose, by Dewing, $2,750; Rocky Coast, Homer, $1,280; Leda and the Swan, Hassam, $1,600; Water Fall in Yellowstone Park, Twachtman, $2,640; Brook Bridge in Winter, Hassam, $1,750; Mid-day, Weir, $2,400; Landscape, Murphy, $3,960; Wild Cherry Tree, Twachtman, $3,480; English Cod, Chase, $1,240; The Harvester, Casin, $1,360; Enfant au Chien, Diaz, $1,220; Saigneuse, Renoir, $2,960; Environs de Beauvais, Vers Marissel, Corot, $6,100; Place de la Republique, Pissaro, $1,480; Danseuses, Degas, $5,040; Noyer a Veneux-Nadon, $1,600; Harvesting, L'Hermitte, $1,620; Octroi D'Issy, Cazin, $1,840; The Storm, Dupre, $1,920; Peasant Girl, Zorn, $4,880; Etretat, Sunset, Monet, $5,920; Femme a la Chevre, $4,080; Winter Scene in Norway, Thaulow, $1,680; Cathedral in Northern France, Raffaelli, $1,000; Waterloo Bridge, Monet, $7,440; The Violin, Zorn, $5,600; Beach at Etretat, Boudin, $3,240; Bleaching, Mauve, $1,360; The Young Artist, Marin, $2,000; Frost and Fog, Sauter, $1,000; Venice, Brangwyn, $1,120; Water Joy, Sorolla, $2,040; Poissoniged, Liebermann, $1,000; The Actor, Liebl, $3,280; Girl Reading, von Uhde, $1,400; At the Spring, Bocklin, $6,600; Fruit, Schuch, $2,480; In Ecstasy, von Lenbach, $2,100; Sheep Homeward Bound, Zugel, $1,160, and Sheep Bound to Pasture, Zugel, $1,280.

The portrait of Mr. Reisinger painted by Zorn, and presented by the decedent to the National Art Museum in Berlin, was appraised at $2,000, and the portrait of the decedent by Melchers, which was given to the Metropolitan Museum in his will, was valued at $3,000.

Valuable Chinese Porcelains.

Mr. Reisinger's most valuable art objects were his Chinese porcelains, appraised at $4,850. The furniture in the decedent's residence was valued at $7,165, of which $3,050 was the value of the Louis XVI bedroom set in Mrs. Reisinger's room, made of carved sprinkled mahogany with garlands of flowers in chiseled ormulu.

To his widow, Mrs. Edmee Reisinger, the decedent gave only his personal effects and the contents of his residence other than his paintings, valued at $40,075, explaining that she had received a fortune under the will of her father. He gave his son, Curt, his library worth $10,000 and his son Walter his jewelry valued at $5,750, including a pair of pearl cuff links worth $2,000 and a pear scarfpin valued at $3,000. His son, Edgar, who is in a sanitarium in Germany, received a trust fund of $40,000.

That Mr. Reisinger expected that his residuary bequest for the establishment and maintenance of the Hugo Reisinger Kinder Hospital at Weisbaden would be large was indicated by the care with which he provided for the bequest in his will. He said, however, that if the estate, through shrinkage or other cause not foreseen" should prove insufficient for the purpose intended, the residue was to be given to an existing institution in Weisbaden for the maintenance of a children's hospital department to be named for him, for poor children under 14 years of age.

The transfer tax report shows that counsel for the executors, one of whom is Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard, are not certain that the bequests to public institutions are valid in their entirety, because more than half the estate is given to educational and charitable organizations, and under the New York laws not more than half an estate can be distributed to charitable institutions.

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ESTATE OF MRS. LAVANBURG

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus Receives $50,000 Under Will of Friend.

The estate of Mrs. Emily Lavanburg, widow of Simon Lavanburg, who died May 19, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $1,560,783, of which $651,634 was her individual estate and $924,665 was disposed by her under the will of her husband. Her friends, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Mrs. Henry L. Einstein, receive $50,000 and $60,000, respectively, and $100,000 went to Frederick L. Lavanburg, who was not related to the decedent. Her brother, Jules J. Bach, received $400,000, and the bulk of the remainder went to nephews and nieces. She gave legacies aggregating $77,000 to twenty-six institutions, the largest gifts being $10,000 each to Mt. Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Montefiore Home.

The greater part of Mrs. Lavanburg's individual estate consisted of securities worth $513,812, the largest holding being 2,500 shares of Pullman stock valued at $353,187. The stocks she received from her husband included 2,500 shares Consolidated Gas, $246,000; 2,000 St. Paul common, $177,000; 1,800 Atchison preferred, $177,300, and 1,000 Indio Cattle Company, $125,000.

COL. GREEN ASKS APPRAISER

Wants Value of Mother's Estate in New York Determined.

The first step to appraise the New York estate of Mrs. Hetty Green was taken yesterday when counsel for the executor, Colonel Edward H. R. Green, filed an application for the appointment of an appraiser. Surrogate Fowler designated George Brokaw Compton to hear testimony and report what part if any of Mrs. Green's estate is taxable in New York.

Colonel Green said in his petition that it appeared that some portion of Mrs. Green's estate might be taxable here. If Mrs. Green was a resident of New York State it is estimated that the amount of the tax will exceed $4,000,000, but if she is declared to have been a resident of Vermont, where her will was probated, the tax payable to that State will be only $1,250.

No Relative to Share Lund Bequests

Mrs. Charlotte Lund, who died on Oct. 15, left $16,000, but left no relatives known to the executor under her will. She gave $7,000 to friends, and divided the remaining $9,000 in nine equal parts. Five of them go to the Elm Park Home at Rest, at Shelton, Conn., three to the First Swedish Baptist Church of New York, and one to the Kallman Scandinavian Orphanage in Brooklyn.

Mendham Estate Insolvent.

An appraisal of the estate of Maurice B. Mendham, the Wall Street speculator, who died on Nov. 7, 1912, was filed yesterday and shows that although he left property valued at $31,796, the debts and other deductions, amounting to $35,780, left the estate insolvent. He owed $12,845 to his firm of Mendham Brothers, which was in liquidation, and there was a deficiency judgment of $19,199 against him.

MISS BATSON A BRIDE.

Weds Lieut. Davis, U. S. M. C., Quietly at Montclair, N. J.

The marriage of Lieutenant George L. Davis, United States Marine Corps, a son of Mrs. Julia Roe Davis of New York and Norfolk, Va., and Miss Florence Phyllis Batson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Batson of 226 Orange Road, Montclair, was quietly solemnized yesterday in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. J. G. H. Barry, the rector. There were no attendants and none but the immediate family were present. Lieutenant Davis, who is stationed in Haiti, arrived here a few days ago on the transport Orange, and will return next Friday on the transport Hancock, taking his bride with him.

His leave of absence is short, and because of the serious illness of his mother the wedding was quiet.

Widdecombe—Parent Wedding.

The marriage was announced yesterday of Lawrence W. Widdecombe and Miss Lenora Parent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parent of New Brighton, S. I., which took place on Monday in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grymes Hill, S. I. The Rev. B. J. Daly officiated. Mr. Widdecombe is a lawyer with offices at 80 Broadway. On account of the serious illness of his father, John W. Widdecombe, the wedding was quiet. He and his bride plan to sail for Cuba on Dec. 1.

Miss Snedecor Weds D. P. Halsey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 24.—Miss Patience Fowler Snedecor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Snedecor of Montclair Avenue, and Donald Post Halsey of Southampton, L. I., were married tonight at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Travis, pastor of the Watchung Avenue Congregational Church. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey will reside at the Standish Arms, East Orange.

Miss Ruth Townsend Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand C. Townsend of Arrochar, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Townsend, to Alan Butler Thomas of West Chester, Penn. No date has been set for the wedding.

To Sell Noted Book Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The James Carleton Young collection of inscribed books, said to be one of the most famous libraries of its kind in the world, will be sold at auction in New York Nov. 15 and 16. Announcement of the sale by Mr. Young today ends long speculation. Mr. Young, who is a real estate dealer here, traveled extensively to perfect the collection. Every book has the autograph of its author, and in many there are extensive notations from the author's pen.

J. A. Harper's Pictures on Sale.

Pictures, including water colors, drawings, and etchings, by E. A. Abbey, Howard Pyle, F. Swain Gifford, and Blommers, with a number of S. Arlent Edward's mezzotints, belonging to the estate of the late J. Abner Harper, one of the original Harper Brothers, will be on sale at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this afternoon, with other art objects, furnishings, books, &c. These are consigned by John Harper and Howard Thornton, executors of the estate of Mrs. J. Abner Harper, and come from the Harper residence in New Windsor, N. Y. A few period pieces are among the furnishings.

Sale of Old New York Prints.

An interesting lot of old New York prints, the collection of George Sherman, will be sold at Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fifth Street, this afternoon. One of the prints, dated 1851, shows Broadway at Fulton Street with proposed iron bridge for foot passengers to remedy traffic conditions. A collection of Italian, French, and English furniture, with Chinese jades and ceramics, old Spode china, and rugs will be sold on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

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CHURCHMEN FAVOR ANTI-SALOON LAWS

Episcopal House of Deputies Recommends Temperance Legislation.

CURB ON MISSIONS BOARD

Deputies Vote to Place Its Expenditures Under the Direction of the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Economic questions mingled today with matters canonical in the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The deputies recommended the retaining of a permanent Secretary to look after immigration, as a great tide of aliens is expected after the close of the European war. It was at first suggested that the Social Service Commission look after the strangers from beyond the seas, but finally jurisdiction was given to the Board of Missions to make the Church the actual missionary society in extension work. Although the project of consolidating missions, social service, and education under one head has not been carried through, "lost motion" is being guarded against at every angle.

Six amendments to the missionary canon were adopted which bring the Board of Missions into a closer working with the convention itself and throw more responsibility for initiative upon the council of the Church. The General Convention at its session in 1919, for instance, is to determine the amount of money to be raised in each of the ensuing years for the work directed by the Board of Missions. The board is also to conform to a new system of accounting adopted by the convention under the advice of business experts.

There is a strong disposition in both houses toward the restraint of the liquor traffic, in accordance with suggestions made at certain diocesan conventions that the clergy abstain from alcoholic beverages for example's sake. The Deputies this afternoon asked the Bishops to concur in a resolution reading as follows:

Whereas, Our age is witnessing vast and universal readjustment with reference to the manufacture and sale of liquor, and it is generally recognised that the saloon has become more and more a menace to the best interests of our corporate and industrial life, therefore,

Be it resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that this Church places itself on record as favoring such action in our legislative assemblies as will preserve the large interests of temperance and will aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Church Temperance Society had asked for absolute prohibition resolutions, emboldened by the stand which had been taken by certain Governments. The deputies passed a resolution favoring world peace, although without overwhelming enthusiasm, and here and there were heard murmurs of dissent.

The American Defense Society, of which Dr. David Jayne Hill is President, forwarded a request that a committee be appointed to consider the nation's demand for adequate defence, and that sermons be preached on the duties of the citizen, and the National Security League sent a representative to urge the adoption of a resolution in favor of compulsory military service.

Bishop Benjamin Brewster of Maine, speaking in the tent of the Social Service Commission this afternoon, spoke of a "white list for investors."

"Bear in mind," he said, "that today, through the complications of modern industry many of us have many servants and maid servants not under our roof, but scattered over the country, in mills, and mines, on ships and perhaps in remote forests of far away lands."

The Bishop reviewed the work of the Consumers' League and like organizations, and gave them credit for much effective work. He said, however, that such purely voluntary organizations could not accomplish for social justice as much as could be accomplished by the principle of the responsibility of the whole social body for the well-being of every member were woven into the structure of society itself.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, made public today, shows that the Episcopalians have approximately 1,080,000 communicants, 5,050 clergymen, 53,000 school officers and teachers, and 460,000 pupils. Baptisms have increased over those of the preceding triennium by 12,000 and confirmations by 14,000. The Church now controls $35,000,000 in endowments and has an average income of $26,000,000 a year from all sources.

On motion of the Rev. Henry Lubeck of New York, the House of Deputies voted to create a commission to work toward the establishment among the nations of the Western Hemisphere of a mutual understanding similar to the non-armament agreement between the United States and Canada.

The House of Bishops presented to the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle of St. Louis, Presiding Bishop of the Church, a silver loving cup in commemoration of his fifty years' service as a Bishop.

Miss Sarah M. Cahill Weds.

The marriage of Austin Gerard Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones of 159 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Sarah Marie Cahill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cahill of 115 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, the Rev. Edward A. Duffy performing the ceremony. Miss Lilian T. Cahill, a sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Harold Cole was best man. The wedding breakfast was at the Biltmore, and was followed by a reception and dancing. The guests were only immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom, who will make their home in Brooklyn.

Invitations to Miss Mead's Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Belknap Mead of South Orange, N. J., have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Edna Belknap Mead, to James Orloff Spearing, which is to take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange.

Ocean Travel.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the American liner Kroonland for Liverpool are:

Mrs. J. J. Abbott, A. Adams, Mrs. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cropp, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dale, F. E. Drake, Mrs. A. C. Fee, Allan Fee, C. Hallitt, Miss R. H. Helliaby, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. W. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, F. H. Keith, Mrs. R. J. S. Langford, Mrs. A. W. Lee, Colonel Isaac W. Lewis, U. S. N., retired; Mrs. F. McCarthy, Hugh C. Maclean, Andrew D. Maclean, Thomas Mix, W. C. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Place, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Ramus, Duke Pugliatti de San Georzio, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, Hubert Wadsworth, C. H. Williams, H. W. Walker.

Travel from Panama and West Indies.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Colon and Kingston on the United Fruit steamship Metapan were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, Andrew Brady, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmsy, John Holby, Ellsworth Lyman, J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Morison, Walter Milner, Mr. and Mrs. James Turner, and Eugene Summersen.

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GREENHUTS WED 50 YEARS.

Hold Golden Anniversary Reception —Son Gives a Dinner at Sherry's.

Captain and Mrs. Joseph B. Greenhut celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. During the afternoon they held a reception at their home, 325 West End Avenue, and in the evening their son, Benedict J. Greenhut, gave a dinner in their honor at Sherry's. The reception was an informal one, no invitations having been issued. About four hundred called to offer congratulations.

Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut were Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut and Miss Clara Greenhut, their daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Greenhut. Mrs. Greenhut, Sr., was in white and gold, and her daughter-in-law in white and silver.

The dinner at Sherry's was attended only by relatives, but some of the guests came from Chicago, St. Louis, and other points in the country. About 100 were present.

The entire entertainment suite on the second floor of Sherry's was used. The guests sat at small tables in the tapestry rooms. The floral decorations were yellow chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

Captain and Mrs. Greenhut were married on Oct. 24, 1866, in the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. After service in the civil war Mr. Greenhut was brevetted a Colonel, but preferred to retain his title of Captain. He owns Shadow Lawn, at Long Branch, N. J., now occupied by President and Mrs. Wilson.

MISS CAROLINE SPEER WEDS

The Bride of W. C. Hill—Ceremony at the St. Regis.

Miss Caroline Adrienne Spear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Furman Dexter Spear of the Belnord, and Walter Charles Hill of this city, who is connected with Brown Brothers, the bankers, were married at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and silver lace, with a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Her sister, Mrs. Magdaline French, was matron of honor, and wore yellow tulle over pink satin. The bridesmaids were the Misses Myra Fortin and Elsie Pass. They were frocked in flesh-colored tulle, over pale blue satin. Louis Curtis, Jr., of Boston, acted as best man. The ushers were Amos J. Peaslee of New York and Russell Thayer, Jr., of Philadelphia.

A reception and dinner for a hundred guests followed the ceremony.

Obituary Notes.

Miss M. FRELINGHUYSEN DEMAREST, a descendant of Theodore J. Frelinghuysen, one of the earliest settlers of New Jersey, and a resident of Passaic, N. J., where she conducted a private school for twenty-five years, died on Sunday in the Passaic General Hospital.

Mrs. AUGUSTA C. HAWLEY, widow of Seth Hawley, formerly Recording Secretary of the Police Department here, died on Sunday at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., in her sixty-fifth year, leaving two daughters and a son.

WILLIAM GUNNING, for many years an importer here, died on Sunday at his home, 164 West 142d Street, in his seventy-second year, leaving his wife.

AUGUST F. STEER, 79 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 20 Tompkins Place, Glendale, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. He was born in Germany.

FRANZ SEIDEL, one of the oldest members of Emmanuel German Lutheran Church and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died at his home, 404 Fifth Street, in his eighty-third year. He was a member of Putnam Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE C. DAVIS, for the last twenty years a resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at her home on last Saturday, in the age of 84 years. She was the widow of Russell Davis, and is survived by two daughters, and her mother.

EDMUND INGRAM, 40 years old, a law clerk, died at his home, 906 Third Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a native of Liverpool, England.

Mrs. GEORGE T. GERTUM, wife of a lawyer and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at her home in Bennington, Conn., on Monday. She was 54 years old.

JOSEPH CALLAGHAN, for many years in the wholesale sugar business in Wall Street, died from Bright's disease yesterday at his home, 1,706 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year. He left a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Miss ELLA HAMPTON WILDER, who died at her home in New York, N. J., on Saturday, was born in Brooklyn, and was a daughter of the late Alfred M. Wilder, who was one of the oldest book dealers and stationers in that borough. Miss Wilder was in her seventy-sixth year, and is survived by a brother and a sister.

FRANK DAVIES WARD, 51 years old, died on Monday at his home, 413 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, from apoplexy. He had been in the employ of a men's furnishing company for fourteen years, and at the time of his death was the manager of a store on Broadway and Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Ward left a widow and two sons.

DANIEL D. LAWLER, for a quarter of a century Pound Master at Mount Vernon, died of old age yesterday at his home, 807 First Avenue, Mount Vernon, in which city he had been a resident for more than sixty years. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of Farnsworth Post, G. A. R.

CHARLES EZRA GARDINER, for many years a Fire Inspector for the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, died suddenly from heart disease in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday night. Mr. Gardiner had been a member of the church for many years and at one time was a member of the Board of Trustees. He was 68 years old, and lived at 804 Railroad Avenue.

Miss LAURA G. MERRALL, a daughter of the late Edward R. Merrall of Sag Harbor, L. I., and for several years a teacher in the public schools of that place, died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Samuel A. Gregory, in Easthampton, L. I.

BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS, 67 years old, a retired liquor dealer, died at the home of his nephew, John A. Bloom, 1,081 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

Mrs. ANNA E. BAHRENBURG, wife of Herbert Bahrenburg, a paper merchant in Manhattan, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Sunday, and the funeral will be held from the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry F. Bieber, 335 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her thirtieth year, and lived in Englewood, N. J.

WILLIAM SCHENCK, a life-long resident of Flushing, L. I., and for twenty years a printer in the New York Register, died on Sunday at his home in Flushing at the age of 64 years. He left a widow.

ERNEST H. WILES, 48 years old, a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 5,708 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Barnados, West Indies.

JOHN HENRY BENNETT, a well-known resident of Jamaica, L. I., and Superintendent of the First National Bank Building there, died at his home on Monday. Mr. Bennett was born in Brooklyn seventy years ago, and was formerly, for twenty-seven years, a salesman for a dry goods concern. He left a widow.

STEFAN KJELDSEN, sales manager for the Holbrook Company, died on Monday in a sanitarium in Clifton Springs, N. Y., in his thirty-fifth year. He was first connected with the Empire Trust Company and later with various automobile companies and the Automobile Importers' Alliance.

JOHN VAN BERGEN, a member of an old Brooklyn family and until ten years ago connected with the stock brokerage house of Van Bergen & Bergen, died in Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, from Bright's disease. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-six years ago, and was a son of the late John P. Van Bergen, a sugar merchant.

Mrs. MARY WILLIAMSON, widow of David Williamson of 194 Lewis Street, Phillipsburg, N. J., is dead at her home from paralysis of the heart. She was 64 years old, and is survived by three children.

JOHN V. HAGERMAN, a letter carrier in Phillipsburg, N. J., for many years, died yesterday after a lingering illness at his home, 362 South Main Street. He was 48 years old, and is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA E. METZ is dead of apoplexy at her home, 264 South Main Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH O'CONNOR, one of the first members of St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., and wife of Charles O'Connor, a resident of West Orange for more than half a century, died yesterday after a lingering illness, due to advanced age, at her home, 54 Mountain View Avenue. She was 80 years old, and was born in Ireland. Funeral services will be held Thursday.

FILIPINO NAMED AS DEAN.

Supplanted Manila Educator Says Resignation Was Forced.

MANILA, Oct. 24.—Governor General Harrison has appointed Dr. Fernando Calderon, a Filipino, to succeed Dr. William E. Musgrave, who held the office of Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines, and also was Professor of Surgery. Dr. Calderon is Professor of Obstetrics.

Dr. Musgrave asserts that his resignation was forced.

William M. Chase No Better.

There was no change, it was said last evening, in the condition of William M. Chase, the portrait painter, who is dangerously ill of cirrhosis of the liver at his New York home, 234 East Fifteenth Street. Mr. Chase had slightly improved a few days ago, but his illness again has taken a serious turn.

John Henry Selmes Dead.

John Henry Selmes, First Vice President and Trustee of the North River Savings Bank and connected with several other corporations, died yesterday at his home in the Dakota Apartments, 1 West Seventy-second Street. He was born here and, when he resigned from the Mitchell Vance Company in 1913 was its President and Treasurer, and had been connected with the company for fifty-three years. Mr. Selmes was President and a Director of the Archer & Pancoast Company and a Director of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad, and of the Mitchell Vance Company. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. His wife, Mrs. Jane Selmes, survives him.

Miss Henrietta Ulrica Livingston.

Miss Henrietta Ulrica Livingston, daughter of the late Henry Alexander Livingston and Mrs. Frederica Charlotte Livingston of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Monday at the home of her niece, Mrs. A. D. Peil, in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Her funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 11:45 o'clock from the Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, West Forty-eighth Street. The interment will be in Poughkeepsie.

Frank F. Wallace.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Frank F. Wallace, 60 years old, of 183 Dickerson Street, custodian of the reading room in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, died of heart failure in a Roseville trolley car this morning while on his way to New York. He had been a commuter for more than twenty years. He had complained before leaving home, and his wife advised him not to go to his work.

Walter Lucius Doremus.

Walter Lucius Doremus, who was proprietor of the Doremus store, Montclair, N. J., died there yesterday. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, the Board of Managers of the Montclair Savings Bank, and the Board of Directors of the Montclair Building and Loan Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born

SCHLUSSEL.—Oct. 16, Thamara Evelyn Schlussel, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Schlussel, 2,108 Mohegan Av., Bronx.

Engaged

DAVIS—OSHINSKY.—Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky of 161 West 86th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miriam Oshinsky, to Mr. Isaac Herman Davis, son of Mr. Moses Davis of 16 East 96th St.

DANGLER—HEISCHMANN.—Emma Heischmann to Dr. Henry W. Dangler.

Married.

DAVIS—BATSON.—On Oct. 20, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, Florence Phyllis Batson to Lieutenant George Lansing Davis, U. S. Marine Corps.

ZUCKER—LEVINSOHN.—Mrs. Julius Levinsohn announces the marriage of her daughter, Sophie, to Mr. Henry Zucker on Oct. 24, 1916, at 1,882 Crotona Parkway, New York City.

Brooklyn.

WINANT—HOOPER.—Oct. 23, Hazel B. Hooper to William A. Winant, Jr.

Died.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at McAllen, Texas, Wilbert R. Baker, master signal electrician, Company A, First Battalion, Signal Corps, N. Y., U. S. A. Funeral services at Signal Corps Armory, Park Av. and 34th St., Sunday, at 10 A. M. Interment in National Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

BAKER.—At Princeton, N. J., in the 91st year of her age, Mary Rachel Baker, wife of the late Rev. Lewis Carter Baker. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Princeton, Friday, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BERRY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Abbie Hays Berry, wife of the late Henry K. Berry. Funeral services at her late residence, 186 Buckingham Road, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—At Cranford, N. J., Oct. 24, 1916, Margaret W. Brown. Funeral services at her late residence, 186 Buckingham Road, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, at 10 A. M.

CHENEY.—Thomas Langdon Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., in the 87th year of his age. Funeral in South Manchester, Conn., at 2:30 P. M., Friday, Oct. 27. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent. Special car to South Manchester on train leaving Grand Central Station, 9:15 A. M., returning, due New York, 8:10 P. M.

COCKS.—Second day, tenth month, 23d, 1916, Rowland Cocks, in his 84th year. Funeral at his residence, Cornwall, N. Y., 11th St., on third inst., at 2 o'clock.

DENMAN.—On Oct. 23, Edward Denman, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edmund P. Fowler, 620 West 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. Funeral private.

DODGE.—On Oct. 24 at the New York Hospital, Joseph Edwin Dodge, beloved husband of Adelaide Vernam and son of the late Caroline Mellesa Hyde and David Stuart Dodge. Funeral private.

DOHERTY.—On Oct. 23, at her residence, 171 West 71st St., Mary Agnes Fitzpatrick, beloved wife of Robert J. Doherty. Requiem mass at Church of Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DOORLEY.—Suddenly, Oct. 23, 1916, John Raymond Doorley, beloved son of Mary and Dwanis Doorley. Funeral Thursday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 1,705 Amsterdam Av., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av., mass, 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Calvary.

DOREMUS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, 1916, W. Louis Doremus, aged 80 years. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOWLER.—Oct. 24, 1916, John J. Fowler, at his residence, 231 West 122d St. Notice of funeral later.

FYLES.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Charles Eugene, beloved husband of Carrie E., aged 75 years. Troy papers please copy.

GALICENSTEIN.—Sigmund, beloved husband of Linda and father of Clarence, Julius, and Arthur, died Tuesday morning, age 47. Funeral private.

GARTELMAN.—Dorothy, (nee Lubben,) aged 31, beloved wife of L. Gartelman. Funeral services will be held Wednesday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 1,709 Townsend Av. Funeral private. No flowers.

GRIFFITHS.—On Oct. 23, 1916, Benjamin Griffiths, aged 67 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,081 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1916, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Omit flowers.

GROESBECK.—On Oct. 24, Edward, husband of Julia Marsh. Funeral services at his late residence, 417 Quincy St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.

HAMLIN.—On Oct. 23, at Hotel Martha Washington, Frances Bacon Hamlin, widow of Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., and mother of Elbert B. and Francis B. Hamlin of New York City. Funeral services, Washington, D. C., at Church of the Covenant, Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HARRIS.—Ida Harris, age 47, wife of Morris Harris, died Oct. 23. Funeral 1 P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 25, from her late residence, 600 Dawson St., Bronx.

Died.

LEONARD.—Sarah Louisa Sullivan, wife of the Bishop of Ohio, after a long illness, at Watkins Glen, N. Y., on Oct. 22, 1916. Funeral Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26, at Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio.

LINKLETTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Durand Linkletter, M. D., husband of Sarah Onderdonk, age 70 years. Funeral private, from his late residence, Manhasset, L. I., on Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment in Rosewood Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

LITTLEFIELD.—On Monday, Oct. 23, 1916, C. Alfred Littlefield, in his 49th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 72 St. Nicholas Place, Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. D. Peil, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Monday morning, Oct. 23, 1916, Henrietta Ulrica Livingston, daughter of the late Henry Alexander and Frederica Charlotte Livingston of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 1 West 48th St., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 11:45. Interment in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday.

McCARTHY.—John J., of 2,676 Decatur Av., Fordham, N. Y., suddenly, on Oct. 24, 1916, dearly beloved husband of the late Hannorah McCarthy, (nee Manning,) and beloved father of Mary Denis, John, and Nora. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested no flowers be sent.

McNEILL.—Oct. 24, James McNeill, aged 70 years, of Hudson, N. Y. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N.Y., on Thursday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock.

PENNOCK.—On Oct. 23, 1916, Laura A., wife of George C. Pennock. Funeral services at her late residence, 237 East 25th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 4 P. M.; also at the residence of Charles B. Kirk, Oxford, Penn., at 1:30 P. M., Friday. Interment private.

PRINGLE.—At Eatontown, N. J., Alexander Young Pringle, the only son of the late James W. and Mary Alice Pringle, at his country home, Oct. 22, 1916. Interment will be made at Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rev. Dr. Morton

AHMEEK, TO WHICH MANHASSET BAY CUP WAS AWARDED, IS DISQUALIFIED AND LOSES TROPHY.

AHMEEK WRONGLY RATED; LOSES CUP

Boston Yacht, Which Finished First in Manhasset Bay Race Series, Disqualified.

TROPHY TO REMAIN HERE

Final Custody to be Determined by Result of Pending Protests on Unfair Sailing.

Ahmeek, the Boston yacht which received the Manhasset Bay Cup as a result of the series of races sailed for that trophy the last week in August, has been disqualified as a result of the remeasurement of the yacht, which has just been completed, and the cup remains in the custody of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The remeasurement of the Ahmeek was made by order of the committee having charge of the series of races, consisting of James T. Sparkman of this city, referee; Colonel Aemelius Jarvis of Toronto, judge on behalf of the challenger—the Britomart of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead—and Stuyvesant Wainwright, judge on behalf of the defender—Nahma, representing the Indian Harbor Yacht Club—and owned by Addison C. Hanan and Commodore W. H. Childs.

Ahmeek's disqualification comes as the result of a protest against the decision of the committee giving her the race, filed by the owners of Nahma after the race on the ground that she was not properly rated as a Class P boat, even though she was measured before the race by the official measurer of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club while afloat in the waters of Marblehead Harbor, and her certificate accepted by the committee in charge of the race.

Protests Methods of Race.

Had Ahmeek won the cup on her merits as a better yacht than the defender, Nahma, no protest would have been filed. It was rather the open conspiracy among the owners of the other six boats in the fleet from Boston to defeat Nahma at any cost, which was apparent from time to time, the yachts began following her every movement, which prompted the protest against Ahmeek, whose owner, Charles Francis Adams, in the opinion of New York yachtsmen who saw the series of races, was not a party to the conspiracy, and probably did not know of it until the race was underway, and the manoeuvres of the Boston yachts made the scheme perfectly apparent.

The method used in the casting of the third and deciding race of the series, by Hayseed against Joyant and Ellen, Britomart and Mutmeg against Nahma were what prompted the protest of Mr. Hanan, based on technicalities, because he had no other cause, the judges having failed to declare the races, "no race" and order it sailed over again, as they could have done under the rules which at least by implication prohibited team racing for the cups. Nahma was the only yacht handicapped by the three yachts named as was Joyant by Hayseed, and neither had a chance to win the race on its merits.

Disqualification of Ahmeek would naturally give the trophy to Nahma, which was second in the number of points scored in the series of races. But Mr. Hanan has repeatedly declared that he would not accept the trophy under any such conditions as he did not wish one which would have been made even damaged by the Ahmeek finished first in the first of the series of races, third in the second of the series—behind both Nahma and Joyant—and fourth in the third race, which was won by Anita, with Wasaka second and Beronice third. This gave her a total of 37 points.

Wins Second Easily.

Nahma, which had been disabled in the hurricane which blew during the first race of the series, finished third to Ahmeek and Wasaka, with her unshipped gaff held in place through most of the race by two of her crew swinging aloft, won the second easily and finished seventh in the third race after having been pocketed through most of the race by the team work of her competitors who had no chance to win. This score gave her a total of 24 points and second place, Wasaka being third with 31 points gained by finishing in second place in both the first and third race and tenth in the second race.

It is understood unofficially that the remeasurement of the Ahmeek and weighing her to find actual displacement showed that she was about 900 pounds light and therefore considerably over her rating measurement, but the final figures were not available in this city last evening. This amply sustains Mr. Hanan's charge that weighing of the Ahmeek would show she was considerably over her rating, and not qualified to compete for the cup in the first instance. His other protests against the unfair sailing of Ellen and other yachts participating in the race have yet to be heard by the committee.

A Boston dispatch states that "that boat (the Nahma) is now the subject of new measurements to determine whether she was over size." No such demand for remeasurement of Nahma has been made, so far as those interested in that yacht know, and no protest based on that claim has been filed with the committee, so far as could be ascertained last evening. However, it was intimated by one of the judges just after the race that should the question of the rating of the contestants be called into the controversy he would favor the remeasurement of all the yachts which participated in the race. It is, therefore, possible that the committee may order its official measurer to measure all the boats, and by weighing them ascertain their actual displacement.

Cup Remains with Club.

The disqualification of Ahmeek, the nominal winner of the series of races, will naturally result in leaving the cup in the custody of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which has held it pending a decision of all the points in the controversy. Nahma, second in points won in the series, was the defender of the cup and therefore the representative of the club custodian, not a yacht sailing to win a prize. Nahma was simply attempting to retain it in custody of the holding club, and unless there is some reason for her disqualification—and no protest against her has been made—she can still stay at Greenwich until another race for its possession places it in the possession of some other club—not yacht. The challenge was a club affair and not one made by the owner of one yacht to the owner of another. Disqualification of Ahmeek therefore simply saves the Indian Harbor Club from turning it over to the Quincy Yacht Club, for which Ahmeek sailed as a challenger.

Under the circumstances Mr. Hanan, it is believed, could not refuse to accept the cup. The Indian Harbor Club probably will hold it in custody under a decision of the committee yet to be announced after the hearing of the protests against unfair sailing, which will not in the least affect the standing of Nahma in the number of points won in the series, as none of the protested boats had a score which made them even dangerously near Ahmeek, Nahma, or Wasaka, which ranked third in points scored, and against which no protest of any kind has been made—no matter how these protests may be decided.

A report was telegraphed last night from Boston that, as a result of the disqualification of Ahmeek, Mr. Adams had announced that he would not accept the cup. The decision of the measurer, however, that Ahmeek was above the rating of the class, automatically disqualifies her and makes the winning of the cup an impossibility.

Mr. Hanan would make no statement for publication on the situation as he is, as he says, still in the custody of the court which has yet to decide the validity of his protests and make a formal report of its decision to the custodians, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and not to either Mr. Adams, the challenger, or Mr. Hanan, the defender.

FORDHAM vs. PENN. MIL. COL. SAT. 2:30. Football. Adm. 50c. Fordham Field.—Advt.

WILL FIGHT OUIMET BAN.

Woodland Club Letter States It Will Take Case Before U. S. G. A.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Woodland Golf Club, in a circular letter to clubs that are active and allied members of the United States Golf Association, announced today that it would bring before the annual meeting of the association in January its fight for re-instatement as amateurs of Francis Ouimet, former national amateur champion; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., and Paul Tewksbury. These young men, members of the Woodland Club, were barred from participation in tournaments as amateurs because of their business connections.

"In its letter the club stated that many clubs had offered to join in a call for a special meeting for consideration of our appeal," but that it had concluded to withhold a request for action until the regular meeting.

The club's letter further states that difficulties have arisen not under the amateur definition itself, but out of "a so-called interpretation of the definition made by the Executive Committee."

"It seems plain, without argument, that the interpretation is broader than the letter of the law," the letter continues. "To illustrate, the committee holds that the rule does not apply alike to all men, but that the committee had discretionary power to decide to whom it shall apply. Under the power so assumed it has held that Mr. Place, who desired to enter the athletic goods business after winning a State championship, was entitled to do so without impairing his standing.

"It has also ruled that our Mr. Sullivan, who never attained the distinction of being a State champion, disqualified himself by entering the same business on account of his eminence as a player. It has also held that Francis Ouimet, who adopted the athletic goods business as a vocation long before he acquired fame as a golfer, never acquired his ability to play the game without the slightest reference to his occupation, who plays the game for the love of it alone and never in any way has played for the slightest money consideration, must give up business or remain barred as an amateur.

"The committee may have explanations of the foregoing rulings which are unknown to us. We were never informed of the charges in any way. In fact, when the committee notified us that we had been disqualified we were asked for a statement of the charges and of the evidence, but our request has not been complied with. We also applied to have our membership in the Indian Golf Association changed from allied to active. The application was denied without explanation.

"We feel sure that either our boys ought not to be disqualified under the interpretation of the rule or that the interpretation is unwise and ought to be revoked. For that reason we are arranging to have both matters brought up at the same time."

PIPING ROCK WOMEN WIN.

Englewood Players Lose All Matches on Locust Valley Links.

The women golfers of the Piping Rock Club defeated the Englewood Country Club's representatives in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday in the third match of the final round robin for the association championship by the overwhelming score of 5 to 0. The match was played on the links of the victorious club—Locust Valley—and with the ideal weather conditions which prevailed, some excellent competition was furnished in the course of the four matches.

Especially was this true of the match between Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss of Piping Rock and Miss G. M. Bishop, Englewood. They played the entire course, up to the final hole, practically on even terms, so that when they did negotiate the last hole it was very tied. There Mrs. Auchincloss tried a long putt, and gained the honors of the match when her ball fell true.

The summary:

PIPING ROCK.	ENGLEWOOD.
Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss.....1	Miss G. M. Bishop.....0
Mrs. J. H. Alexander.....1	Mrs. Irving.....0
Mrs. Hoadley.....1	Mrs. Pickard.....0
Mrs. G. Hazelhurst.....1	Mrs. Choate.....0
Mrs. D. C. Roane.....1	
Total.....5	Total.....0

SQUASH TENNIS DATES SET.

Harvard Club Scheduled Only for Class A in Title Contests.

Announcement of the schedule for the metropolitan Class A and Class B squash tennis team championships was made yesterday by the Secretary of the National Squash Tennis Association, Milton L. Cornell. Five teams are in the Class A event, the Heights Casino, Columbia Club, Yale Club, Harvard Club, and the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team. They will begin competition on Nov. 30. The Class B team competition, which will begin Dec. 5, will include the Columbia Club, Yale Club, Princeton Club, and the Crescent A. C. The latter team is a new one in the competition and takes the place of the Harvard Club.

The Harvard Club was seriously considering withdrawing from the competition in both classes, for with a big playing membership it was considered something of a handicap to have to give the court for team competition one or two afternoons a week. It was finally determined to play in Class A, but to sacrifice the Class B event.

The schedule in each class is a home and home event, the teams in Class A being composed of seven men and those in Class B of five. The detailed schedule is as follows:

CLASS A.—Nov. 30—Heights Casino vs. combined Princeton Club-Squash Club teams, at Princeton Club; Columbia Club at Yale Club. Dec. 7—Princeton-Squash at Yale; Harvard Club at Heights Casino. Dec. 14—Harvard at Princeton-Squash; Heights Casino at Columbia. Dec. 21—Princeton-Squash at Columbia; Yale at Harvard. Jan. 4—Columbia at Harvard; Yale at Heights Casino. Jan. 11—Yale at Princeton-Squash; Heights Casino at Harvard; Columbia at Heights Casino. Jan. 18—Princeton-Squash at Harvard; Columbia at Heights Casino. Jan. 25—Columbia at Princeton-Squash; Harvard at Yale. Feb. 1—Harvard at Columbia; Heights Casino at Yale.

CLASS B.—Dec. 5—Crescent A. C. at Yale Club; Columbia Club at Princeton Club. Dec. 12—Yale at Columbia; Princeton at Crescent A. C. Jan. 2—Princeton at Yale; Crescent A. C. at Columbia. Jan. 16—Yale at Crescent A. C.; Princeton at Columbia. Jan. 23—Columbia at Yale; Crescent A. C. at Princeton. Jan. 30—Yale at Princeton; Columbia at Crescent A. C.

COLUMBIA MEN AT NETS.

Von Bernuth Hard Pressed in Third Round of Tourney.

Play in the Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University advanced to the semi-final round yesterday when the last match was completed in the third bracket. An effort will be made to finish the semi-finals today and tomorrow, and the championship will be decided Friday or Saturday.

Remaining in the competition are A. F. Von Bernuth, Captain of the Varsity tennis team; J. W. Raymond, former Trinity School raquet star; H. W. Forster, former metropolitan interscholastic finalist, and W. Botsford. Of Von Bernuth was pressed closely in his third round match yesterday. He took the first and third set from D. E. Lancelleid, but lost the second set at 8-6.

The summaries.

SECOND ROUND—E. T. Appleby defeated A. E. Ford, 6-1, 6-4; J. W. Raymond defeated Cliff Hollander, 6-4, 6-2; W. Botsford defeated N. J. Hanlen, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; E. T. Dana defeated H. Brockmann, Jr., 6-2, 6-4; H. W. Forster defeated W. Knee, 10-8, 6-4; D. E. Lancleid defeated C. W. Baxter, 6-1, 6-3; A. F. von Bernuth defeated C. R. Jones, 6-1, 14-12.

THIRD ROUND—J. W. Raymond defeated E. T. Appleby, 6-0, 6-1; W. Botsford defeated R. B. Hallen, 6-4, 7-5; H. W. Forster defeated E. T. Dana, 6-1, 6-3; A. F. von Bernuth defeated D. E. Lancelleid, 6-1, 8-6, 6-2.

DOUBLES—First Round—Hollander and Van Raalte defeated Feistiner and Weinstein, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Von Bernuth and Dana defeated Buland and Lancelleid, 6-2, 6-3; McGuire and Knox defeated Miller and Raymond, 6-2, 6-4; Haines and Forster defeated McKim and Vedder, 6-4, 6-0; Botsford and Hanlen defeated Appleby and Kenyon, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; Devereux and Cot defeated Dohrenwend and Rothschild, 6-3, 6-2.

THREE MORE FIRSTS FOR U. S. ATHLETES

Loomis and Simpson Again Victors in Scandinavian Games —Ted Meredith Beaten.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—Three of the five events on the third day's program of the international track and field games here were captured by the visiting American athletes from their Scandinavian competitors. Joe Loomis, the Chicago sprinter, who has won all the dashes in which he has competed, continued his winning streak by again finishing in front of Rustad in the 60-yard dash. Rustad is a Norwegian and is the only man who has been able to keep near the Americans in the short distance events. He finished second, beating out Bob Simpson, the champion hurdler from the United States.

Simpson met with better success in the broad jump, in which he carried off first prize, with his fellow hurdler, Fred Murray in second place. The latter again displayed his ability as an all-around performer by taking second place in the shot put to Hellum, the Norwegian weight thrower. Though the distance of the relay race was increased today to 800 meters, the Americans were again able to demonstrate their superiority in this branch of the sport. The visiting quartet easily defeated the Scandinavian team in 1:33 8-10.

Ted Meredith, who has been unable to win a race here at any distance over 400 meters, met with another defeat today in the 1,000-meters, in which two Swedes finished in front of him. Bolin ran another fine race, winning in 2:21 6-10, only a fraction slower than the record time he made when he first defeated Meredith. Melen of Sweden was the other man to beat the American.

The summaries:

60-Meter Run, (65 yards 10 inches.)—Won by Loomis, America; Rustad, Norway, second; Simpson, America, third. Time—0:07 1-10.

1,000-Meter Run, (1,093 yards 22 inches.)—Won by Bolin, Sweden; Melen, Sweden, second; Meredith, America, third. Time—2:21 6-10.

Shot Put—Won by Hellum, Norway; Murray, America, second. Distance, 12 meters 48 centimeters.

Broad Jump.—Won by Simpson, America; Murray, America, second. Distance, 6 meters 81 centimeters.

Relay Race, 800 Meters, (874 yards 22 inches.)—Won by Americans against the Scandinavian team. Time—1:33 8-10.

MILLROSE TRAINER BACK.

Mel Sheppard, Home on Furlough, to Prepare Hill and Dale Team.

Mel Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose A. A., who has spent the Summer and part of the Fall on the Texas border, near Mission, as a private with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, returned to New York yesterday on a fifteen-day furlough to prepare the Millrose A. A. men for the indoor cross-country championships. The fifteen days are rather short for Sheppard to accomplish this task, but Mel hopes to have his leave extended another fifteen days. It was reported about two weeks ago that Sheppard had been appointed director of the athletic affairs of the Millrose A. A., but this rumor was subsequently denied. Sheppard will begin with his men this afternoon, taking them over the hills at Van Cortlandt Park. He looks fit for any task that might be imposed on him.

The Millrose A. A. this year is expected to win one, perhaps both, of the senior championship races with a sturdy combination composed of Gianakopulos, Kyronen, Force, Soukup, Levinsky, and others. Kyronen, Gianakopulos, and Force are at this time preparing for the ten-mile national championship race on Saturday and will do only light work at Van Cortlandt Park.

TIGERS' BASEBALL DATES.

Game with Leland Stanford Included in Princeton Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Twenty-nine games are on the schedule which has been arranged for the Princeton baseball team for next Spring. During the Easter vacation the team will make its annual Southern trip, and it is possible that the Leland Stanford University nine will stop here on its trip East to play on May 31.

In case a third game is necessary in either the Harvard or Yale series, the deciding contest will probably be played at the Polo Grounds in New York.

The schedule:

March 24, Dickinson; March 27, Swarthmore; March 28, Seton Hall; March 31, Villa Nova; April 3, Holy Cross; April 6, Virginia at Charlottesville; April 7, Navy at Annapolis; April 13, Williams; April 14, Rutgers; April 18, Amherst; April 21, Pennsylvania; April 25, Fordham; April 28, Brown at Providence; April 30, Lawrenceville; May 2, Virginia; May 5, Cornell at Ithaca; May 9, Georgetown; May 12, Cornell; May 16, Dartmouth; May 19, Harvard at Cambridge; May 20, Williams; May 26, Harvard; May 30, Leland Stanford; June 2, Yale at New Haven; June 3, Lafayette; June 9, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; June 13, Harvard, (in case of tie in two preceding games; June 16, Yale, and June 23, Yale, (in case of tie.)

SPRING TOUR FOR YANKEES.

Series of Preliminary Games in South with Braves Arranged.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Boston Nationals and the New York Americans will prepare for next season's campaign in their respective leagues by a series of joint games in Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, Secretary Walter E. Hapgood of the local club announced today. The teams will train as usual at their Spring camps, Boston at Miami, Fla., and New York at Macon, Ga. By the last of March, it is expected, they will take the road together, playing six or eight games, each, under auspices of local boards of trade.

DECISION FOR LEVINSKY.

Outpoints Jack Dillon in Twelve-Round Bout at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—Before one of the largest crowds of fans of the season Battling Levinsky of New York won the decision over Jack Dillon of Indianapolis tonight in twelve rounds at the Armory A. A. Levinsky, the clever boxer, was matched against a greater fighter, it being Dillon's first appearance in Boston for more than five years. The latter had a great record here and was expected to be the winner, but his hands were in poor shape.

The first half dozen rounds went to Dillon, who acted somewhat like the boxer he is credited with being, but in the last half he did not seem to care a great deal how the battle went. The men started off slowly, and did not warm up until the seventh round. Although Dillon forced matters, it hurt him to land with the back of the glove, but Levinsky kept shooting at his face, jaw, and body. Both did considerable body punching. Levinsky was quite fresh at the finish.

McTigue to Box Sweeney Tonight.

Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight champion, and Knockout Sweeney, a west side middleweight, will be the principals in the main ten-round bout this evening at the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street. In another ten-round contest Ray Rivers, the California lightweight, will oppose Dave Medar. There will also be three four and one six-round bout.

Astey Was Not Floored.

Willie Astey, who was outpointed by Joe Lynch at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem on Monday night, was not floored, as was erroneously reported.

KOH-I-NOOR HOME FIRST.

Parson's Filly Captures Maryland Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 24.—The Maryland Handicap, with $3,000 added, one of the feature events for two-year-olds of the Autumn season, was the main attraction at the Maryland State Fair track this afternoon. The race, which was at six furlongs, was won by Schuyler L. Parsons's Koh-i-Noor, with Le C. Smith's Friendless second, and Tragedy, bearing the silks of the Oneck Stable, taking the short end of the purse.

The winner has been running poorly lately, she was practically an outsider, being quoted at $17.50 for a two-dollar wager in the machines. Koh-i-Noor has shown very little since early in the season, when she raced at Belmont Park and won her first two starts, the second race being the Fashion Stakes for fillies. Since then she ran at Saratoga and Havre de Grace, and showed only indifferent form. The large field of youngsters got off to a good start, and all the contenders took a turn at leading. It was not until the last furlong that Davies sent the winner out in front and kept her there. Friendless and Tragedy were coming all the time, but the Parsons filly was able to hold them safely until the end, and won with a comfortable margin to spare.

L. Wood's Xylon, a four-year-old colt, graduated from the maiden class for all ages in a mile event. N. K. Beal belonging to J. F. Cleaver, a two-year-old, which has been racing with moderate success around the Canadian tracks, came in second, with V. Agreda's Life obtaining the short end of the purse. The selling race for three-year-olds and upward was an easy victory for the old gelding Ambrose, which was carrying the Marrone Stable's silks.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Koh-i-Noor, Schuyler L. Parsons's ch. f., by Ogden-Cremorne, 113 (J. Davies).....1
$17.50, $7.10, $3.60.
Cherry Ripe, (J. O. Talbott's ch. f., 116, (Schuttinger).....2
$4.80, $3. (J. McTaggart).....3
Glory Bells, T. J. Smith's ch. f., 113, $3.80 (Robinson).....3
Child, (Child).....4
Fleet Gold Bond, Kinnaird, Queen de Leon, Mother Machree, Lady Rio, Tootsie, Stalwart Van, Hasty Cora, Rose Finn, and Highway also ran. Ray Ennis was scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; maidens; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

Xylon, L. Wood's ch. g., by Lissak—Lily Pumps, 112 (V. Agreda).....1
$7. (Gray Plume-Lady Marie, $2.90, $2.60.
$2.60. (F. Robinson).....2
Life, V. Agreda's br. g., 3, 112, $2.50 (Robinson).....3
Glory Bells, T. J. Smith's ch. f., 113, $3.80 (Child, (Child).....4
Red Wing, Ampere II., Navigator, Hugo, Red Venus, Charming Lee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. g., 4, 107, (Schuttinger).....1
$4.60, $2.60, (B. Kleager).....1
Presumption, J. MacManus's b. c., 3, 112, $3.10, $4.80, (G. Byrne).....2
Ben Brush, T. J. Smith's b. c., 3, 104, $2.80 third, (J. McTaggart).....3
Thesiereo, Tie Pin, Pierrot, Southern Maid, Beraz, Mielicke, Costumer, Passion, and Lost Fortune also ran. Young Hebe, Lady Londee, and Sweet Corn scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; Maryland Handicap, with $3,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Koh-i-Noor, L. Parsons's blk. f., 109 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Priestess Jewel, $17.50, $7.10, $3. (S. Haynes).....1
Friendless, Le Smith's b. c., 66, $11.10, $7.60. (E. Ambrose).....2
Tragedy, Oneck Stable's b. f., 106, $30.10 third, (T. Davies).....3
Bonnie Witch, Crank, Tinker, Wood Trap, Lively, Queen de Leon, Bondage, Chesty, and Columbina also ran. Deer Trap and Gloomy Gus scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:50.

Rustad, A. Bachler's b. g., 7 years, 114 pounds, by Broomstick-Leisure, $18.80, $6.60, $3.90. (E. Ambrose).....1
Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 5, 112, $5.80, $3.60. (F. Robinson).....2
Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 6, 118, $5.80. (F. Robinson).....3
Colts, Pan, Ninety Simplex, and Half Rock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53 2-5.

Soldier, E. Hers's b. g., 6 years, 115 pounds, by The Picker-Performance, $4.20, $4.80, $2.70. (F. Smith).....1
Captain Parr, R. F. Parr's b. g., 4, 111, $4.90, $3.80. (F. Robinson).....2
Patty Regan, J. Marian's ch. g., 4, 107, $10 third, (J. Pennington).....3
High Tide, Sam Slick, Goldy, Valor, Manie Parr, Woodfair, Volupas, Delagerfield, and Blackford also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46.

Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 7 years, 106 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Locanella, $5.20, $3.40. (F. Robinson).....1
Nigel, R. F. Carman's b. g., 5, 103, $18, $7.10. (J. Butwell).....2
Ras B., W. C. Baxter's blk. f., 3, 102, $12.10 third, (A. Schuttinger).....3
St. Chariotte, Sasin, Infidel II., Napier, Armament, and Senator Casey also ran. Virile, Success, and Sevillian were scratched.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; maiden colts and geldings; six furlongs; selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:14 3-5.

114 pounds Home. Count Home, 114; Latter, 114; Monomy, 114; Olyn G., 114; Beaver Kill, 114; Smart Money, 114; Swoon, (imp.,) 114; Ballygunge, 114; Disago, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling; steeplechase; about two miles. New Haven, 149 pounds; Dixon Park, 143; Isle Michael, 135; *March Court, 139; †Otto Plate, 130; Schreiber, 144; J. R. Johnson, 150; Runnamede, 135; Golden Yale, 150.

THIRD RACE.—All ages; selling handicap; six furlongs. Marse Henry, 117 pounds; Between Us, 110; Vermont, 109; Surprising, 106; Fair Helen, 102; Water Lily, 95; Polonium, 91; Spring, 93; Calamity, 113; Mirave Chancler, 110; Sir William Johnson, 108; Buck Shot, 108; Shrapnel, 99; The Decision, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ellicott City Handicap; three-year-olds; $1,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. About 130 pounds; Malachite, 108; Daddy's Choice, 104; Hilmer, 100; Hidden Star, (imp.,) 97; King Neptune, 113; Folcella, (imp.,) 103; Air Man, 103; Whimsy, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse; one mile. Sam Jackson, 112 pounds; Roadmaster, 104; Hubbub, 107; Orotorium, 105; Gaitabel, 108; Whimsy, 110; Dovedale, 107; Turmell, 107; Plaudite, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Waukaua, 110 pounds; Harvest King, 104; Artemis, 101; Gloomy Gus, 110; Interwood, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Little England, 118 pounds; Song of Valley, 113; Afterglow, 118; Dimah De, 110; Sequence, 110; Assen, 107; †Tom Hancock, 105; †Jeannette, 99; Orperth, 115; Naples, 113; Ethereal, 110; Orotuno, 110; Sevillian, 107; Rose Julette, 104; †Buss Around, 105.

*Five pounds allowance claimed on account of rider not having won a steeplechase or hurdle race.

†Ten pounds allowance claimed on account of rider never having won a steeplechase or hurdle race.

‡Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

HARD BLOW FOR MICHIGAN.

Quarter Back Sparks Injured in Practice for Syracuse Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 24.—Michigan's hopes of victory over Syracuse on Saturday received a hard blow this afternoon when the sensational quarter back Sparks received a bad injury to his ankle. Trainer Tuthill tonight had not been able to determine the extent of the trouble, but hopes to have the pilot ready before the contest starts. If Sparks is lost much of the Wolverines' open attack with which they expected to offset the advantage of the Orange line goes with him. Sparks was hurt during scrimmage with the scrubs.

The Varsity walked all over the scrubs in the scrimmage, scoring four touchdowns, two of them by forward passes. The scrubs used the same plays Syracuse showed against Pittsburgh last Saturday, but the Varsity men never allowed them to get started toward a score. Captain Maulbetsch rested today following the pounding he got from the Aggie forwards last Saturday, while Tackle Weeks stayed out of the fray due to his injuries. Both will be fit for the New Yorkers.

Johns Hopkins Gets Tippett.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—One of the most important cogs in the successful 1915 team of the University of Virginia has been added to the Johns Hopkins squad. Edgar Tippett, who played half, back for the Old Dominion last season, has decided not to return to Virginia and has enrolled at the Homewood institution.

HARVARD INCREASES OFFENSE REPERTORY

Variety of Attack Being Developed for Cornell—Scrubs Use Ithacans' Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Harvard football team got down to real business this afternoon in its preparations for its annual game with Cornell. The Varsity, lining up as it is almost sure to do in the first period against the Ithacans, worked on its new plays, which bears out the earlier belief that the Crimson intends to have more in the way of attack than for the usual run of midseason games. The coaches kept right after the Varsity, which, while running its own offense, worked defensively against the scrubs, who were using plays the scouts have seen the Cornellians use this Fall.

Harvard has kept very close tabs on Cornell this season because of last year's defeat, but it is believed here that Al Sharpe will have some new methods of attack which he has not allowed his team to use in its preliminary games.

This afternoon all the Harvard cripples were on the sidelines watching the Varsity play, except Clark, Sagar, and Bond. The coaches, however, feel that in emergency they will be able to use any player they want with the exception of Bond, whose shoulder is improving very slowly. There is now no doubt that Harvard will be considerably stronger against Cornell than in any other game, but even so the players are not overconfident that they will be able to wipe out last year's defeat.

Head Coach Haughton, however, always is optimistic and the team has made so much progress in the past ten days that it rather surprises him in the least. The team as it worked today included the regular end rushers, Coolidge and Harte; Wheeler was at last tackle and Laner back in his usual place on the right wing.

Snow was again at right guard, where he was making such satisfactory progress when hurt two weeks ago. Harris continued at centre and the regular back field, with Robinson at quarter, started the day's drill. While so many of the former first string men have been hurt, men like Wheeler, Thacher, Horween, and Casey have made great progress and henceforth it will be a question of the other men fighting for their places rather than being put into the first line-up immediately after they are ready for hard work.

TIGER INTERFERENCE WEAK.

Rush Seems Despondent Over Outlook in Next Few Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Princeton football squad held its practice this afternoon in the stadium which will be the scene of the game with Dartmouth on Saturday. University Field has been used all season both for daily practice and games, as the turf in the new football arena has been partially destroyed by grass worms. But the large attendance promised for the Dartmouth contest will require a larger seating capacity than the old field affords.

Rush gave his charges a hard scrimmage today, and the performance of the Varsity eleven was not particularly encouraging. The interference of the first string team seemed to discourage him, especially, in spite of the fact that so much time has been spent in this department of the game during the last week. When the scrubs were given the ball against the Varsity they were able to penetrate the first team's defense consistently. Even the experienced Tiger line seemed to be in somewhat of a slump, for Georgie and Hearon were able to get through for many gains.

Speedy Rush seems to be a little despondent these days over the outlook for Princeton during the next few weeks. Latrobe, Moore and Haas are still kept from active work by injuries and today Haines was kept out by a slight illness. It is not likely that any of the first three men will be able to start in the Dartmouth game, but Tibbott will be a likely substitute for Moore's position. It will be a more difficult matter to pick a substitute for Latrobe's place at tackle. McGraw is being used at the position, but either Halsey or Kauffman, who are now able to play, may finally be chosen to start Saturday.

Princeton may depend on Driggs's ability as a punter to advance the ball into Dartmouth territory, and then rely on Tibbott's toe to drive the ball between the crossbars whenever the Tigers are not able to advance the ball by rushing. Tibbott is being thoroughly drilled in kicking from all angles, part of the practice today consisting of his attempting a numer of kicks from scrimmage. Hearon, a substitute backfield man, was also fairly successful in his attempts.

COLGATE OFFENSIVE WEAK.

Varsity Fails to Gain, but Scrubs Advance Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Coach Harry Bankart put the Colgate football squad through a long practice this afternoon, the first one of the week. The men who played in Saturday's game came out without an injury, but in yesterday's practice several men were hurt. Watkins, a backfield man, received a kick in the knee which may keep him out of the game for a week. Brewer, a new lineaman, suffered the loss of four front teeth. Barton has been out of active practice several days because of poor condition.

During the course of play the second team gained repeatedly on the Varsity, while the first string men showed up extremely weak on the offensive. The Varsity backfield men and ends were drilled particularly hard on defensive work. Hubbell and Laird continued to show improvement in punting practice while Gello, West, Captain Corning, and Good tried kicking from the kickoff and from placements.

Well-Known Skaters at Ice Palace.

George Muller and Miss Elsbeth Muller, well-known figure skaters abroad, have arrived in this city and will make the Ice Skating Palace, 181st Street, opposite the Broadway subway, their headquarters. They have already begun to give exhibitions and instructions at that rink.

RESTA-AITKEN-DE PALMA-VAIL-RICKENBACHER
AND 25 OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRIVERS WILL TRY FOR THE
HARKNESS GOLD TROPHY
100 MILES
AND THE 50 MILE SPECIAL
FOR $15,000.00
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
OCT. 28TH 2 P.M.
TICKETS AT 1524 B'WAY PHONE CIRCLE 100
McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S AND ALL AGENCIES AND ABRAHAM & STRAUS BK'LN

NEW PLAYS AT N. Y. U.

Varsity Bewilders Scrubs and Makes Large Gains in Scrimmage.

The New York University football squad was put through a hard workout yesterday, which included a stiff scrimmage, in which the Varsity used new plays with signals unknown to the scrubs. These proved effective, and the regular backfield made frequent and large gains, although the coaches allowed no scoring. Hammerschlag, who has been playing a half-back position, was yesterday shifted to quarter back. He made gains both end runs and line bucks. Kleinheimer, at half back, and Horigan, at full back, were also instrumental in making large gains for the regulars.

Earlier in the afternoon the line men were drilled by "Joe" Behr, the former Dartmouth line man, while Coach "Dick" Eustis devoted himself to the backs.

Mile tackling yesterday, Van Note, who played a large part of the Wesleyan game at tackle, was hurt quite badly, and had to be carried from the field. It is feared that he will not be able to accompany the team to Union on Saturday.

ARMY PRACTICE CURTAILED.

Second String Backs and Line Reserves Receive Most Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Following up the work of the second string backs, Maloney, Hahn, and Cole, and drilling the reserves in their line play was the principal work given the Army eleven today in session, curtailed because of a military drill. Redfield, who was hurt in the initial game against Lehanon Valley nearly a month ago, hobbled about the field today. He may play against Villanova on Saturday. Ford, his running mate, is back in the game, and when Redfield returns the Army's first choice ends will be intact. Both Shrader and Mullins are coming fast and the competition for the wing positions is waxing keen.

The second-string line in against Trinity on Saturday did not show strength that would entitle it to favorable comment. Murrill's continuous improvement at quarter is pleasing the coaches. He is a contender for the position which Gerhard is now filling. Fordhall "Prep" will line up here tomorrow against the Army's recruits.

FORDHAM IN SECRET WORK.

Plays to be Used Against Georgetown Screened from the Public.

The first secret football practice of the year was held at Fordham Field yesterday. The canvas fence which is used to inclose the gridiron during the games was put in place, and all spectators were excluded from the inclosure, a body of sophomores and freshmen patrolling the outside boundaries. It was the first time Fordham has taken any means to protect its plans for the coming battle with the Georgetown team on Fordham Field.

After almost an hour of the closed drill the coaches allowed the rooters in to watch the scrimmage game between the scrub and Varsity outfit. It was a hard practice tussle and resulted in a well-earned victory for the first eleven by a score of 13 to 0.

The regular line-up was strengthened yesterday by the return of "Bing" Corcoran, who was injured last Saturday. Although a little lame, he had no trouble in holding off all attempts by the scrubs around his flank. Murphy, the former St. John's Danvers star and, also returned. Murphy, who was in line for one of the regular end berths in the preliminary practice in September, left college a month ago and decided to enter business.

McNamara, the Maroon quarter back, who ran 65 yards against Susquehanna, was badly hurt in the first try at the scrub line yesterday and wrenched his shoulder.

COLUMBIA IN BIG DRIVE.

Work Long After Dark by Use of Whitewashed Pigskins.

Columbia's big drive for the football team was inaugurated yesterday on South Field with the longest drilling of the season. After a blackboard rehearsal out on

COTTON CONTINUES PHENOMENAL RISE

The Market Reaches New High Levels, with Gain of 31 to 35 Points.

MORE ADVANCES EXPECTED

Census Report on Ginning, Due To-day, Expected to Show Much Higher Percentage Than Usual.

Cotton yesterday continued its phenomenal advance, and new high levels were established, with a further gain of 31 to 35 points. The same influences were in evidence that have been so prominent lately, lack of selling pressure when any buying of importance made its appearance and the belief that higher levels will be attained.

Features that ordinarily would be regarded as dangerous constitute the chief strength of the market at present. The high price prevents the accumulation of important lines of contracts by outsiders who are not financially strong enough to withstand severe declines. Consequently offerings are not heavy on bulges, and the customary declines do not catch many stop-loss orders. In other words, the technical soundness of the market is more impressive at current levels than it has been at any time since the advance started. There were no new features of especial importance.

This morning the Census Bureau will issue its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Oct. 18. The figures will compare with 5,710,000 bales last year, and 7,621,000 two years ago. The percentage of the total crop ginned to Oct. 18 during the past ten or eleven years has ranged from 38 to 54.9 per cent. It is believed that the percentage this year is much higher than in any previous year.

The market opened at an advance of 8 to 11 points, and prices reacted about 20 points from the top. Considerable irregularity prevailed throughout the session until shortly before the close, when buying became very active and against the line to new high levels. Around the top prices of the day the market last registered an advance of about $3.00 per bale from Saturday's closing quotations.

Southern spot markets are strong. Market closed excited.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	19.25	19.36	19.20	19.33@19.36	19.02@19.00
Dec.	19.01	19.15	19.01	19.10@19.12	18.76@18.77
Jan.	19.03	19.20	19.03	19.16@19.18	18.78@18.79
Mar.	19.17	19.31	19.16	19.28@19.29	18.92@18.93
May	19.27	19.40	19.27	19.38@19.40	19.02@19.03
July	19.39	19.49	19.39	19.46@19.48	19.09@19.10

The local market for spot cotton was steady, no advance, middling, 19.90c. Sales on spot markets as officially reported were strong, 19 to 50 points advance. New Orleans, 19.25c; Galveston, 19.90c; Savannah, 19.75c; Memphis, 18.50c; Augusta, 18.88c; Houston, 19c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.61	18.61	18.47	18.61 flat	18.36@18.38
Dec.	18.76	18.85	18.65	18.80@18.90	18.50@18.52
Jan.	11.89	19.05	18.87	19.02@19.04	18.72@18.74
Mar.	19.16	19.30	19.03	19.28@19.30	18.97@18.98
May	19.26	19.40	19.16	19.38@19.40	19.07@19.08
July	19.38	19.50	19.30	19.47@19.48	19.16@19.17

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 8f points advance, at 11.18d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 24,000 bales, including 20,000 American. Closed feverish and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.97d	10.98	10.90	10.97	10.71d
Jan.-Feb.	10.84	10.94d	10.82	10.88	10.74d
Mar.-Apr.	11.00	11.00	10.92	10.93	10.80d
May-June	11.07	11.13	10.99	11.00	10.87
July-Aug.	11.15	11.20	11.06	11.06	10.93

The 1 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 10.81c; March, 10.94c; May, 10.68c; July, 10.49c. The market there was due to open lower 35% to 16 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Last. Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	24,606	24,187	323,624	278,357
New Orleans	20,572	10,244	198,165	218,885
Mobile	1,000	1,000	10,727	15,000
Savannah	4,169	4,125	104,558	136,568
Charleston	1,630	2,467	64,339	87,429
Wilmington	587	874	34,807	45,225
Norfolk	4,282	2,830	65,170	70,067

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Last. Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,767	4,125	121,913	143,048
Memphis	4,628	7,582	183,367	141,384
St. Louis	1,062	2,242	15,962	5,777
Houston	23,096	12,766	257,668	164,522

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.
Galveston	15,000 to 16,000	22,405
New Orleans	15,000 to 16,500	12,747

Exports yesterday were 38,149 bales; total since Aug. 1 this season, 1,519,066; total last season, 1,518,614.

Foreclosing Texas Irrigation System

Special to The New York Times.

SAN BENITO, Texas, Oct. 24.—The Federal Court at Houston has ordered a foreclosure sale of the properties of the Rio Bonito Land and Irrigation Company to satisfy bonds aggregating $1,050,000 held by the W. R. Compton Bond and Mortgage Company of St. Louis, Mo. The property includes thirty-seven miles of canals and 100 miles of laterals, constructed several years ago at a cost of about $3,000,000.

5th Av. Bus Co. Earns $458,672 Net

A synopsis of the report of the business done by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, operated by the New York Transportation Company, for the year ended June 30, shows that the total revenue for the year was $1,609,729, and the net revenue $458,672. Accidents and damages during the year cost the company $52,678, livery service yielded $16,251, and advertising privileges brought $31,140.

P. A. S. Franklin Resigns from Bank

Philip A. S. Franklin, who was elected last week President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has resigned from the Board of Directors of the American Exchange National Bank. He was obliged to take this action on account of the Clayton act. Mr. Franklin being a director of the National City Bank. His successor on the board of the American Exchange National Bank has not yet been selected. George T. Smith has resigned as President of the First National Bank of Jersey City and Edward I. Edwards has been elected to fill the position.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 18th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability pursuant to the statutes in such case made, of and concerning all claims for loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 10, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was towing scow Dipsom No. 9 alongside of Pier "C," which was John Johnsen claimed to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and her freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law, while all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued herein by said Court to present their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be forever foreclosed.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture of the vessel under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, for the seizure and hold 720-90-lb. cans frozen eggs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 15, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be deemed guilty.

Dated, October 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BATTENBURG Lace Scarfs and Squares.—Will buy at a price. Greeley 4070.

CHEVIOTS—Open to buy large quantity Stursburg Schell cheviots. Telephone Farragut 9220.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th St., Room 2,015.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Jobber is open for big jobs in coats; any quantity. Apply fifth floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Cloth and plush; jobber looking at. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobber is looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th, 4th floor.

COTTON WHIPCORD Wanted.—Brown, tan, and gray, in 27 to 36 inch width. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d St., 5th floor.

FRENCH SERGE.—Navy; immediate delivery. Horwitz & Son, 30 West 21st. Gramercy 4467.

GABARDINE, wine; open for quantity, Spring 6106.

JUILLIARDS, 4408, wanted, 50 pieces, all colors. Gross & Selbowitz, 134 West 26th.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal or Philadelphia pile wanted; state price and quantity. X 240 Times Annex.

PLUSH.—Will pay spot cash for Lapines or 4040. X 247 Times Annex.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy any quantity Esquimette, or S-250; pay spot cash. Friedman, Simon & Co., 37 West 20th.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of seal plush. Gottlieb & Saikind, 59 East 8th St. Spring 4252.

PLUSHES.—Open for all kinds seal plushes; will pay cash. Gramercy 3016.

SILKS.—Open for jobs and tender silks, satins and velvets. Phone 7034 Spring.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring cloth skirts. Queen, 143 W. 36th.

VELOUR.—American 544s will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

WASH SKIRTS.—Placing orders; call with samples. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER CHASES, 8 inch, for immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9125.

BEAVER STRIPS, all widths, all shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3045.

BELTING.—Five pieces messaline, pink and maize, and 125 pieces of silk belting to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

BOWTIES, fancy plushes, quilted linings. Greeley 4370.

BOLIVIA COATS.—In stock, $19.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

BROADCLOTH.—Entire stock of broadcloth, velours, gabardines, tricotines, serges, velour checks, &c., to close out. Appenheim-Goldstein-Siegel, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH.—Black coating; 10 pieces, to close for cash. Weisberg, 85 Madison Avenue.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. and botanys, all colors, for sale. Telephone 9406 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH.—High-grade; white and colors; 4-42 Stuyvesant.

BUTTONS.—100 dozen rhinestone buttons; will sell 50 off. Greeley 3282.

CARR'S melton, Clay's fabric, and Irish frieze. 116 East 27th.

CHARMEUSES.—For immediate delivery; an excellent quality at very moderate price; full line of colors. L. Darcy Beaune's Son & Co., 288 4th Av., corner 22d St.

CHASE'S BEAVER trimmings, all widths. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CHEVIOT:—Pebble American 0361, black, navy, brown. Phone Travis 9450 Madison Square.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co., 09001. Telephone Farragut 2074.

CHIFFON velvet, Cheney Bros. cotton plushes and velvet. A 206 Times.

CHINCHILLA.—Hose, Copenhagen, and mustard, at right prices. Phone Gramercy 3049.

CLOAKING.—Odd lots wanted at low prices. Phone Travis, 9450 Madison Square.

COATINGS, velours, wool, plushes, mixtures, in jobs, or piece. Herm. Bruner, 621 Broadway. Telephone Spring 6900.

COATS.—Job of 300 coats to close out at a sacrifice, cloths and pile fabrics; this season's models. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—3,000 Plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; all the leading shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Last call; all our Suit's Equimette plush coats must be sold this week. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery; in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 29th St.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also matelasse; good values. Jos. Korostuff, 26 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, bolivias; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Equimette plush, uralamb, and matelasse; 52 inches long. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—8part coats, 43¾; caracul, Thibet, and mohair coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, plush; 1,000 on hand for immediate delivery. Ruditsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—1,000 infants' and children's, to close out cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 414 West 27th.

COATS.—Last year's striped, guaranteed seal plush; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Suits, dresses, at sacrifice, for sale; must go. Annex, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, suits for immediate delivery. Kaplow Bros., Inc 36 West 20th St.

COATS, Suits.—Jobs to close out. B. & S., 48 West 24th St.

CORDUROY COATINGS.—5,000 yards, black, brown and navy, can be bought at a low price. 1440 Broadway.

CORDUROY.—Hydol's cordvale, 28-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Great variety of street and party dresses for immediate delivery to be sold at low price. Jacob Holtzman, 26 West 17th St. 1784 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—1,500 pleated serge dresses and jerseys for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 5-8 West 20th.

DRESSES, serge; Fall models, in assorted sizes, to close out. S. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 20th St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 50 wool jersey, also 100 serge dresses to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES, 150 serge and 100 silk, to close out at $8. The National Garment Co., 29 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 dresses, all-wool serge, at $3.75. Phone Madison Square 7741.

DRESSES.—800 evening dresses, to close out, at popular price. 118 West 22d, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Jessel Dress Co., 29 West 32d.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; size No. 1; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 8908.

FASTENERS.—O black, bulk $7 net cash. A 60 Times.

FURS.—1,000 prime skunk opossum skins for sale; low price. Phone Madison Square 4440.

FUR.—Chase's black fur, 1 inch wide, at the opening prices. Madison Square 8940.

FURS.—Ladies' and misses' sets to close out. D. Berger, 19 West 8th St.

GLOVE CLOTH. (For Sale.)—Lot 9960, black cotton Jersey knit fleeced, about 2,500 lbs., in rolls 50c lb.; lot 9956, about 2,000 lbs., bleached white cotton from 60's two ply mercerized yarn; lot 7307, black mercerized, about 2,500 lbs., in rolls. Becker, 72 Leonard St., phone Franklin 1258.

JUILLIARD 54240 Navy.—Have in stock. Telephone Gramercy 2405.

JUILLIARDS.—4,000 brown, narrow wale. Call Chelsea 7886.

MILLINERY BUTTONS.—Jet, steel riveted, 20,000 gross shoe buttons, 10,000 gross silk buttons, crochet buttons. 138 6th Av.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 60 inch. Phone Hydol, 4251 Madison Square.

PLUSH, Sidney Blumenthal Lapinex, immediate delivery; $2.35 net, cash. Phone Farragut 9893.

PLUSH COATS.—In stock, $12.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

PLUSH, 54-inch black only. Drab & Orchoff, 49 East 21st St.

SERGE.—French; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; sponged and shrunk; 54.274; 54.240; 54.298, navys only. Prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 38 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 37th.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SERGES.—French, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3047.

SKIRT manufacturer, discontinuing business, will dispose stock of woolens, silks, velveteens, cotton wash goods, buttons, trimmings. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer discontinuing business will dispose of stock of 250 sample skirts. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, Panamas, all sizes. Greeley 2952. 1,328 Broadway. Fons Mfg. Co.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 230 6th Av.

SUITS.—2,000 suits to close out at your own price; choice of colors; made out of broadcloth, poplins, velours, and serges. Bothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobs infants', children's coats, ladies' suits, to close out. Century Co., 146 West 25th St.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses' American poplin, to close out cheap. Atlas Cloak Co., 32 East Broadway.

SUITS.—75 gabardine, serge, and poplin; up to $20; sell for $10. Isidore Levy & Co., 22 West 22d St.

SUITS, few hundred, to close out; desirable merchandise. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for spot delivery; men's, boys', ladies', and girls'; also scarfs and cap sets. Ritter Knitting Co., 321 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey 1783.

VELOUR, broadcloth, fancies, metalamb coats in stock, all prices. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

VELOUR.—Coatings in burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3409.

VELOUR.—Du Noir, 50 pieces, quality X. U., $2.75 regular. Madison Square 2741.

VELOURS, all shades, for delivery. Phone Gramercy 3060.

VELVETEEN, —inported, 22-inch, black, navy, brown, green. Phone Travis 9450 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, Worrall's dye, 27 inches wide, all colors, $1.25 regular. Farragut 8895.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-inch width, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4251 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS, twill black, 22-inch; black, brown, green, and navy. Drab-Orthoff, 49 East 21st St.

VELVETEEN.—27 inches, black, navy, brown and green; special price. Gramercy 845.

VENETIANS.—Kridell's black "Conqueror" or similar brands. M. Feymman Co., 15 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants line silk, cotton shirtwaists; commission; city, New England. A 123 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names Monday....3½@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Woolen Requirements of Navy.

The Navy Department is asking for bids on 10,000 yards of navy blue worsted serge, 60,000 yards of navy blue, eleven-ounce flannel, 35,000 yards of thirty-ounce overcoating and 25,000 yards of eighteen-ounce cloth for trousers, caps and jackets. The bids will be opened on Nov. 7. This is a holiday in most places; and manufacturers think it strange that such a time should have been selected for the opening as it may prevent the bidders from being present. The need for the goods in question is said to be urgent, as the specifications have been published, but schedules have not yet been sent to those on the Navy Department's mailing list.

Burlap Market Is Quiet.

The local burlap market has taken a quiet turn of late, largely because of the scarcity of the kinds of goods that are most wanted, but the importers are holding prices firm enough. Lightweight goods of practically all descriptions are difficult to get in any quantity for prompt delivery, and they are much higher in price, proportionately, than the heavier cloths. Yesterday 7.30 and 7.40 cents was being asked, respectively, for 40-inch 7½ and 8-ounce burlaps, spot and afloat, while 10-ounce "forties" were held at 8.50 and 10½-ounce cloths of the same width at 8.65 cents. It was said, however, that the latter prices might be shaded some by a good buyer. Jute was quoted at £65 a ton at London for November shipment.

Piece Goods Trade Is Slow.

The meh's wear piece goods market is quiet at present. Some few calls have been received for heavyweight stock goods. It is a little too early for Spring duplicating, and the high price of woolens is a drawback to operations for the fall, 1917, in most cases. Despite the slack in trading, however, advances have taken place right along. This is said to be in anticipation of business rather than the result of actual buying.

South American Exports.

From reports covering textile lines manufacturers are not doing so well in their trade with the South American countries on the east coast. They ascribe this to dificulty attending the shipment of goods. England, it seems, has what almost amounts to a monopoly of ocean travel facilities where the east coast countries are concerned. The British manufacturers, besides, are putting up very strong competition in those markets formerly dominated to an extent by the German interests. On the west coast the American manufacturers, it is said, are finding more profitable trade with ways of carrying it on that are not so troublesome.

Brazil Drought Affects Rubber.

There is a curious situation in the local market for crude rubber, where there is practically nothing doing in the way of business and where prices are tending firm to higher. Prices on the Brazilian rubbers are especially firm. Yesterday up-river fine was quoted at 77 cents a pound, spot, while for November-December shipment the asking price was 74@75 cents. For January-February shipment 72 cents was the figure. Up-river coarse was firm at 44 cents, while upper Caucho ball brought 44¼@45 cents a pound. The reason for the firmness of these rubbers was said to be the prolonged drought in the Amazon section of Brazil. The water is so low in the tributaries of the Amazon that many steamers are lying at Para and Manaos, loaded with provisions for the rubber country, but unable to get there. By the same token, the rubber-laden up-river ships cannot get down. As to the plantation rubbers, first latex was held at 61 cents, spot, yesterday, with smoked sheets quoted at 60@61¼ cents.

Hard Coal Shortage Growing.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation is daily becoming more strained, and so far as the trade can see there is no hope for relief before the close of the lake season early in December. That will divert considerable tonnage eastward, but how far it will go toward alleviating the general shortage, which will be intensified before then by the arrival of cold weather, is a question that is variously answered. It will no doubt afford a measure of relief to this market and other points that can be reached easily by rail, but it is doubtful if much extra tonnage can be diverted to New England because of transportation difficulties. Bituminous prices are again very strongly on the up grade.

Printcloth Buying Slows Up.

Buyers of printcloths showed more inclination to mark time here yesterday than for quite a while, possibly being too interested in the rocketing of cotton to keep an eye on the cloth market. Not a great deal of business was put through, though at least a fair inquiry was received for goods. Many prospective sales appear to have fallen through because sellers were not willing to meet the prices bid or could not give the deliveries asked. One of the interesting sales told of concerned a fair quantity of 38½-inch 60-52s at 7¼ cents for nearby delivery. This price is the one that was paid for 64-60s in the 1907 boom. Other sales included 38½-inch 60-48s at 6¾ cents, and 27-inch 64-60s at 5¼ cents. These prices were average of the market at the close:

39-inch,	80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s, 8c
39-inch,	72-72s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s, 7¾c
39-inch,	68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s, 7c
39-inch,	56-48s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s, 6¾c
38½-inch,	64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s, 5¼c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

A. L. Simon & Co. were sustained yesterday in a protest filed with the Board of General Appraisers relating to packing charges of feathers. It appeared that the feathers were sewn inside of the cartons or boxes. Appraiser Sague approved the value of the merchandise itself as stated on the invoices and as entered. He apparently, however, recommended the addition of 25 centimes per carton, which recommendation the Collector acted upon in assessing duty. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, held that the extra charge did not accrue, the customs officials being reversed.

C. H. Langley, Boston, imported several thousand Japanese paintings, having a value of $1.60 each. They were assessed at 15 per cent. under the provision for "works of art, including paintings in oil or watercolors." The importer asked free entry as "original paintings." It was brought out at the trial that the paintings were imported to be sold in connection with a work on Japan, the plan being to have them illustrate Japanese art. The testimony showed that the paintings were made from stenciled outlines, while a spray was used for the purpose of coloring the background. Judge Waite said, in his decision, that from the method used in procuring and producing these pictures, together with the price, "we should hesitate to dignify them by the term of 'original paintings,' had the testimony been sufficient to indicate which, if any, were originals, and which replicas or reproductions." The Collector was affirmed in his classification, the protest being overruled.

On glass vials imported by Adolph Strauss & Co., Baltimore, the Collector took 45 per cent. duty on the plea that the goods were blown glass articles. Judge Sullivan held in his decision for the tribunal that the importers were entitled to bring in the vials at 30 per cent. as "containers for glass."

William A. Brown & Co. had little difficulty in persuading the board that brass gongs had been erroneously classified by the Collector at 35 per cent. as "musical instruments." In fact, after the protest was filed, the Appraiser wrote to the board saying a mistake had been made in the return on the articles. The board accordingly sustained the claim for entry at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for."

Benziger Brothers lost in a contention regarding the rate applicable to rosaries composed of seed beads and metal, the seed beads being of chief value. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. as articles in chief value of beads, the claim being for 15 per cent. duty as unenumerated articles.

Crossbred Wools Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The wool auction sales were resumed today, with offerings of 7,000 bales. It was a good selection and the demand was strong. Merinos and Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were unchanged to 5 per cent. higher and fine crossbreds 7½ per cent. and other crossbreds 5 per cent. dearer. Moderate supplies, firm colonial markets, and further Government orders were responsible for the strength of the market.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Collector Malone's sale of seized cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco held yesterday at the Seizure Room, 612 Washington Street, netted the Government $588.60.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association will hold its seventh annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday, Oct. 31. A dinner will be held in the evening. The officers of the association are E. M. Herr, President; W. W. Nichols, A. N. Hargrave, and L. Moen, Vice Presidents; E. H. Huxley, Treasurer, and Edward V. Douglass, 100 Broadway, Secretary.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Twenty-eight corporations having $1,181,000 capitalization in the aggregate were chartered today. They include:

National Motor Car and Vehicle Corpn., vehicles, motors, power generators of all kinds, 80,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $800,000, (tax paid $4,000); Wm. Anderson, R. S. Dodge, J. R. Lindemuth, 122 E. 86 St.

Silk Feather Co., Inc., Kings Co., textiles, feathers, $100,000; G. and E. S. Murphy, C. Yates, 1 Nassau St., Manhattan.

The Interstate Purchasing Assn., Inc., Albany, dry goods, merchandise, mercantile, department store, $100,000; W. T. Holliday, R. S. Armstrong, M. L. Wilkinson, St. Louis, Mo.

Theresa Waist Co., Inc., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; T. Kleinberges, B. Simon, 34 E. 23d St., Manhattan.

Hatfield Hotel Co., Inc., Massena, hotel, restaurant, liquor dealers, theatres, $12,000; W. F. Cook, R. C. Wilson, F. McCloskey, Massena.

Jacon J. Seagury Co., Inc., Esopus, publishers, print, stationers, engravers, $10,000; L. and J. Seagury, 415 E. 50 St.

The Hunyadi Co., Inc., mineral waters, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; S. F. Hurcomb, C. B. Emke, A. W. Barber, 34 Nassau St.

Lily Undergarment Co., Inc., ladies' underwear, $10,000; J. Salsburg, K. and G. Glantz, 957 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Klever Pictures, Inc., moving-picture films, equipment, studios, theatres, $40,000; L. H. Long Island City.

Curran, Robertson & Jones, Inc., commission, selling agents, fruits, vegetables, $20,000; W. D. Jones, J. Robertson, G. C. Curran, 1,368 Dean St., Brooklyn.

William M. Coon, Inc., Buffalo, autos, garages, $10,000; F. A., G. M., and W. M. Coon, Buffalo.

Financial Underwriters Corp'n, Buffalo, finance, manage, liquidate, or reorganize the property, assets of firms and corporations, $5,000; W. W. Chamberlain, H. P. Burgard, P. R. McPhail, Rochester.

Canajoharie Milk Co., Inc., Canajoharie, milk, butter, dairy products, flour, feed, grain, $20,000; F. Minster, J. Rutishauser, E. G. Van Alstyne, Canajoharie.

Springfield Auto Radiator Co., Inc., auto radiators, bodies, tires, $5,000; A. Silverman, H. Kugelman, I. Gaifunt, 624 East 6 St.

G. H. Lawis & Son, Inc., commission, store, poultry, eggs, butter, game, $10,000; H. J. Cloutman, F. L. Ward, G. H. Lewis, 1,963 Boulevard, Jersey City.

The Nunley Co., Inc., Richmond, theatrical, moving halls, vaudeville, $5,000; W. Shanan, A. Kalik, J. Rodgers, 771 West End Av.

Authorizations: Templeman Steamship Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., own, charter, operate steamships, transportation, lighterage, $25,000. Representative, G. A. Moulton, 17 Battery Place, New York.

P. B. Polhemus Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., designing, construction, $100,000. Representative, William D. Lewis, 110 W. 34 St., New York.

Safety Machinery Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., clutch and brake devices, sewing machine appliances, machinery, $150,000. Representative, A. Hutzler, 315 E. 33 St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, $535,000 to $2,500,000; Blanchard Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Metals Disintegrating Co., Inc., New York, 200 to 200 shares of preferred stock of $100 each.

Voluntary dissolution: Geller Securities Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charters filed:

H. J. Hoerner & Sons, Newark, deal in stone, marble, granite, minerals and substitutes, $120,000; Henry J. Hoerner, Henry E. M. Hoerner, Louis J. Hoerner, Pierre J. Hoerner, Newark.

J. R. Depaa Hardware Co., Kingsland, Bergen County, wholesale, jobbing, and retail hardware business, $10,000; J. Roscoe Depaa, Harry Kriyer, George A. K. Sutton, Bergen County.

Owen Magnetic Car Co. of New Jersey, Newark, manufacture and deal in motor vehicles and flying machines, $45,000; Eugene La Downs, W. H. O'Neill, Carl A. Broesel, New York.

Glock Realty Co., Milltown, real estate and securities, $15,000; William Glock, John W. Glock, Milltown; Barbara Glock, Bayonne.

American Commercial Films Co., Newark, produce moving pictures, plays, operas, &c., $25,000; Samuel Bratter, Lynn S. Card, Louis D. Lyon, Robert S. Summer, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 24.—Charters filed:

Ghilland Oil and Gas Co., drill and bore for oil, natural gas, &c., $40,000,000; Jasper L. Skinner, Holdenville, Okla.; Herbert E. Latter, Norman J. Coffin, local Wilmington (Del.) inborporators.

Industrial Securities Co., deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $2,000,000; C. B. Cole, H. S. Wilson, J. S. Farrell, all of Chicago, Ill.

Standard Intertrading Co., carry on business of commission and financial agents, $1,000,000; F. D. Bush, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

West End Oil and Gas Company, acquire oil and gas lands and to develop the same, $1,200,000; F. L. Ward, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Transatlantic Merchants' Corporation, deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds, $2,000,000; George V. Reilley, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

The Valley Trust Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds; $200,000. Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY H. PARADISE, traveling salesman, 601 West 172d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,500 and assets of $600 in city shares of the Interstate Cartoon Company, Inc., which is a creditor for $563 on a judgment obtained on Oct. 21.

P. KAPPEL & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elise and Samuel Kappel, formerly composing the firm of E. Kappel & Son, grocers, 90 and 263 Rivington Street, by Herschkowitz & Lowenthal, 320 Broadway & Wexler, $236, and Louis Hoffman, $220.

ETA PRODUCING COMPANY, INC.—Julius Mayer has appointed Joseph Murray receiver for the Eta Producing Co., 116 West Thirty-fourth Street, Bond, $500. The company produced a musical comedy called "Noto." The scenery, costumes, and properties are at Hartford, Conn., under a lien of H. G. Purdy for money loaned. They are practically new, as the show was produced only three days. It was also stated that a suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Antoinette Nazzaro against the players, for an injunction and a receiver.

LENZ & NAUMANN, INC., manufacturers of chemical and scientific instruments, 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $30,000 and assets of $78,986, good will $15,000, accounts $51,378, and cash $1,802. Julius Lewis is a creditor for $24,143, secured by a lien on the stock, fixtures, and accounts.

PETER DE BRUIN, who had a restaurant in the Masonic Club at 50 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,565 and assets of $1,485.

NEW YORK PRINTING MACHINERY COMPANY, INC., 50 Rose Street, has assigned to J. William Hill.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24.—Fred Rentner, a saloon keeper at Forest Park, Ill.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $19,189; assets, $6,830.

Oscar G. Mathiesen, a saloon keeper, 4,800 Armitage Av.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $19,975; assets, none.

Rosenthal Allen Tailoring Company; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed on behalf of Adams Woolen Company and others with claims aggregating $566.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Albertson, Albert C.—W. Prizes	$469.41
Bach, Max—M. Herzig	128.08
Billet, Julius—J. Saul	121.45
Baker, Ball—L. Wertheimer et al	220.97
Bernbaum, Harry—P. Baron	137.57
Bij

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Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

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7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends.

This Company does the entire commercial light and power business in 70 communities, and also does the gas business in 5 communities.

Franchises are all considered to be satisfactory.

Earnings applicable to payment of dividends for 12 months were more than twice the annual dividend requirements on all the preferred stock now outstanding.

Price and particulars on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
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MEN without number, never before interested in bonds, are now accumulating those of a conservative character. They are taking this means of assuring to themselves a maximum amount of dependable income when the present-day prosperity begins to wane.

We have prepared, primarily for the busy man, a special booklet describing more than fifty issues of conservative investment bonds yielding 4½% to 6%, and containing in addition valuable information on bonds in general.

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"Conservative Investment Bonds"

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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$250,000

Providence, R. I.

4% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1956

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Legal Investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York and New England.

Price to yield 3.85%

Ask for Circular T250

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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Correspondents:
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Convertible Gold 4½s, 1930

To yield nearly

6 1/8%

Circular on Application

Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street 15 East 45th St.
New York City

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$275,000

King County, Wash.
(SEATTLE, COUNTY SEAT)
4½% Gold Bonds
Due April 1, 1936

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90% of par

Price to yield 4.10%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular, the Leading Issues Losing Ground and Specialties Advancing.

A reaction that had been invited by the rapid advance in security prices struck the market yesterday, and caused most of the active issues to close under their Monday prices. The opening was strong, and the remarkable gains shown by a few of the high priced industrials gave the market an appearance of strength even while traders were selling stocks in large blocks to realize their profits. The day was featured by a jump in Bethlehem Steel to a new high record at 629, a gain of 44 points, but the close was made at 616, up 31. General Motors, the highest priced stock on the board, sold up to 837 and ended the session at 835 with a net advance of 15.

More significant than these spectacular advances was a decline in Steel common to 118¼ on heavy selling orders. There was nothing in the day's developments to lessen the hopes of a big earnings statement and an increased dividend at the forthcoming quarterly meeting, but traders had substantial profits on the recent rise, and their selling appeared better than the public buying, which, however, checked the decline and sent the price back to 119, making the net loss on the day's transactions 1¼.

Some of the specialties continued their upward course even when the general tendency was to lower levels. American Sugar preferred gained 3¼ and the common 3%, Cuban American preferred 1 and the common 2¾, and Cuba Cane 1¾. International Paper went to a new high record, closing at 40½ with a net advance of 2¾.

A burst of activity in the Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds, induced no doubt by the approach of another British collateral loan of $500,000,000, marked a busy session in the bond department and carried the price down from 95¼ to 94¾, with most sales made, however, at 95. Sales of this issue amounted to about $1,365,000. One block of $729,000 changed hands at 95 and another of $105,000 at 94¾. This huge issue has never become thoroughly distributed, and the release of large amounts taken by munitions makers has kept the price down below the net cost to the underwriters.

Another $5,500,000 of gold came in from Canada, and a large amount additional, it was said in well informed quarters, might be looked for as fast as facilities can be provided for handling it. These shipments are explained, in part, by the recent official statement that Great Britain has been spending at the rate of $10,000,000 a day in the United States. Call money was easier yesterday, most loans being made at 2½. Some of the largest traders are showing a disposition to hold off from new commitments until after the election, now less than two weeks away.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	15 or less.	Over 15 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity. 90 to 180.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3	3	3½	3
St. Louis	3	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	3	4	4	4
Dallas	3½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	3 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3 @3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	....
France—				
Demand	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	....
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	....
Marks—				
Demand	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾	—.06¾
Cables	70.31¼	70.25	70.25	—.06¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound sterling; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.23	Berlin	70.18¾	70.25
5.1826	Switzerland	5.83	5.23
19.296	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.54¼	6.53¾
20.26	Austria	11.86	11.90
51.43	Russia	31.20	31.25
26.1	Scandinavia	....	....
....	Copenhagen	27.15	27.25
....	Stockholm	28.40	28.50
....	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.30	Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14	Holland	41.00	41.12½
....	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.55	52.70
....	Peking	79.00	79.12½
....	Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
....	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
....	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
....	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
....	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.69	42.80
32.46	Rio	33.81	33.91

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.71¾	4.69¾	4.70¾	4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $710,401,808; balance, $28,151,048; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $347,807; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $886,022.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 100@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 33¾d, off ¼d; in New York, 67¾c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51¼@54½c.

Lehigh Valley Earnings Up.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad reports for September gross operating revenues of $4,308,000, an increase of $365,000 over a year ago, with operating expenses of $3,008,000, an increase of $412,000. The month's operating income was $1,044,000, a decrease of $65,000. For the three months of the new fiscal year gross earnings increased $1,595,000, and operating income $245,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,226,273
Same day last year	1,156,982
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	162,236,355
Same period last year	138,651,458
Same period in 1914	41,989,153

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50¾	50¾	200	Acme Tea	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
140	150	100	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	—4
16	17	500	Advance Rumely	16	16¼	16	16	
33	35	300	Advance Rumely pf	33	35	33	33	+ ½
12	12¼	200	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
7	7½	200	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25½	25½	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	26¼	25	25	—1¼
51¾	52	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
81½	82¾	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	83	81	83	+2¾
102	102¼	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	102	103	101¾	102	+ ¼
62¾	63	4,200	Am. Can	63¾	63¾	62	62¾	— ⅛
113	115½	200	Am. Can pf	113	113	113	113	— ¼
68	68¼	4,500	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69¾	67¾	68	— ¾
56½	57½	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	57	57½	56¾	56¾	
101	135	100	Am. Express	135	135	135	135	+1
18¾	18¾	19,500	Am. H. & Leather	19¼	19¼	17¾	18¾	— ⅛
74	74½	12,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	77¾	77¾	73	74½	— ⅛
28¼	28¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
24½	24¾	900	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
57¾	57¾	900	Am. Linseed pf	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
83	81¼	5,100	Am. Locomotive	82¾	82¾	81	81¾	— ⅛
11	11¾	400	Am. Malt	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ¼
49	50	1,100	Am. Malt pf	49¾	50	49	49	— ¼
110¾	111	12,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	112¼	112¼	109¾	110¾	— ⅛
117¾	118¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118	118	118	118	
65¾	66	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	66	66	66	66	
83	83¼	1,300	Am. Steel Fdries	83¾	84	83½	83½	— ⅛
123¾	123¾	35,200	Am. Sugar Ref	124½	124¾	121¼	123¾	— ⅛
123	125	600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	122	123½	122	123½	— ⅛
133	133¾	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133¾	133	133¾	— ¼
107	108	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	107¼	107¼	—1
72¾	73	3,200	Am. Woolen	73¾	73¾	72	72¾	— ⅛
98½	98¾	500	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	— ⅛
44¾	44¾	6,200	Am. Writing P. pf	48	44¾	42¾	44¾	+1¼
48¼	47½	900	Am. Zinc L. S	46¾	47¼	46	46¾	— ⅛
77	77½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	77	77	77	
94¾	94½	20,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	95¾	96	94¼	94½	— ⅛
97½	98	100	Associated Oil	97¾	97½	97¾	97¾	
107¾	107¾	9,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	108	108¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
100	100¾	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
120	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
95¾	96	2,100	At., Gulf & W. I	96¾	96¾	95	95½	— ¼
97¾	97¾	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	98	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
84½	85	6,200	Baldwin Loco. pf	86¾	87	84¾	84¾	—1¼
106	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	
88¼	88¾	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	89¾	88¼	88½	— ¼
73½	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
		8	Bank of Commerce	174	174	174	174	
158	158½	700	Barrett Co	157¾	158	157¾	158	— ½
616	618	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	593	629	593	616	+31
131	138	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	+6¼
84	84¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84½	84	84¼	— ⅛
79	80	100	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	
111	113	100	Butte Coal & Coke	111	111	111	111	+1¼
64¾	65	1,300	Butte Coal & Coke pf	65¼	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ¼
28	20½	200	Butterick Co	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
23½	24	1,000	California Petrol	24¼	24¾	23½	24	— ¼
51½	52½	100	California Pet. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
175¾	175¾	800	Canadian Pacific	176¾	176¾	175¾	176¾	— ¼
86	87¼	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86	87¼	86	86	— ¼
94¾	94¾	76,700	Central Leather Co	92¾	95¼	90¾	94¾	+3¾
114	115¾	500	Central Leather pf	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
105	106	300	Chandler Motor	106	106	103¾	106	— ⅝
69¼	69¼	6,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	70	70	69	69¼	— ⅛
11	12¾	100	Chicago & Alton	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
40	40¾	2,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41	41½	40	40	— ¼
95	95¾	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
126½	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	— ½
128	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	
27	27¼	71,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25¾	27¼	25¾	27	+⅝
23	23¼	11,000	Chile Copper	23	23¾	23	23¼	+ ½
58¾	58¾	13,400	Chino Copper	58¾	59¼	58¾	59	+ ½
54½	54¾	4,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	54¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	
33	34	200	Col. & Southern	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
37¼	37¾	4,200	Columbia Gas & El	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
		100	Con. Inst. Col. Min	20	20	20	20	
139½	140	700	Consol. Gas, N. Y	139¾	139¾	139¼	139¼	— ¼
120¾	120¾	8,700	Consol. Gas, Balt	119	120¾	119	120¾	+1½
		100	Con. Gas, Balt. rcts		120		119	
101¾	102	1,800	Continental Can	102¼	102¼	101¼	102	— ⅛
18¾	18¾	3,300	Corn Products Ref	18¾	18¾	18	18	— ⅝
88¼	88¾	21,800	Crucible Steel	89¼	90	87¾	89	— ¼
120½	122	300	Crucible Steel pf	121	122	121	122	— ½
70¾	70¾	51,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	69	71¾	68¾	70¾	+1½
97¾	97½	6,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98	98	97¾	97½	+1½
225	235	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	232	232¾	232	232¾	+5¾
109½	111	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109½	110	109¼	109¼	— ½
95	97	200	Deere & Co. pf	95	96	95	96	+1
18	19	100	Den. & Rio Grande	19	19	19	19	
46¾	47	7,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+ ¼
145	147	10	Detroit Edison Co	146	146	146	146	— ¼
45½	45½	1,800	Distillers' Secur	46	46	45	45	— ⅞
23½	25	200	Dome Mines	24½	24¾	24	24	
86	87	200	Driggs-Seabury	88	88	87	87	—3
38¾	38¾	6,100	Erie	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
53½	53¾	2,100	Erie 1st pf	53½	54	53¼	53¾	— ¼
44½	45	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	
16	21	100	Federal Min. & S	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—1¼
48¾	49¼	500	Gaston Wms. & W	49¼	49¼	48½	49¼	— ¼
182	183¾	2,200	General Electric	182¾	183¾	182¼	183¾	—1
830	849	200	General Motors	837	837	835	835	+15
129¼	129¾	1,600	General Motors pf	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	
73¾	74	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74½	73¾	73¾	— ¼
114	114¾	100	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	
119	119¼	600	Great Northern pf	119	119¼	119	119	— ¼
44	45	3,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	45	45	43¾	43¾	+1¼
52	52	700	Greene Cananea	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ½
95¾	95¾	200	Gulf States Steel	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	
100¼	100¾	1,700	Illinois Central	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ⅛
69¾	69¾	13,800	Inspiration Copper	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	— ¾
17¾	17¾	600	Interboro Consol	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
74¾	74¾	200	Interboro Consol. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	—1½
19¾	19¾	800	Int. Agricultural	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
49¼	50¾	2,900	Int. Agricultural pf	49¼	50¾	49¼	49¼	— ¾
116	117	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	118	118	117½	117½	—1½
40¾	40¾	13,600	Int. Mer. Mar. f. r.	41¾	41¾	39¾	40¼	—1½
114¾	115¼	34,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	116¼	116¼	114¾	115¼	— ¾
51	51¼	21,200	Int. Nickel	50	51	50	51	— ¼
		100	Int. Nickel pf	107	107	107	107	
49½	49¾	15,500	Int. Paper	47	49¼	45¾	49¼	
102¼	103	4,700	Int. Paper pf	102¾	103¼	99¼	102¾	
90	90	400	Jewel Tea	89¾	90	89	90	+ ¾
110	111	200	Jewel Tea pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	
74	76	100	Kan.C., Ft.S. & M. pf.	74	74	74	74	
26¾	27	900	Kansas City South	27¾	27¾	26¾	27	
50¾	50	100	Kan. City South. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¾
78¾	78¾	300	Kelly Spring Tire	78¾	78¾	78	78	— ¾
53¾	54¼	9,500	Kennecott Copper	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ¼
130	130	5	Kings Co. E. L. & P	125	125	125	130	+ ¾
86½	87	3,700	Lackawanna Steel	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	— ¾
22¼	23	2,300	Lake Erie & West	22	23¼	22	23	+1¼
46	46¼	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
39	40	4,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	42¾	39	39	— ¾
84¼	84½	4,000	Lehigh Valley	84¼	84½	83¾	84¼	— ¼
297	300	200	Liggett & Myers	298¾	298¾	296	296	— ¾
25½	26	1,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26	26	25½	25½	— ¾
65	75	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	+5
232½	236	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	235	237	235	237	+15
118	121½	100	Lorl. (P.) Co. pf	121	121	121	121	
137	137½	100	Louis. & Nash	137½	137½	137½	137½	— ⅛
89	89¼	1,400	Maxwell Motors	89¾	90	89	89	— ¼
86¾	87¼	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	— ½
55½	56	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	55½	55¾	55½	55½	— ¼
66¾	67	400	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	— ¼
112¾	113	20,700	Mexican Petroleum	110¾	113	110¼	113	+2¾
		100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	
89¼	89¾	3,200	Miami Copper	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
32	32¼	2,100	M. & St. L. new	32	32¼	32	32	— ¼
123½	123¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ¼
5½	6	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15	16	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
		1,800	Missouri Pacific		7¾		7¾	
7¾	7¾	7,400	Mo. Pacific 1st	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
24¾	24¾	4,100	Mo. Pacific 2d	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
57½	57¾	2,500	Nat. Biscuit	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
96	97½	100	Montana Power	96	98	96	96	— ¾
128	128¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	128	128	128	128	—1¾
83	84	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83½	84½	84	84	
29¼	29¼	300	Nat. Enc. & St. Co	29¼	29¼	29	29	
89	90	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	89¾	90	89	90	— ¼
112¾	114¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
22¾	22¾	3,100	Nevada Con. Cop	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
158	158½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	158	158	157	157	— ½
108¾	108¾	12,100	N. Y. Central	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
60¾	61¾	1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ¾
27¾	28	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
142½	142¾	6,000	Norfolk & Western	145	145	142¾	142¾	— ¾
69	70	100	North American	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
112	112¾	1,300	Northern Pacific	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	— ¾
84½	84¾	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	84¾	85¼	84¾	84¾	
6¾	6¾	1,000	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25	25¼	200	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
58	58¼	2,900	Penn. R. R.	58	58¼	57¾	58	— ¼
14	15	100	People's Gas	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
40¾	40¾	500	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
37	38	100	Pittsburgh Coal	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
36¾	37	2,100	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of dep	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	
110	115	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	112	112	112	112	
108	108¾	200	Pitts.C. pf. ctfs. of dep	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	— ¾
104½	106	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	106	106	105	105	— ¾
72½	73	5,200	Pressed Steel Car	73¾	74	72	72¾	— ¼
104½	105	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	103	105	105	105	
130	131¼	300	Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	
53¾	54	900	Railway Steel Sp	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
101	102	100	Railway Steel S. pf	101	101	101	101	
26	26¾	7,500	Ray Con. Copper	26	26¾	25¾	26	
109¾	109¾	22,000	Reading 1 d	111	111¾	109¾	109¼	— ¼
28	28¼	28,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	30¼	30¾	27	28¼	+15
100	100		Rep. Iron & S. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¾
73	74	3,720	St. L. & S. F. 1	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	— ¾
22	22½	100	St. L. Southwestern	22	22½	22	22½	— ¼
79¼	80	300	Saxon Motor	81	81	79¼	79¼	
16	16¼	500	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
217¾	217¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	216	217	216	217	+2¼
230	235	200	Shattuck-Arizona	235	235	235	235	+2½
101	101¼	10,900	Southern Pacific	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ¼
218	224	100	So. Ports Rico sus	225	225	225	225	
28¾	29	5,100	Southern Railway	29¾	30¼	28¾	29¼	— ¼
67¾	68¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
106	107	750	Standard Milling	106¾	106¾	106	106	— ¾
94	95	100	Standard Milling pf	94	94	94	94	— ¼
133	133¼	3,900	Studebaker Co	135	135	133¾	133¾	— ¼
111	112¾	200	Studebaker Co. pf	112	119	111¾	111¾	— ¼
68	68¼	400	Stutz Motor	67¾	69¾	67¾	68¼	
		100	Do., cash	69	69	69	69	
22¾	23	1,300	Tennessee Copper	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
230¾	231	6,700	Texas Co. new	230¾	232	228¾	230¾	— ¼
12¾	12¾	9,900	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	— ¼
52½	53½	2,735	Third Avenue	54¾	54¾	52¾	53½	— ¼
53¾	53¾	2,000	Tobacco Products	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
7½	8¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	
109¾	110	100	Underwood Typew	109¾	110	109¾	110	— ¼
16¼	16¾	6,600	Union B

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
225	Cities Service...626	$22	$22	$22	$27
1,400	Cities Serv. pf.. 93	92½	92½	92	93
870	†Com'wealth P. 62	61¼	61	61	62
630	Com'w'th P. pf. 85½	84½	84	84	85½
495	Fed. Lt. & T... 21¾	19¼	21½	22	23¾
25	Ozark P. & W.. 49	44	44	43	49
300	Repub. Ry. & L. 52½	51¼	51¼	52	52½
90	Stand. S. E. pf. 42¾	42	42	42	42¾
210	Tenn.Ry.,L.& P. 13½	12½	12½	13	13

BOND.

$100,000	Com'w'lP.6s.1935	102	102	102	103

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	20	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	95
American Cities	6	12
American Gas Co	120	122
American Gas & Electric	103	105
†American Gas & Electric pf	49½	51
†American Light & Traction	822	824
†American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	70	73½
American Power & Light pf	85	86
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf	74	76
Am. W. W. & E.	3	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. pref'd	23	28
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Atlantic P. & P. pf	85	--
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	--
Baton Rouge notes	99½	--
Carolina Power & Light	97	99
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	78
Central States Electric pf	78	81
Colorado Power	33	35
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	--
Consumers Power pf	97	98
Connecticut Power pf	95	--
Eastern Texas Electric	39	41
Eastern Texas Electric pf	95½	--
El Paso Electric	100	102
El Paso Electric pf	100	--
†Electric P. & L. pf	99½	100
Empire Dis. Elec.	87½	89½
†Federal Light & Traction pf	74	76
Galveston-Houston Electric	33	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	45	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	20	25
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	--	13
Mississippi River Power pf	80	83
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	56	61
Northern States Power	103½	105
Northern States Power pf	100½	102
Northern States Electric	--	93
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Pacific G. & E.	87½	88
Pacific G. & E. pf	91	91½
Puget Sound Traction	18	--
Puget Sound Traction pf	54½	--
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	82
Republic Ry. & Lt.	70½	81
Securities Corp. General	15	20
Securities Corp. General pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	104	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¼
Tampa Electric	--	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	54	54½
Toledo Traction	33½	36
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	16
†United Light & Railways	81	83
†United Light & Railways pf	91	93
Western Power	19	19½
Western Power pf	69	70
West. Penn. pf	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100¼			
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77			
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½			
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97			
Cities G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1926	100	101			
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90			
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	--			
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	--			
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L. 1st & ref. 5s, '56	95½	99			
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98½	--			
Defiance Gas & Elec. 6s, 1942	91	94			
Denver Gas Elec. Light Co. 5s	96	97			
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1909	100½	102			
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	90½	--			
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	85			
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	97	98			
Gas & Electric Securities 1st 5s	90	95			
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-23	99	101			
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	90¼			
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	98	100			
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100			
Intern. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90	102			
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932	90	95			
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	94			
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99			
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99			
Miss. River Power Co., 1st 5s	77	78½			
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	94½	96¾			
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99½	100			
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¾	97			
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94			
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1925	95½	96			
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	--			
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	--			
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93	96			
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100			
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	--			
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1929	111	113			
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98			
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼			
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96¾	97¼			

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices generally opened higher on the Consolidated Exchange, but the gains were not retained. The subsequent reaction was irregular in its nature. There were a number of exceptionally firm issues, the most noteworthy being the sugar shares, Central Leather, Mexican Petroleum, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. United States Steel was again the most active.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalm. ...	27¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
400	Am. B. Sugar	102	103	101¾	101¾
900	Am. Can	49¾	50	49¾	50
200	Am. Can. pf	91½	92	91½	92
1,500	Am. H. & L.	19¾	19¾	17¾	18
370	Am. H. & L. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
280	Am. Locomo.	81	81	81	81
1,400	Am. S. & Ref.	113¾	113¾	109¾	110¾
470	Am. Sugar	123¾	124	122	123¾
40	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53
70	Am. Z. & L.	46½	46½	46½	46½
6,700	Anaconda Cop.	95¾	96¾	94¾	94¾
140	A. T. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
600	Baldwin Loco.	85¾	86¾	84	84¾
90	Butte & Sup.	25¾	26¼	25¾	25¾
100	Calif. Petrol.	23	23	23	23
8,630	Cent. Leather	62	62¾	60¾	61¾
160	Ches. & Ohio	70	70	69¾	69¾
240	C., M. & P.	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾
2,700	C., R. I. & P.	26	27¾	25	27¾
170	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23	23
250	Ching. Copper	36¾	36¾	34¾	34¾
710	Col. Fuel & I.	61	61¾	60¾	61¾
2,100	Crucible Steel	80¼	80¾	77¾	78¾
1,500	Cuba C. Sugar	69¾	71½	69¾	70¾
160	Dist. Secur.	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
440	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
150	Goodrich Co.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
90	Gt. North Ore	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾
200	Inspir. Copper	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
520	Int. Mer. Mar.	41	41¾	40¾	40¾
2,840	Int. M. M. pf.	116¼	116¾	114¾	115
960	Int. Nickel	51¾	51¾	50¾	51
170	Int. Paper	40	40¾	40¼	40¾
170	Int. Pump	57	57¾	57	57¾
140	Kan. City So.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
780	Kennecott Cop	53¾	54	53¾	53¾
160	Lack. Steel	82¾	82¾	80¾	81
220	Lehigh Valley	84¾	84¾	84	84¾
2,870	Mex. Pet.	111	113¾	110¾	113¾
20	Miami Copper	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
400	Mo. Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,500	N. Y. Air B.	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾
460	N. Y. Cent.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	61¾	61	61
190	Nort. & West.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
10	Ontario Silver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
110	Pressed S. Car	74	74	72¾	73¾
40	Ray Copper	20	20	20¼	20¼
2,840	Reading	111	111	109¾	109¾
1,500	Rep. I. & S.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
480	Southern Pac.	102	102	101¾	101¾
40	Southern Ry.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
820	Studebaker	135	135	133¾	133¾
140	Tenn. Copper	25	25	25¾	25¾
20	Third Av.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
220	Union Bag	15¾	16	14¾	16
7,300	Union Pacific	152¾	153¾	152	152¾
440	U. S. Ind. Alco.	127¾	128¾	125¾	126
60	U. S. Rubber	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼
40,520	U. S. Steel	130¾	130¾	128¾	129¾
570	Utah Copper	102	103	101¾	101
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
40	Wabash pf. A	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
370	Westing. Elec.	54	54¾	52¾	53¾
320	Willys-Ov.	45¾	46¾	45¾	45¾

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.10	.10	.09	.10
200	Belmont	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
1,100	Brunswick	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1,000	Comb. Bond	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Goldf. Cons.	.87	.87	.87	.87
600	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Jumbo Ext.	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Ophir	.24	.24	.24	.24
2,000	Rescue Eula	.24½	.24½	.24	.24
400	Sierra Nevada	.32	.34	.32	.34
100	Tonopah Ext.	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
111	Union Cons.	.75	.75	.75	.80
1,000	White Cap	.40	.43	.40	.43

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Little Disposition to Operate, Except in American Section.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Government disbursements increased the supplies of money today. Discount rates were steady.

The near eastern war news keeps the stock market dull and easy. Gilt-edged securities lost a fraction today on moderate sales, and Rumanian gilt stocks were weak as a result of the setback in the Dobrudja. There was little disposition to operate anywhere except in the American section, which was the bright spot, with a good business in low-priced shares and United States Steel. Brazilian bonds were firmer.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,[illegible],042	$63,400,214
Ord. Int. rev.	24,591,423	77,190,326
Income tax	1,020,507	12,824,355
Miscellaneous	2,062,776	23,641,405
Total receipts	$42,543,731	$227,047,001
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	26,814,436	77,007,761
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	27,373,123	86,674,036
Expenditures	69,960,187	304,004,746

$1,000,000 EXTRA DIVIDEND.

General Electric Subsidiary Also Issues $4,000,000 Stock.

The Electric Bond & Share Company has declared an extra dividend of $1,000,000 on its common stock, all of which will go to the General Electric Company, as owner of the $6,000,000 of common stock outstanding. The Directors also authorized the issue of $2,000,000 additional preferred stock and a like amount of new common. The preferred will be offered at par and accrued dividends to holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business Oct. 31, in the proportion of one share of new stock for each three shares held. The entire issue has been underwritten by William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.

The new common stock will be subscribed and paid for upon delivery to the General Electric Company. With the increases in effect, the company will have outstanding $8,000,000 of each class of stock. The Electric Bond & Share Company has paid 6 per cent. on its preferred and 8 per cent. upon the common. An extra dividend of $1,500,000 was also paid on the common in 1913.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
2s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..
2s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
2s, 1940	101¼	102			
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925	110¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1930	99¼	100			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	97	98
Ajax Rub.	63	65
Am Ag Ch 1st pf	102	..
Am R N.	43	44½
Am S S & L Pfd	82	85
Am Sm & R notes	106¾	110
Am Thread pf	16	19
A C & F pf	117	119½
Am Coal	85	..
Am Cot O	102	..
Am Hide & L pf	107	..
Am Ice Sec pf	60	..
Am Snuff 1st	105	..
Am Tob pf	119	..
A T & O	89	..
Am Typefounders pf	98	..
Am Woolen	53	54
Ann Arbor	25	..
Armour & Co pf	94	..
Assets R	8¾	9¾
Barrett Co pf	119	..
Batop M	2	2¼
B Un G	130	..
Brown Sh	71¾	..
Bruns Ter	8¾	9
B R & P	38	100
Can Sc	97½	99
C B & Q	99	..
C N J	350	..
C & A	..	..
C Tel	143	145
C & A pf	15	24
Chi G W	13½	13¾
C & N W pf	170	173
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	120
Do pf	153	155
C, C, C & St L	86	87½
Do pf	80½	84½
Cl & Pitts	83	..
Clu-Peab	69¼	70½
Do pf	109	111
C & S 1st pf	81¼	82
Do 2d pf	46	50
Comp T R	47½	48¾
Cont C pf	112	113
Cont Ins	58	60
Corn P	..	..
pf	81¾	86
Crex Carp	45	50
D P & pf	97	99
Del & H	131¾	132¾
D L & W	173	175
Den Mar & R G	116	120
D S S & A	4	6
Do pf	11¾	12¾
Elec S & B	68	70
Erie & P	70	..
F M & S pf	40¾	42
Gen Ch	330	337½
Do pf	115	117
Granby C	90	91½
Gulf S S 1st pf	99	101
Do 2d pf	95½	96½
Hack Wat	25	35
Heime (G	..	..
W) Co	175	195
Do pf	117	124
Homestake	133½	135
Inger-R	210	265
Do pf	100	..
I H, N J, pf	117½	..
Int H Cor	77½	81
Do pf	100	..
Iowa Cent	4½	6
Do pf	9	..
Kelly S pf	98	100
K & M 1st	3	5
Do pf	30	50
Lacl Gas	108½	109½
L & M pf	122¾	124
Long Isl'd	33	35
L-W E 1st pf	86	87
M'kay Cos	85	86½
Do pf	65	67
Man El'ch	1½	2½
Man Elev	150	152
M Dep Sts pf	105	109
Mich Cent	100	130
M & St L	6½	7¾
M, St P & S S M pf	123¾	126
Do I. I.	70	75
Mon P pf	117	120
Mon W pf	113½	..
Mor & pf	..	84
N O & T pf	..	..
L	138	140
Nat B pf	126½	130
N O & M pf	106	114
Nat Enam pf	53	55
Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf	28	30
Do 2d pf	6	7½
N Y, O & W	..	..
St L	34	37
Do 1st pf	79	85
Do 2d pf	53	55
N Y Dock	9	14½
Do pf	30	35
N Y L & W	..	..
West	123	..
Norf So	22	23
N & W pf	86	87
N Y Tel	52½	60
Owens B M pf	116	..
Pabst B pf	87	90
Pac Coast	60	65
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac M pf	98½	99
P T & Tel	32	35
Do pf	94¼	97
Peo G, C, L	111¼	112
Pett-M	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L	81	82
Do pf	91	93
P, Ft W & C	155	..
Pman Co	170	172
Quicksilver	2½	3
Do pf	3½	5¾
Rds 1st pf	43½	44½
Do 2d pf	45	47
Rutl'd pf	23	32
St L S W pf	45	47
Sears, R. pf	38	39
S-S S & L	90	93
Do pf	97	99
So P R	5	..
pf	110	118
T P T	120	..
Tob 1st pf	104	..
T St L & W	..	..
W cfts	8¼	7
Do pf	11	15
Do 2d pf	3	14
T C I & R	87	90
Do pf	125	135
Und T pf	114¾	..
Un Cig M, com	47	50
Un Cig Sts	110	..
pf	117¼	119
U Rys In pf	21	23
U S Exp	29	31
U S Ind A pf	101	103
U S R & pf	1¾	2½
Ref	51	51¾
U S S pf	51	51¾
W F Exp	130½	132
W Md pf	51	54
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
Weym-B	..	110
Do pf	113¾	121
Wis Cent	50	50½
W'w'th, (F W)	139	141
Do pf	124½	125
Wor P pf	96	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Ahmeek	105	106	105	105
45	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
210	Alloues	71	71½	70	70
630	Am. Zinc	47	47	46¾	46¾
30	Am. Zinc pf.	77½	77½	77¾	77¾
470	Ariz. Coml.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
805	Butte-Balak.	2	2¼	2	2
1,497	Cal. & Ariz.	78	79¼	77	79
9	Cal. & Hecla	581	581	575	575
10	Centennial	21½	21½	21½	21½
554	Chino	50	50¼	50½	50½
1,462	Cop. Range	71¾	72	71	71¾
150	Dolly West	5	5	5	5
3,815	East Butte	17	17¾	16¾	16¾
20	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Granby	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
10	Inspiration	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
250	Island Creek	40	40	40	40
146	Isl. Creek pf.	91¾	91¾	91½	91¾
125	Isle Royale	34	34	32½	33
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
630	Keweenaw	6¾	7	6¾	7
10	La Salle	5	5	5	5
28	Mason Valley	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,555	Mass. Consol	17	17	16¾	16¾
80	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
10	Miami	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
215	Michigan	4½	4¾	4½	4½
225	Nevada Con.	23	23	22¾	22¾
15	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
198	New Idria	14¼	14¾	14	14¼
470	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
10	Oilway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Old Dominion	70	70	69¼	70
55	Osceola	91	91	91	91
180	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16	16
20	Quincy	92½	92½	92	92
180	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
179	South Lake	6	6	6	6
228	St. Mary's	90	90¾	89	89
107	Sup. & Penn	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	Sup. Copper	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
175	Tamarack	47½	47¾	45½	45¾
320	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7	7
200	Tuolumne	70c.	70c.	70c.	70c.
590	U. S. Smelt	73	73½	73	73¼
130	U. S. S. pf.	81¼	81¼	51¾	51¾
75	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	3¾
165	Utah & Nev.	15	15	14¾	14¾
365	Utah Copper	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¼
3,425	Utah Metal	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
450	Victoria	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Winona	5	5	5	5
10	Wolverine	45½	45½	45½	45½

RAILROADS.

10	A. T. & S. F.	105	105	105	105
170	Boston & M.	46	46	45¾	45¾
4	C. & A. pf.	133	133	133	133
14	Maine Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Mass. Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Mass. Elec. pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
110	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60¾	61	60¾	61
66	Rutland pf.	20	20	20	20
40	Union Pacific	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾
1	West End	57	57	57	57

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. Chem.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
33	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¾	101¾	101	101
740	Am. Sugar	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
75	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122	122
100	Am. Woolen pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,570	A. G. & W. I.	96	96¾	94¾	96
10	A.G. & W.I. pf.	67	67	67	67
125	E. Boston L.	8½	8½	8½	8½
7	Edison	224	224½	224½	224½
15	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
852	Mass. Gas	90¼	91¼	90¼	90¼
10	Mass. Gas pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
20	Morgenthaler	105	105	105	105
100	Nova S. Steel	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
100	N.E. Cot. Y. pf	96	96	96	96
110	N. E. Tel.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
440	Nipe Bay	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
17,120	Punta A. Sugar	56¼	57¾	56	56
13	Pullman	170	170	170	170
10	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
826	Swift & Co.	103¾	104	103¾	104
514	Swift & Co. rts.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14
100	Torrington	60	60	60	60
514	United Fruit	102	104½	102	102¾
615	United Shoe	57¾	57¾	57	57
10	Un. Shoe pf.	30	30	30	30
2,682	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
46	Western Union	103	103	103	103

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
6,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4½s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
3,000	R. Co. M. & S. 6s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000	Memphis P.& L. 5s	93	93	93	93
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Gas N. J.	126½	126½	126½	126½
200	Am. Milling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Am. Sug.	60	60	60	60
51	Buff. & S. pf.	87	87	87	87
97	Elec. Storage	69½	69½	69½	69½
123	In.Co. of N.A.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Ky. Gas	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
27	Keystone Tel.	12½	12½	12½	12½
2,850	Lake Superior	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
18	Leh. Navig.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	Leh. Val. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Phila. Co.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
200	Phila. Elec.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
870	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
20	Phila. Trust.	80	80	80	80
464	Tonopah Min.	6	6	6	6
207	Union Tract.	45	45	45	45
808	United G. Im.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
75	Warw. Z. & L.	3	3	3	3
245	W. Cramp & S.	81½	82	81½	82

BONDS.

$8,700	A. G. & E. 5s	98½	97	96¾	97
1,000	Chestaw cons.	97	97	97	97
500	City 4s, 43 coup.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	City 4s, 41 coup.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,100	El. & P. T. 4s	81½	82	81½	82
1,950	Key. V. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
11,000	L. V. cons. 4½s 2003	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	L. V. Coal 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	Penn.R.Re.4½s	103	103	103	103
1,000	Penn.R.Reconv.4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	Ph. Co. con.5s	89	89	89	89
5,000	Read. gen. 4s	86	86	86	86
1,000	Spanish-A.I.4s	102¾	102¾	102¾

Bank Stocks

Guaranty Trust Co.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Mech. & Metals Nat'l
National City
Nat'l Surety "Rights"

Chemical Stks.

Dow
Freeport Tex. Sulphur
Grasselli
Merrimac
Mathieson Alkali

Ordnance Stks.

Babcock & Wilcox
Carbon Steel
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Scoville Mfg.

Sugar Stocks

Central Aguirre
Fajardo
Federal Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo
Manati Com. & Pfd.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks React After Early Strength on Lessened Trading—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 666,635 shares of stock and $110,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 136,695; oils, 110,420, and mining, 217,720. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Aetna Explos.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
600	‡Am. Drug S.	12¼	12¼	12	12¼
600	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	24½	24½	24	24½
2,800	‡Am. W. P.	6	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,250	‡Butterw'h, pf.	70¾	*716	70¾	72½
500	‡Cal. Shipb'g.	14½	15	14½	15
5,400	‡Cal. Packing Corp.	36½	37	36¾	37
100	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.	¾	¾	¾	¾
75	‡Carbon Steel.	92	92½	92	92½
100	‡Carbon Steel pf.				
	Let. pf.	93	94	93	94
400	Car Lt. & P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
1,200	Carwen Steel.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	‡Central Ftg.	15½	15¾	15¾	15½
200	‡Cent. Ftg., pf.	29	29½	30	30½
2,700	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8	8	7¾	7¾
1,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7	7¼	7	7¼
1,700	Chev. Motor.	200	201	195	200
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
800	CrownReserve	60	60	48	48
400	EmersonPhon.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	‡Fish. R. C.pf.	85	85	85	85
8,000	‡Fl.-Lynn Ft.	1¼	2¾	1¼	2¾
4,000	‡G. Mot., w.i.	165	170	165	167
1,000	‡G. M. pf., w.i.	96½	96¾	95	95
200	Grant Mot. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,100	Has. & E. Car	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
600	Holly Sug. Cp.	53	53	53	53
150	Holly S. C.pf.	97½	98	97¾	98
250	Int. Arms, P.S.	22½	22½	22	22½
850	Intercon. Rub.	16	*16½	15¾	16
2,720	‡Jop. O. S.n.	45	47	43	43
5,000	Key. C. & B.	17¾	17¾	16¼	16½
600	‡S. S. Kresge.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½
1,500	‡Lake Tor. R.	10½	11	10½	11
1,500	‡L. T. R. 1st pf.	10½	10½	10	10½
1,000	Man. R. & L.	20¾	20¾	20	20
100	Marconi of A.	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¼
6,200	Mar. A. v. t. ctfs.	75½	*80	*75	77
500	Martin A. pf. v. t. ctfs.	97	97	96	96
12,500	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
14,500	‡Midv. Steel.	67¾	67¾	66¾	67¾
1,500	‡Mitch.M.w.i.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
4,500	‡Nat. Auto C.	43¾	45	43¾	43¾
5,500	‡N. Y. C. R.	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	‡Pasaihan Su.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,100	‡Pull. Ven. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	‡P. V. C. pf.	5	5	5	5
120	Sea. S. & M.	29½	29½	29½	29¾
500	S. & T., pfd.	10½	10½	10½	10½
325	Spring. R. C.	95	100	95	97½
150	S. T. C., pfd.	130	130	130	130
400	‡Stand. Mot.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,200	‡St. Jo. Lead.	18½	19½	18¾	19¼
100	Strom. Car.	39½	39¼	39½	39¼
2,100	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾
500	‡Tex. C., rets.	25½	26	25½	26
1,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs	2	2	2	2
3,200	U. S. S. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	‡United Mot.	67	67	65	65¾
4,000	‡United Alloys Steel Corp.	49	49½	45¾	49½
3,500	United P. S.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
300	‡Western Pac.	19½	20	19½	20
1,200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	‡W.-M. Air C.	24½	24½	24¼	24¾
500	‡Zinc Con. C.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	16¾	17	..
250	Ill. Pipe Line.	227	221	224	+4
400	Ohio Oil Co.	384	370	370	+22
25	Pipe Line.	297	297	297	..
100	S. F. Oil Co.	465	445	450	+15
145	S.O.Co.(N.Y.).	244	240	240	−2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,300	‡Bar. O. & G.	3¾	3½	3¼	3¼
1,850	‡C. & Co. (Oil Rel.)	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
4,585	‡C. Oil & Gas	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾
7,000	‡Federal Oil.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
900	‡Gen. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,900	‡Houston Oil.	21	21	19¾	19¾
1,700	‡Int. Petrol.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
1,500	Met. Petrol.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
8,500	‡‡Midwest Oil	43	43	41	42
3,475	‡N. Y.-O. Oil.	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞
14,850	‡Okla. Oil.	11	11	10¼	11
11,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	Okla. F. & R.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
3,800	‡O. O. & G.	58	60	58	60
1,200	Sag. O. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,450	‡Sinclair Oil.	49¾	54	49¾	51½
1,600	So. Oil Corp.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,500	‡Un. W. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,580	‡U. P. Co. (a pros.)	39	41	39	41
17,000	‡Vac. G. & O.	11	11	11	11
2 440	‡Victoria Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	‡Ala.-Br. Co. Mot. (a pr.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,700	‡Ala. Mines.	84	85	83	84
5,400	‡‡Ala.-West'r.	½	½	½	½
2,630	‡Ariz. C'f'ds.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	‡Bost. & Ledge Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
8,000	Boston & Mon.	90	90	85	86
2,600	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¾	8	7¾	8
2,600	Butte Detroit.	1	1	96	96
300	‡Calaveras C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	‡Cal.-T. Gold (a prospect)	77	77	77	77
2,200	‡Cal. & Jer.	2½	2½	2	2
8,000	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
495	C. de F. Cop.	35¾	39½	35¾	38½
9,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2	2¼	1¾	2
150	Con. Cop. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡Con.-Homest'd	½	½	½	½
100	Cresson C. G.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	10¾	11	10¾	11
1,000	‡Gold Hill M.	19	19	17	19
800	Dundee - Ariz. C. (a pros.)	2	2	1¾	1¾
1,900	‡Emma Cop.	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
10,000	‡Greenn'r, M.	4	4¼	4	4
1,000	‡Grizzly Flats Gold M.	55	55	53	55
3,550	Heela Mining.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¼
15,000	‡‡Indep. Lead	13	13	11½	13
8,780	Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1½	2	1½	2
600	‡Jer. V. Ext. (a prospect)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20,000	‡Jumbo Ext.	35	35	34	35
2,500	La. Cons.	50	50	50	50
20,000	Magma Cop.	22	23½	21	21¾
2,025	M. G. M. Co.	2	2¾	2	2½
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	60	62	60	62
700	Mason Valley.	5	5	4¾	4¾
700	‡Mojave Tung.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
2,150	Monitor Silver	2	2	1½	2
900	‡‡Mon. G. M.	24	24	24	24
26,500	‡Moth. Lode	39	39½	37	38
5,500	‡‡Newray M.	75	77	75	77
300	N. U. Bing.	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,350	Nip. M. Co.	19½	20	19½	20
100	N. Y. & Hon.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
9,600	‡O. E. Leas.	45	45	40	45
200	‡Peer. Jennie	76	76	76	76
2,000	‡Phila.-J. Cop. (a prospect)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	‡P. Con. Cop.	62	64	62	64
7,700	‡P. M. & M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,300	‡R. H. Min.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16,000	‡‡Rex C. M.	20	20	20	20
700	‡Roch. Mines.	57	57	56	57
600	‡S. Val. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Santa R. D.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	‡St. N. Zinc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Stand. S.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,500	‡Success M.	37	37	36	36
1,000	‡Teck-H. (a prospect)	40	40	40	40
40,500	T. B. G. pf.	84	85	84	85
1,500	‡Tonopah Ext.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
150	Ton. Mining.	6	6	6	6
4,500	‡‡U. S. C. M.	9	9½	9	9½
1,000	‡U. Verde E.	40	40	39½	39½
800	U. G. M. Co.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
5,500	W. G. M. Co.	41	45	41	45
21,800	‡W. C. Cop.	1	1	1	1
800	‡W. Oaks M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	‡Tuscaran C.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$35,000	Mid. Steel 6s.	98½	98½	98¾	98½
15,000	Ras. G. 6½s, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
50,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	98¾	98¾	97¾	97½
5,000	Sulz. & S. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	W. F. mer. 6s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
United Drug.	77	79	77	79
United Drug 1st pf.	52½	54	53	54
United Drug 2d pf.	92	94	92	94

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	17	17¼	17	17½
Tide Water Oil.	183	185	185	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	85	87	84	86

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	59	60	58	60
American Brass.	342	346	340	344
Atlas Powder.	174	176	173	176
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	127	131	125	128
Bliss (E. W.).	725	750	725	740
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	198	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	870	885	870	885
Du Pont Powd. new.	280	290	287	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	105	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder.	354	360	350	360
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
International Arms.	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond.	183	185	183	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108½
Sewell Mfg. Co.	650	655	650	655
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1380	1400	1390	1400

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$3,051,877	$2,936,483	$395,394
Net after taxes	505,690	191,519	314,171
Sur. aft. chgs.	159,703	*145,783	305,486

*Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	4,308,962	3,943,638	3,915,828
Net after taxes	1,084,891	1,150,554	1,110,035
9 mos. gross	13,052,106	11,456,997	11,298,253
Net after taxes	3,514,315	3,389,375	3,171,048

Public Utilities.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,731,966	$2,465,850	$2,429,554
Net after taxes	1,282,420	1,188,482	1,240,381
Other income	40,306	47,138	44,614
Total income	1,322,786	1,235,620	1,284,996
Sur. aft. chgs.	545,136	335,739	372,936
Pass. carried	52,025,215	46,244,035	46,766,266
2 mos. gross	$5,382,960	$4,804,637	$4,940,528
Net after taxes	2,540,612	2,370,063	2,643,993
Other income	79,792	94,500	86,963
Total income	2,630,405	2,464,672	2,650,859
Sur. aft. chgs.	675,766	665,609	806,736
Pass. carried	102,357,857	93,362,089	96,158,457

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	234,158	204,423	29,735
Net aft. taxes	94,355	91,530	2,825
Total income	113,739	103,241	10,494
Surp. aft. chgs.	53,153	48,215	4,938
10 mos. gross	2,046,128	1,669,668	376,460
Net aft. taxes	801,444	690,933	110,510
Total income	915,207	803,788	111,483
Surp. aft. chgs.	389,853	246,909	142,683
Bal. after pf. divs	202,916	197,173	5,742

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO. for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	266,330	251,593	14,737
Net aft. taxes	129,055	124,279	5,386
Bal. aft. chgs.	52,843	47,457	5,386
Other income	19,643	18,517	1,126
Surplus	72,486	65,974	6,512
9 mos. gross	2,297,435	2,192,296	105,139
Net aft. taxes	1,122,857	1,040,535	82,322
Bal. aft. chgs.	431,548	373,327	58,221
Other income	130,005	140,167	*10,162
Surplus	561,550	513,514	48,036

*Decrease.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS AND ELECTRIC for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	102,197	88,472	13,726
Net aft. taxes.	48,397	40,749	7,647
Surp. aft. chgs.	28,640	20,699	7,941
9 mos. gross	780,525	650,648	106,176
Net aft. taxes.	313,514	276,420	37,093
Surp. aft. chgs.	139,014	99,990	39,024

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,165,783	1,127,093	38,690
Net aft. taxes.	389,659	385,419	4,233
Other income	45,601	42,778	2,823
Total income	415,260	408,197	7,063
Surp. aft. chgs.	125,090	116,532	8,558
Pass. carried	23,416,324	22,620,497	785,827

ONTARIO TRANSMISSION COMPANY for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
3 mos. gross	87,625	67,731	19,894
Bal. aft. exp. & charges	32,143	9,057	24,106
9 mos. gross	239,433	190,344	49,089
Bal. aft. exp. & charges	75,659	19,941	56,315

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, all departments, for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,254,315	1,941,579	1,829,614
Net	949,983	735,554	541,254
6 mos. gross	13,880,881	11,928,787	11,728,946
Net	5,786,627	4,998,173	4,048,387

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER for the eight months and the twelve months ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
8 mos. gross	1,235,059	1,170,357	64,702
Net after taxes	756,541	716,162	40,379
Surp. aft. chgs.	422,764	378,491	44,273
12 mos. gross	1,842,980	1,771,834	72,146
Net after taxes	1,136,466	1,058,235	78,171
Surp. aft. chgs.	660,629	578,254	78,375

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. combined earnings of operated properties for twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	6,760,507	6,177,513	582,994
Net after taxes	2,676,968	2,296,823	380,078
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,276,214	1,035,115	241,099

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. reported income from all sources for the twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,855,837	1,580,670	317,216
Net. aft. exp., int. & amort.	1,145,414	914,777	230,637
Pref. dividends	593,578	541,702	51,477
Bal. for com.	552,136	373,075	179,061

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
3d quarter.			
Total inc.	$4,658,290	$3,089,116	$2,239,032
Gen. exp., loss & mis. int.	1,060,203	874,872	781,916
Int. on bds. & debts.	459,552	459,551	459,551
Net	3,147,535	1,754,693	997,565
Prfd. div.	1,364,732	582,732	582,732
Surplus	2,564,803	1,171,961	414,833
Nine months:			
Total inc.	$13,221,222	$7,964,606	$7,424,740
Gen. exp., loss & mis. int.	2,995,768	2,689,285	2,525,274
Int. on bds. & debt.	1,378,656	1,378,656	1,378,656
Net	8,582,700	3,946,666	3,520,811
Prfd. divs.	1,748,196	1,748,196	1,748,196
Surplus	7,117,504	2,198,470	1,772,611

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. six months ended Sept. 30, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$7,775,145	$6,667,755	$107,390
Other income	137,628	102,953	34,675
Total income	7,912,773	6,770,708	1,142,065
Ad. & gen. ex.	593,896	482,125	111,770
Net	7,318,877	6,318,582	1,000,295
Dep. & min'l exhaus.	1,004,630	751,163	253,467
Surplus	6,344,247	5,567,419	776,828
Prfd. divid.	267,578	267,578	
Balance	6,076,669	5,300,041	776,828
Common. div.	2,510,076	1,901,575	608,501
Surplus	3,566,793	3,398,466	168,327

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basee:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.45	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'29	4½		4.50	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.60	4.40
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½		4.88	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.28	4.15
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.28	4.12
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5		4.45	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.25	4.88
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.25	4.88
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	@6	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. F.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.10	4.70
Seab. Air Line	1916-'26	5		5.62	4.38
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.35	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.50	4.25

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	865	875	865	875
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	465	475	460	480
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	570	590	575	600
Crescent Pipe Line	40	60	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	100	110	100	105
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	240	245
Galena Signal Oil	140	148	140	148
Galena Signal Oil pf.	170	175	172	178
Illinois Pipe Line	223	225	217	227
Indiana Pipe Line	105	110	105	*110
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11¼	12
National Transit	19	20	19½	20
N. Y. Transit	213	218	215	220
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	363	373	345	350
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	68	70	68	71
Pierce Oil, com.	17	17¼	17	17¾
Pierce O. conv. 4s '24	85	87	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	485	490	480	485
Prairie Pipe Line	290	295	287	290
Solar Refining	385	395	390	405
Southern Pipe Line	213	217	215	220
South Penn. Oil	450	455	445	450
So. W. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil of Ind.	785	790	785	790
Standard Oil of Kan.	535	545	550	560
Standard Oil of Ky.	640	660	640	660
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	560	530	550
Standard Oil of N. J.	602	603	600	608
Standard Oil of N. Y.	241	244	240	243
Standard Oil of Ohio.	425	435	430	440
Swan & Finch.	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	91	93	91	94
Vacuum Oil	300	303	300	305
Washington Oil	37	43	35	45

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Corn Exchange Bank has been authorized by the State Banking Department to open a branch at the northwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, to be known as the East Seventy-second Street branch. This will make the thirty-seventh branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Redmond & Co. and Kountze Brothers, in joint account, were the highest bidders for $1,200,000 City of Detroit 4 per cent. school bonds at 102.09.

William A. Read & Co. are offering $3,000,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company general unified mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due June 1, 1964, at 93½ and interest.

Chandler Brothers & Co. are offering $1,500,000 Manhattan Electrical Supply Co. 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock at 98 and accrued dividends. In addition there is $300,000 second preferred 7 per cent. cumulative stock and $3,000,000 common. Current net earnings are reported to be five times the first preferred stock requirements.

L. C. Kaufman and W. C. Durant have notified Perlman Rim stockholders that upon consummation of Guaranty Trust receipts United Motors stock will be issued to them. The stock was to have been released Nov. 25.

Baruch Brothers have opened a department for foreign securities, specializing in Russian, Argentine, Italian, English, French, and Japanese issues, with L. Fraenkel in charge.

Foster & Adams have admitted as new members of the firm George W. Adams, who is in charge of the bond department, and Lawrence Swift, in charge of the Utica office.

MANY ROADS REORGANIZE.

Increase in Earnings Aids Several to Get Out of Receivership.

Railroad reorganizations, helped by the increase in earnings, are making progress, and several roads in the South and Southwest are perfecting security adjustments which will permit the discharge of receivers. The Western Maryland, although not in receivership, is expected to announce its readjustment plan on its note interest this week.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Speyer & Co., reorganization managers for the St. Louis & San Francisco, are notifying holders of the certificates of deposit covering securities lodged with various depositaries that the new company will probably be ready to issue its temporary securities on Nov. 8. Holders of certificates who elected to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities must pay the $45 a share, together with 88 cents interest, at the Guaranty Trust Company on or before Nov. 8. In return there will be given fully paid subscription certificates, together with the proportionate part of the stock of the recapitalised New Mexico & Arizona Land Company.

Francis Krull, Special Master under the reorganisation of the Western Pacific, states that the amount finally payable with respect to the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds out of the proceeds of the sale of the property has been fixed, and will be made in New York at the Equitable Trust Company from Nov. 13 to 25, and on other dates in San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, London, and Amsterdam.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. call attention to the fact that today is the last day for holders of first consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, first and second preferred, and common stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie to deposit them with the Central Trust Company. The property will be sold at foreclosure next Monday.

W. L. Ross, receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, offers for sale to the highest bidder $200,000 receiver's 6 per cent. collateral notes, part of an issue of $500,000 authorized by the court in July. As collateral there have been deposited 7,140 shares common stock of the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad. The price is to be not less than par and accrued interest.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May, 1928	97	98½	5.20
Ann. Fur. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98½	99½	5.50
Argen. Govt.	Dis.	Feb. 21, '17	96	98½	4.50
Agen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅝	101¼	4.85
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '29	100½	101	5.67
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.37
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	98½	98⅝	6

TO MEET GOLD DRAIN.

Reserve Board Member Discusses Problems to Follow the War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The conservation of the gold of the country to meet the foreign drain which is expected after the war was discussed today by A. C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board, before the Indiana State Bankers' Association.

"To raise the gold-lending power of the Reserve banks," Mr. Miller said, "to the point which would be necessary to enable them to meet (what is however, in view of present probabilities unlikely,) possible demands of $500,000,000 or $800,000,000, approximately $400,000,000 would have to be added to the Reserve banks' deposits in order to give them, after setting aside the necessary reserve of 35 per cent., additional free gold to the amount of $260,000,000.

"This amount can be spared from vault cash now carried by member banks without unduly reducing their holdings of till money and therefore presents the basis for the solution of the problem. Gold lost by the banks to meet the foreign demand would be replaced by mobilizing a part of the present floating supply of the community into their hands. This process would be facilitated by the ease with which Federal Reserve notes could be issued to fill the void created by the withdrawal of gold or other forms of currency. An important element of strength against an undue drain of gold is the heavy holding of foreign Government obligations which run off in the next few years."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

Railroads.

Central Railroad of New Jersey regular quarterly 2 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

Public Utilities.

Illinois Traction Company regular quarterly three-quarters of 1 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Banks.

National City Bank regular semi-annual 5 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Harmony Mills regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Kaministiquia Power Company regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Massachusetts Consolidated Mining Company $1, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

National Carbon Company extra 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Jan. 15.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.00	41.50	41.00	41.50
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.30
Spelter	10.30	..	10.30	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*64.00	68.00	*64.00	68.00
Iron, No. 2X, Phila.	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29¾@29⅞c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29@29⅛c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	120	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	179	15	0	180	0	0
Tin, futures	181	0	0	181	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair, Wed.; warmer in interior, Thurs., fair, except rain near coast; strong n. e. winds off coast.

S. C.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except rain near coast Wed. night or Thurs.; warmer Wed. in interior; strong n. e. winds off coast.

Ga.—Fair in n., rain in s. Wed.; warmer in con. and n. Thurs., fair, except rain in s. a.; strong n. e. to n. winds off coast.

Fla.—Rain Wed., except fair in n. w. Thurs., probably fair; moderate n. e. winds, except fresh to strong off e. coast.

Ala.—Fair Wed.; warmer in interior. Thurs., rain and cooler; moderate n. e. and e. winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Miss.—Fair Wed.; rain at night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in e., rain in w. Wed. Thurs., rain in e., fair in w., colder.

Ind.—Rain Wed., colder at night. Thurs., fair and colder, moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed. night.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed., with increasing e. winds becoming strong. Thurs., fair and colder.

Upper Mich.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night. Thurs., probably fair; moderate to fresh e. winds becoming w. Wed. night.

Ohio—Rain Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., probably fair and colder; increasing e. winds becoming strong and shifting to w. by Thurs. morning.

Ill.—Rain and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., preceded by rain in e., colder in e. and s.; Thurs. fair, warmer in w.

Wis.—Rain Wed., colder by night; Thurs. fair, colder in e.

Minn.—Cloudy in w., probably rain or snow in e., Wed. colder. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed., probably rain in extreme e., colder in e. and cen.; Thurs. fair, warmer in w.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed., warmer Thurs.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

La.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. w. Thurs., fair and colder.

Ark.—Rain and colder Wed. Thurs., fair; colder in e.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; colder in e. Thurs. fair.

N. Tex.—Unsettled Wed.; colder in n. and cen. Thurs., fair; colder in s. a.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Europe made very large purchases of wheat yesterday in the export market, and this started another wave of excited buying which sent values soaring to further new high levels, the close being at 2¼@2½c above the final of Monday. Early in the day there was considerable selling on a theory that the technical position of the market had been weakened by the recent heavy buying, and for a time the market was feverish and values worked down 1¼@1½c from the previous close. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.07½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.93½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.00½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.96, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.79¼	1.73¾	1.78	1.74½	1.01¾
May	1.78¾	1.72¾	1.78¾	1.74¼	1.05¾
July	1.44	1.41	1.43¾	1.41¾	..

CORN.

Corn prices shared the strength experienced in wheat, and prices were sharply higher, closing with net gains of 1¼ to 2¼c. Cash houses sold quite heavily early in the day, but commission houses were buyers on the break, and the market closed strong at the top. There was some export inquiry, and sales were estimated at about 250,000 bushels, although high freight rates were said to be interfering with business to a considerable extent. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	90	87	90	88¾	58¾
May	90¾	88	90¾	89¼	59¾
July	90¾	88	90¾	89¼	..

OATS.

The oats market advanced sharply with the others and closed strong at the top. Compared with other grains and feedstuffs as well, oats are considered cheap, and appear to be attracting more general attention. The local cash market was firmer; standard was quoted at 58c; No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 58c; fancy clipped white, 61½@62½c; ordinary clipped white, 59@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	54¼	52¾	54¼	52¾	39¾
May	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾	39¾

PROVISIONS.

There was an excited and higher market in provisions, with active general buying, prompted by the strength in practically all the other commodity markets and on reports that the Belgian Relief Commission was again in the market and was expected to make large purchases for export. At the advance it was said that prices were more nearly on a parity with the hog position, and there was some disposition to anticipate larger receipts on this account. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Wednesday, 33,000; Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	16.35	16.25	16.25	15.90	8.77
December	15.40	15.15	15.05	15.47	8.67
Ribs—					
October	14.62	14.52	14.62	14.45	9.27
January	14.40	14.02	14.30	13.90	8.97
Pork—					
December	27.75	26.95	27.75	26.85	19.85
January	27.45	26.20	27.00	26.00	16.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market were again strong and higher, with further active buying. The strength in the cotton and lard markets, as well as the sharp advance in practically all commodities, encouraged continued aggressive operations on the buying side, notwithstanding the fact that prices were at the highest point so far reached. Crude oil was very strong in the South and prices for refined were said to be below a parity. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	12.400	..	12.400	12.10
October	12.70	12.65	12.50@12.60	12.40
November	12.80	12.45	12.60@12.75	12.17
December	12.67	12.56	12.60@12.68	12.17
January	12.67	12.55	12.60@12.68	12.22
February	..	..	12.67@12.70	12.22
March	12.75	12.41	12.70@12.75	12.26
April	..	..	12.77@12.84	12.30
May	12.61	12.53	12.58@12.60	12.34

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increasing strength and activity, with every indication of a broadening interest from Wall Street and cotton trade sources. An opening advance of 5 to 10 points was checked by realizing and some scattered trade selling, but the offerings were very well taken, with March contracts selling up from 8.74c to 8.86c, and May from 8.85c to 8.96c during the afternoon. The close was a little off from the best under realizing, but showed an advance of 18 to 19 points for the day. Sales were reported of 180,250 bags. An improvement was also reported in spot demand, with prices 140 higher on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.70@8.75	8.50
November	..	..	8.70@8.76	8.56
December	8.75	8.65	8.70@8.76	8.59
January	..	..	8.74@8.76	8.59
February	..	..	8.78@8.80	8.62
March	8.90	8.78	8.86@8.88	8.66
April	..	..	8.87@8.89	8.69
May	8.96	8.85	8.91@8.93	8.74
June	..	..	8.95@8.97	8.79
July	9.06	8.95	9.02@9.03	8.84
August	..	..	9.07@9.08	8.88
September	9.06	9.04	9.07@9.08	8.88

SUGAR.

Sugar futures held steady throughout the day, due to the strength shown in actual sugar, and trade interests were good buyers of the active positions. The opening was 1 to 3 points higher, but values gradually advanced, the close showing net gains of 6 to 10 points, with sales for the day of 16,100 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	5.91	5.86	5.45@5.60	5.80
November	5.97	5.93	5.48@5.61	5.86
December	5.97	5.93	5.50@5.61	4.00
January	4.80	4.48	4.54@4.56	4.54
February	4.80	4.48	4.54@4.56	4.56
March	4.80	4.80	4.56@4.58	4.56
April	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.56
May	4.85	4.80	4.57@4.59	4.58
June	..	..	4.60@4.62	4.61
July	4.85	4.84	4.60@4.62	4.61
August	..	..	4.62@4.67	4.63
September	4.85	4.85	4.62@4.66	4.63

Sales were in bulk exchanges in new sugar, and no sales were reported up to late in the day. Holders asked 5¼c, cost and freight, for up to the first half of November shipment, with a buying interest shown at 5¼c. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 4.32c; molasses 3.84c; cost and freight, 5½c. The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, at 7.50c to 7.60c for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but otherwise trading was light, although it was rumored that exporters had purchased between 5,000 and 6,000 tons, but no confirmation of such business could be obtained.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,874 packages. General trade does not improve much, but supplies are running much lighter this week, and there is a steady to firm feeling in consequence. On 'Change 175 tubs creamery extras sold at 35½c; 168 tubs, 93 score, at 30c; 50 tubs, 91 score, at 35c. These figures were about in line with the business on the street. Renovated a little stronger, and there is increased firmness in both ladies and packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 36@36½c; extras, (92 score,) 35½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34@35c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32½@33½c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33@34c; creamery held higher than extras, 36½@36¾c; extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 32½@33c; thirds, 30@31½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 34½@35c; good to prime, 33½@34c; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, extras, 32½c; firsts, 31@32c; lower grades, 29@30½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c; ladies, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28@28½c; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,221 cases. Arrivals still running lighter than last week and the offerings of strictly fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered are light; these are firm with a fair demand. The medium and ordinary qualities are still in liberal supply and demand is only moderate. Values still show wide range and the greater part of the supply of fresh gathered stock is selling in range of 30@35c. There was less speculative support in the storage egg market and the higher bids reported the day before were not repeated; trading with regular distributing trade is moderate and chiefly in the medium and lower priced goods ranging from about 31c downward. Nearby white eggs are scarce and strictly fancy nearby laid qualities are very hard to find; for these prices are in sellers' favor, but most of the offerings are of irregular quality and selling within a wide range of values chiefly from 55c downward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 29@30c; dirties, No. 1, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance held, 32c; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 25@29¼c; dirties, 25¼@28c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@34c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; western and southern, gathered whites, 35@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION.

FIRST LIEN TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, hereby gives notice, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Article Three of a certain Indenture made by the above-named Company, dated May 1, 1916, that the amount of money to be paid into the Sinking Fund, provided for in said Indenture, under Section 1 of said Article, on November 1, 1916, is Four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000), and that sealed offers are hereby invited to be made to it for the sale of the above-mentioned bonds, and that on November 1, 1916, it will purchase for the Sinking Fund, provided it shall then have in its hands funds for that purpose, an amount of such bonds sufficient to exhaust as far as possible the funds then in the Sinking Fund, at the lowest price or prices at which said bonds shall be offered, but at prices not to exceed one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) of the face amount thereof, with accrued interest. Such sealed offers will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on November 1, 1916.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By F. J. FULLER, Vice President.

Dated, New York, September 30, 1916.

UNION CLUB.

NOTICE OF RETIRING OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning, holding, or in anywise interested in the bonds of the Union Club of the City of New York that pursuant to the clause contained in said bonds provided for the retirement thereof the Governing Committee of said Club has selected by lot for retirement the bonds of the said Union Club of the denomination of $1,000 each bearing the following numbers: 36, 43, 70, 147, 148, 158, 200, 216, 234, and 288.

And the said Union Club further notifies all said persons that the above enumerated bonds will be retired upon the first day of February, 1917, at par and accrued interest, and that the said enumerated bonds will cease to bear interest on that day.

And all persons owning and holding any of the said enumerated bonds are hereby required to present same to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, at 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after February 1st, 1917, for payment.

UNION CLUB,
By its Governing Committee.
FRED. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, President.
CHARLES K. SHERMAN, Secretary.

New York, October 11, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
GULF LUMBER COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1922.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article XI. of the Mortgage, dated May 1, 1907, made by the Gulf Lumber Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund and will be paid for on and after November 1, 1916, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned:

$225—$475 inclusive.

After November 1, 1916, interest on the above bonds will cease. Coupons due November 1, 1916, should be presented in the usual way.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. HARIN, President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Due 2004

Default having been made in the payment of the interest on these bonds due March 1st, 1916, and in the performance of certain covenants of the mortgage, proceedings were instituted by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for the foreclosure of the mortgage and are duly progressing. The principal of all the outstanding bonds has been declared to be due and payable, in pursuance of the provisions of the mortgage.

It is important that bondholders, in order that their interests may be properly protected in connection with any plan of reorganization and otherwise, should promptly deposit their bonds with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the city of New York, under a Deposit Agreement dated January 20, 1916, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Coupon bonds should have attached thereto the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and registered bonds should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

A considerable majority of the outstanding bonds already have been deposited.

Certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of bonds deposited. Certificates of deposit have been duly listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

October 18, 1916.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman,
Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
Charles A. Peabody,
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
William A. Day,
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
E. S. Marston,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
A. A. Jackson,
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Colgate Hoyt,
Colgate Hoyt & Co.
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.
WILLIAM C. COX, Secretary,
140 Broadway,
New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOFT
Incorporated
$4,000,000 Capital Stock
(Par Value $100)
No Preferred Stock. No Bonded Indebtedness.
Largest Retail Candy Making and Selling Organization in the World.

The company operates the cleanest of daylight factories and distributes to Loft stores exclusively, located throughout Greater New York and Newark.

The business was founded more than 50 years ago and the company settles all bills every Friday night, starting each Monday morning without any liabilities whatever.

Loft, Inc., enjoys the highest commercial rating and its standing in the trade is the best.

It is expected that quarterly dividends will be inaugurated within a few months after 50% of the earnings have been reserved for new stores and building up substantial equities behind this stock.

Active Market on New York Curb, present price about 105.

We respectfully solicit enquiries in this stock and recommend its purchase as a high grade investment with speculative possibilities.

WILLIAM J. GERETY,
35 Broad St., Telephone Broad 2397-98-99. New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Chase National Bank
Stock
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
111 Broadway, New York 'Phone 3260 Rector

ADVERTISEMENT.

Electric Bond and Share Company
71 Broadway, New York
October 24, 1916.

TO THE PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that pursuant to a vote of the Board of Directors adopted October 24, 1916, arrangements have been made to offer to the holders of the preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on October 31, 1916, the right to subscribe pro rata for twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the preferred stock of this Company at par plus accrued dividends. Each holder of preferred stock is entitled to subscribe for one share of new stock for each three (3) shares of preferred stock held by him at the close of business October 31, 1916.

The subscriptions for the preferred stock are to be made at the par value ($100 per share) of the preferred stock plus accrued dividends at the rate of 6% per annum.

The subscription price will be payable in New York funds on or before November 29, 1916, plus accrued dividends at the rate of 6% per annum from November 1, 1916, to date of payment, or at the option of the subscriber in two equal instalments, as follows:

One-half on or before November 29, 1916;
One-half on or before January 31, 1917.

At the time of final payment a certificate will be made between interest at the rate of 5% per annum upon the first instalment and dividends at the rate of 6% per annum on such preferred stock.

Subscription warrants signed by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer will be issued to each preferred stockholder specifying the amount of preferred stock for which the preferred stockholder is entitled to subscribe. Such warrants will be mailed as soon as may be after October 31, 1916.

A. B. SMITH, Treasurer.

Va.-Car. Chemical
Special analysis just issued to our subscribers.
A few free copies still available.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure and Investors Make Secure."

WHAT TO DO TODAY.

When the security markets reopened late in 1914 it was not so difficult to select profitable purchases, because prices were then at low levels.

What to do today with profits assured and losses eliminated is a problem that requires more than one's own judgment to solve correctly. Write for our opinion on the present Investment Situation.

Address Department F 65 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

HALLER & KRUMBHAAR
Engineers & Contractors
68 William St., New York
Specialists in Public Utilities.

WANTED
Experienced Municipal Bond Salesman
For New York City territory.
References required.
N 217 Times Downtown.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $18,000,000

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall St. 710 Fifth Ave.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31 earn from November 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVING
26 Park Row, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Railway Investors' League
A Power for Fair Play

There are several times as many security holders in American railroads as there are unionized employees.

But the unionized railway employees are a power.

Railway investors are not.

Why?

Because these workers can and do act unitedly, whereas railway investors do *not* act unitedly—indeed, railway investors, to quote the words of Howard Elliott, "sit idly by and do nothing."

The Railway Investors' League is being formed to consolidate for protective and beneficial action the immense power and influence possessed but heretofore unused by hundreds of thousands of unorganized investors. The League is neither anti-labor nor political. Its aim is to secure fair play alike from railroad managers, railroad workers, railroad regulatory bodies and political parties. It will oppose unfair tactics whether attempted by Federal or State Governmental bodies, by railroad managements or railroad employees. It is "anti" nothing—save unjust practices from above or below, from within or without.

The League believes that national prosperity cannot be enjoyed without railway prosperity nor without labor prosperity.

The need for a nation-wide body, representative of all railway security holders, small and large, has been long recognized; but until the recent arbitrary action by the railway brotherhoods, investors could not be aroused into taking united action. The enrollment of members in the new League, however, is proceeding most encouragingly.

What is best for the ordinary railway investor is in the end best for railroads and railroad employees, for none can prosper permanently at the expense of the others.

Unless the nation is awakened to the necessity for treating savers and investors equitably, our transportation system may suffer so seriously as to endanger the progress and growth of the whole country.

The task confronting the Railway Investors' League will call for much hard, painstaking work and for infinite confidence and courage. It will also entail considerable expense. At this stage the Organization Committee does not ask for financial support from those tentatively enrolling as members. Every railroad stockholder and bondholder is invited and urged, to protect his or her own interest, to sign the appended blank. When the time arrives to place the League on a self-supporting basis the membership dues will be low enough to permit the owner of a single share of stock or a $100 bond to enroll profitably. But any who may decide not to retain permanent membership can then withdraw.

The advantages which must accrue from the formation of a national, united organization capable of making its power felt are so manifest and so great as to attract every patriotic investor throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Please fill in and mail the attached blank at once—without incurring any financial obligation whatsoever.

In union there is strength.

J. A. FAGAN, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARL W. PEIRCE, Massillon, O.
P. EDWARD SOMMERS, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM K. EWING, San Antonio, Texas.
H. T. WINSTON, Washington, D. C.
C. McCONNELL, M. D., Hogansburg, N. Y.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
JOHN MUIR, New York City, Chairman.
LIONEL SUTRO, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
B. C. FORBES, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
PAUL MACK WHELAN, New York City, Secretary.

Railway Investors' League,
John Muir, Chairman,
61 Broadway, New York City.

Date.....1916.

I have read the platform of the Railway Investors' League. I am in hearty sympathy and accord with its object and purpose, and I hereby pledge my co-operation and assistance in carrying out the program.

With the understanding that signing this form does not place me under financial obligation, please enroll me as a member of the organization.

Owner of
(Name securities owned)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed .....

.....

Address .....

.....

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company
PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of:

First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, issued under a Deed of Trust dated September 1, 1899, to The Mercantile Trust Company (herein called "First Consolidated 4% Bonds");

First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Company;

Unsecured Claims against said Company;

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have approved and consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan and Agreement dated September 20, 1916 (herein called the "Plan") for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which has been adopted by the holders of the Three-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Notes, due August 1, 1908, of said Company.

In order to become parties to the Plan, holders of the First Consolidated 4% Bonds and of First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the said Company must deposit their securities, in form transferable by delivery, and holders of unsecured claims against said Company must deposit the evidence of their claims, if in writing, or, if not in writing, a written statement of the nature thereof, with assignments and transfers thereof sufficient to vest title thereto in the Reorganization Managers with the Depositary below named **on or before October 25, 1916.**

Printed copies of the Plan may be obtained at the office of the Depositary. Dated, September 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers

BYRNE, CUTCHEON & TAYLOR,
HENRY W. DeFOREST,
Counsel.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City,
Depositary.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders and Registered Owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds of Third Avenue Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 2326 Third Avenue, corner of 130th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the last Annual Meeting of the Corporation, including the adoption by the Board of Directors of an amendment to Section 9 of Article 2 of the By-Laws, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on November 7th, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on November 9th, 1916.

Pursuant to the By-Laws, only such persons shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy at said meeting, as appear as stockholders upon the stock transfer books of the Corporation or as registered owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds upon the bond registry books of the Corporation for at least ten days immediately preceding said meeting.

New York, October 23d, 1916.

SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 10, 1916. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. P. VALENTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, October 20, 1916.

A special meeting of the stockholders of ORIENTAL RESTAURANT, INC., will be held on the 3rd day of November, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the temporary office of the company, 256 Broadway, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,000, consisting of twenty shares of the par value of $100 each, to $10,600, to consist of 106 shares of the par value of $100 each.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT CO., INC.,
LI SUE, President.
F. VAN PELT, Secretary.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of the company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 16 Wall St., New York City, at 2 P. M., Monday, November 20, 1916.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on Tuesday, October 31, 1916, until 10 A. M. Tuesday, November 21, 1916.

ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.

Dated October 16, 1916.

194TH CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable December 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Thursday, November 2, 1916.

R. BURBANK, Secretary.

Chicago, October 13, 1916.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid November 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 27th, 1916. J. F. HALL, Treasurer.

REORGANIZATION
OF
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, of Bankers Trust Company, of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of Mississippi Valley Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Notes, Trust Certificates and Stock deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1890.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Muskogee City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Peninsul Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

It is expected that the bonds and stock (trust certificates) of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement, and the Purchase Warrants and Fully Paid Subscription Certificates, provided for by the Plan, will be ready for delivery to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit on November 8, 1916.

**Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan are hereby required to make payment of such entire purchase price, to wit: the sum of $45 (and accrued interest amounting to 88 cents) for each share of stock represented by their certificates of deposit, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York,

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. This character means person or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—No. 7. F. O. Bunting, plaintiff, v. the State of Oregon.—Leave to submit case on printed briefs denied, and case passed temporarily, to be restored to call for reargument after Nos. 25 and 26.

22—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Argument continued for Jacoby & Co. and concluded for Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

24—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., appellants, v. E. H. Nea, individually and Secretary, &c., et al.—Reargument commenced for appellants and continued for the labor union appellees.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 25: Nos. 24, 29, 31, (and 32,) 34, 36, 37, 38, (and 40 and 50,) 41, (and 42,) 43, and 44.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:
Ejur<Kindler & C.
Same<Hardman, Peck.
Same<Ricca & Son.
Waldes<Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc.
Goldberg<Friedman.

NY Scaffolding<Columbia Mills, Inc.
Am Safety Device Co<same.
Machlett<Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Netter, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Kennelly<Dauntless.
Hudson Trans<Brothers Valley Coal.
86 Marthara<Smith.
L V Transp<Tug T F O'Brien.
Schuster<same.
O'Boyle<Well Bros.

L V RR<Tug NY Cent 20.
Lange<Emery Co.
Burns<SS Guyane.
Dolphine Jute Mills<SS Oceanic.
Daily<S'boat City of Yonkers.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Adamowitch<NYC RR.
US<Kerplus & Hartberger.
Guterman<Sheverick.
Prairie G & G<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.

Matt J Ward<Goelet.
Kushma<Carnegie Bld.
Gray<Mayer.
Friedman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.

Kintner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 228, P. O. Building.—Motions.

Weller Coal Co<Caro C Prod Co et al.
Koenig<Morris.
Re T W Wellington, (limit.)
Re Sunbeam, (limit.)
Herman et al<Phila. & Read Coal & I Co.

spencer<Babylon RR.
Remawich<Erie RR & Penn RR.
Rakauskas<same.
Remawich<same.
Hegeman<Weber.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312 P. O. Building.—Criminal.

US<Giordano et al.(2.) | Same<Horenstein, (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

Decisions:

Feins, Fechteler & Co. v. Fechteler et al., apits.—Motion to affirm judgment or dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed with costs.

Re application Duffey, Com'r Highways, for peremptory writ mandamus, apit., v. Clark, Co. Treas. Onondaga Co.; re petition Brooklyn Trust Co. to render account as trustee, &c., Weaver, dec'd., Willis, apit., Brooklyn Trust Co.; N. Y. State Rys., apits., v. Public Service Com'n, 2d District; re transfer tax upon estate of Hernandez, dec'd, Comp. State of N. Y., apit., Mesa, as ancillary guardian, &c.; re proving last will &c., Herrmann, dec'd, &c., Stein et al., apits., Lois et al., respts; re application O'Brien for revocation, &c., estate Caffrey, dec'd, O'Brien, apit., Caffrey, admr., &c., respt.; re judicial settlement, &c., of Naul, admr., Fower, dec'd, People, apits., Henry et al., respts; Bridges v. Adamson, as Fire Com'r of City of N. Y., apit.; Queens Co. Water Co., apit., v. Travis, Comp. of State of N. Y., &c., respts; re petition Miller for a decree, &c., estate Akin, dec'd, Miller, apit., Akin et al., trustees et al., respts; re application Jeffries for an order requiring Rhoda S. Booth, as attorney, to deliver to her certain property, &c., Jeffries, apit., Booth, respt.; Debekker, respt., v. Stokes Co. et al., apits; re application Papa v. Rini, apit; Mc-Vey, v. Boston Ry. Co. v. Bluestein, Recvr. Taxes City N. Y., apit; Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co., apit., v. State Bd. Tax Com'rs; re application McNeies, respt. for writ mandamus v. Bd. Supervisors of Rensselaer Co., apits; claim Carbone, respt., for compensation, &c., v. Loft, employer, and the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y., ins. carrier, apits; re claim Dipaola et al., respts., for compensation v. Criminale Contracting Co. employer and the Employers' Mutual Inc. Co. of N. Y., ins. carrier, apits.; re claim Nolan, respt., for compensation v. Crawford Co., employer, and Mutual Ins. Co. of New York, ins. carrier, apits; Brewster et al., &c., respts., v. Bd. Supervisors Westchester Co. et al., defts, and Sinnott et al., as members of Bd. Supervisors Westchester Co., apits.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., respt., v. Sweeting et al., apits.; N. Y. C. R. R. Co., apits., v. Public Service Com'n, 2d Dist., respts.—Orders affirmed with costs.

Fairchild, apit., v. Scarsdale Estates, Inc., respt., et al., defts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Water Com'rs of the City of Binghamton, apits., v. City Binghamton et al., respts.—Order affirmed without costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re claim Gallipapa for compensation, &c., v. Falkenberg, employer, and Commercial Casualty Ins. Co. ins.-carrier, respts; State Industrial Com'n, apit.—Order affirmed, with costs against the State Industrial Com'n.

Re application Powers, apit., for a writ mandamus, &c., to Dahn, as Co. Clerk of Rensselaer Co., respt.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, upon the dissenting opinion of Cochrane, J., and peremptory writ of mandamus granted.

McAleenan, respt.-apit., v. Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co., apit.-respt.—Order affirmed without costs. First question certified answered in the negative; second question certified answered in the affirmative.

Peo., apit., v. Harrison.—Judgment affirmed on authority Peo. v. Ringe, (197 N. Y., 143.)

Savage, apit., v. Hutchings, Supt. St. Lawrence State Hospital, et al.—Order of App. Div. and of the Special Term reversed with costs, and proceeding dismissed but without prejudice to a new proceeding.

Publicity Leasing Co. v. Ludwig, Supt. Bldgs., et al., apits.—Motion to amend remittitur granted to the extent of inserting therein the following recital: "Upon the argument of this case in the Court of Appeals the counsel for the appellant Mecca Realty Co. presented and argued the following point: 'The appellance is in conflict with Sections 1 and 6 of Article I. of the Constitution of the State of New York, and with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.'"

DAY CALENDAR—

Mills<Sweeney.
Lentilhon CD, Arschot et al.
Riccardelli<N Y Cent

Carley<Harper.
Simpson<Kumpf.
Franklin<Kidd.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Adjourned motions.

Re Auerbacht<Dos.
Re Cohn.
Re Kaplan.
Re Whittingham<Dos.
Ebeling<Ebeling.
Karceine<Del & Hud.
Koss<same.
Sherman<Zitterman et al.
Dobbins<A. A. Volck, Inc.
Bradford Co<Dunn.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
Geller<Markis, (2.)
Ehman<NY Cons RR.
Sheffield Farms<Van Decker Co<Dillon.
Eberhardt<Eberhardt.
Bass<Levy.
Rosenthal<Knick Ice.
Williams<Hyde.
Treadwell<same, (2.)
Williams<same.
Treadwell<same, (2.)
Nat Print & Eng Co<Shubert Theatrical.
Phibin<Prudential Ins. Co.
Glee<Heines, (2.)
Youngman<North Rise.
Levinson<B H RR.
Lewis<Leary.
Wetnesel<B H RR.
Weldon<Princess Lwolf<Farbaky.
Lonk, Butcher & Ross Inc<Kraft, (2.)
Ambrosi<McJessup Coal Co.
Same<Kemmerer.
Cordeni<same.
Same<McJessup Coal.
Blagio<same.
Same<Kemmerer.
Wein<Sheehan.
Morris<NY Cons RR.
People<Jo Sterus.
Same<Singer.
Alexander<Travis.
Friedlander<Brewoort.
Little<Little.
Pugliese<A B See Elec Co.
Elec Co.
Eder<Lindo.
Schaefer<Herts, Inc.
Fulton & Elm Leasing Co. Inc<Goldstein.
Buskay<Rena A Kelly.
Schenck<O'Neilly.
Curly<B H RR.
Rosenberg<same.
German Exp Bank<Rager<Kayemier.
Tweedie Trading Co<W R Grace Co.
Zia<Gerli.
Rip<Lombardt.
Salamon<Schmidt, sucker.
Samuel<Richards.
Samuel<Goldstein.

Bacon—Timothy A. McCarthy, Curtis<Curtis—Michael J. Egan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mary Dallas<Fannie Friednior—Herbert A Sherman, George Ramsay<Martin Garone—Ward Bellknap, City Real Estate Co<Daniel P Berghelmer—Herbert A Sherman, Julia A Lesw<Thal Realty Co—Louis M Ogden.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Albrecht<Kovacs Cen.
Breitchart<Rosenthal.
Kauber<MacKentry.
Rappaport<Johnson, (2)
Denigren, Jr<Flieser.

Re CNY, (Waterbury Av.)
I Davega, Inc<Bogart.
Re Orenstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Green<Green.
Hanft<Hanft.
Russell<Russell.
Finch<Finch.

Cohen<Cohen.
Norman<Norman.
Angoli<Angoli.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Case on—Mosher<Meuer. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Elisabeth Tazewell.
Daniel Reynolds.
Rose Stock.
Edward Brennan.
Margaret A McKay.

Gustav V. Brodtmann.
Accountings:
Elizabeth A Dempsey.
Ellen Damon.
Thomas G Baker.
Henry A Gumbleton.
Bridget Brady.
Martin Caffison.
Elizabeth Glatt.

Wills for probate:
William Spindler.
Rachel Schoepp.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will of Cornelius Foley.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Ward<Gen Ac, F & L Ins Corp.

Walsey<Neumann&Co Theiss Co<Bunt.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Weinberg<Meehan Co, Inc.
Guttman<Rosenstein.
Goldstein<Yumi.
Stewart<Breidenbach, (2.)
Schneider<Int R T.

Krassner<Union Ry.
Scherer<Gen Un Gas.
Nadel<Taylor.
Gilmartin<Int R T.
Lowenthal<Mereson.
Same<Hilden.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Morris Rand <Tommaso Amabile et al—Ernest J. Cuozzo.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

A Riva<L I RR.
E Riva<same.
Faber<Lowell.
Gordon<Lindsay.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Re Coombs et al (Gleason.)
L Mattarella<Hamburger.
V Mattarella<same.
Monestero<Coran.
Hiltz<Wilson.
Re Bass (Timm.)
CNY<Oliver.
Sturmdorf<Cahn.
Conway<Hoppe.
Heitkamper<Hoffman.
Samuel<Tepfer.
Watson, Jr<Fields.
Pacific-Burt Co<Kimball.
Fishbach<Beaver.
Underhill<Wallin.
Seeland<Sloan.
Re Mag St.
Re Roosevelt Av.
Re Supt Insurance (Clothing Contractors' Mutual Ins.)
Van Auken<Van Auken.

Favola<Favola.
Hunter<Hunter.
Brascia<Blair.
Re Tox.
Weeks<Laubenberger.
Grasser<Rockford Holding Co.
Brooklyn & Man B RR<Board Taxes & Assessments.
L I RR<same.
Heller<Heller.
Davins<Davins.
Seits<Henderson.
Kean<Vollweiler.
Porkin<Franklin Brew Co.
Ida Muller<Low.
George Muller<same.
Yankton<Whalen.
Blitfeld<Bloomberg.
Dubloco<Barber & Co.
Foley<Moffatt.
Smith<U S Fire Co.
Brown<Gurewich.
Audley<Accountgg & Tabulating Corps.
Colleman<Coleman.
Horsfield<Horsfield.
Levinson<Levinson.
Turkus<Turkus.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Uncontended divorces:
Reichstein, O'Brien, Allen, Blumvelt, Esposito, Dahlgren, Savage, Hand, Gold.

Young, Wenzel, Di Stefano, Robinson, Ryan, Doroginsky, Puchalski, Langer, Zaengin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Bangel<Kippel.
Franchini<Franchini.
Vellmer<Vellmer.
Somers Co<Naumberg.
Scully<Scully.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Schlesinger<Hasselcorn.

Richter<Gastner.
Smith<Smith & ano.
Carroll<McGovern.
Hanna<Hanna.
CNY<Somerville.
Lankau<Bouregan.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3491. This includes all the issues noticed for October (1916) term and all the set-down cases to date.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Crosby, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

Chokasy<Nas RR et al.
Roach<So Bklyn Ry.
Zweig<Glasser.
Anderson<Bliss Co.
Jaffe<NY Con RR.
Rosen<Turner.
Torney<CNY.
Cohen<B H RR.
Hynes<Hageville Rity Co et al.
Lee<Cranford Co.
Windsman<Schultz.
McKeon<B H RR.
Parsons<Stand'd Oil Co of NY.
Woodruff<CNY.
Lane<Knauer et al.
Meyer<So Bklyn Ry.
Blum<Hanson et al.
Smith<Bklyn & North River RR.
Boylan<B Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Ranson<Wnsbg Plaza Theatre.
Sharlet<Henry.
Duane<Neth-Am St Nav Co et al.

Rochford<Jacobs.
Herbert<Michels.
Krakauer<Mohs.
Ferrara<So Bklyn RR.
Kelly et al<NY Mun Ry et al.
Keyes<O'Shea.
Keating<Wolfe-lass.
Niblock<Montgomery.
Ginsberg<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Mansir<Nas Elec RR.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
West Co Brewing Co<Carlough, (2.)

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

O'Leary<Rosenbloom et al.
Young<Gimbel Bros.
Peter<Calano & Grosjean Mfg Co.
Clay<CNY.
Sporn<Ernst.
Unger<L I R R.
Bosiofsky et al<Morevitz.
Koerner<Lorde&Taylor.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Earl<Formont.
Grueninger<B H RR.
Morrissey<same.
Velfone<Amendola.
Pierson<Kenny.
Conover<B Q C & RR.
Donovan<Transit Dev.
Sarubbi<Wright Cake.
Willis<Hanover Theat.
Vallely<Grasini.
McLaughlin<Cohen.
Farley<CNY.
Balchumas<same.
Dudley<C I & B RR.
Cooney<Naman RR.
Somerman<same.

Yakano<Cucurulle.
Titscher<B H RR.
Lassen<Nassau RR.
Propp<New Tan & Auto Co.
Colombo<B H RR.
Mattar<Voll.
Hoffman<C P Albora.
Armstrong<NY Q Ext.
Whipp<Conrad Con.
Meyer<Nielsen.
Sheehan<Sheehan.
Hurdell<B HRR.
Maginnis<same.
Halpern<Cosmos 3 Mob
McConnell<Schultz Br.
Torova<B H RR.
Ranca<B H RR.
Kirsch<Dr. Pepper et al.
Heischober<Minsker Rty Co.
Roesgren<Bothwell.
Doherty<Cosmos.
Reidy<Terrence.
Gannon<No Am Brew.
Stca<Offenstadt.
Rosetta<Upper.
Russo<Glover.

Highest number reached on call, 2067.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Bridget Burke,
Catharine Donavan,
Caroline Wolf,
Abraham I Berger,
T Leonard Hoover,
Roberta Giovannette,
Ellen Sullivan,
William Marett,
William B Max.

Accounting of:
Adam Geyer,
Joseph A Bebbington,
Peter Casey,
Florence Bryner,

John H Knowenhoven,
Sarah E Clark,
William Adowell,
Mary Healy,
Minnie D Corrington,
George J Frey.

Re estate of:
Elizabeth McKenzie,
Nathan Rosenberg,
Cesaia Hart,
Florence Bryner,
Thomas F Howdan,
Julia Devlin,
Louis Haar,
Samuel Sanders.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Roslie Wilson.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Smith<Sauss (held ready Part V.)
Golden<McMahon.

Balance of calendar of Oct. 24, 1916, and all cases marked over to Oct. 26, 1916, are marked ready and passed until Monday, November 6, 1916.

Bryseland<B H RR.
Daniels<same.
Mansir<Nas Elec RR.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3491. This includes all the issues noticed for October (1916) term and all the set-down cases to date.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Chester Hill Realty Co<McKennell.
De Strange Cons Co<Central-Bldg Co.
Dengler<Mt Hills Reservation<Morris.
Seagle<Barreto.

Holmes<Chevalier.
Leary<Jenkins.
R Young Bros Lumber Co<Gambee.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
West Co Brewing Co<Carlough, (2.)

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Newell<Carlough.
Perot<Perot.
Piantiere<Melitte.
McLean<Village of Tarrytown.

Highest number reached on call, 2000.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Barry<NY C RR Co.
Harrison<Chester Hill Realty Co.
Haupt<Eisele.
Roods<Union Ry.
Scully<NY C RR Co.
Hirsch<Knecfler.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Schulmas<City of New Rochelle.
Sisto<Dalton.

Wilseberg<City of Yonkers.
Turner<NY, N H & H RR.
Trior<Guggels.
Carfey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Fusco<NY N H & H RR.
Routsko<Pitts Con Co.
Cameron<Hamilton.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Williams<Mullin.
St Cartier<NY N H & H RR Co.
Wolski<Pitts Con.
Jukowsky<Ryan.
Goldovsky<Minchelli.
Volpe<NY C & H RR.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Martin<Rosengarten, (2.)
Nitsch<McCann.
Jones<Freeman.
Chester Hill Auto Serv Co<West St RR.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Lemberger<Barone.
Vernlit<Kline, (2.)
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Ryksznyski<Mackay.
Rice<Union Ry Co (2.)
Newell<Pratt.
Dieis<Dieis.

Highest number reached on call, 845.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—Baumann<CNY.
No day calendar.
Highest number reached on the calendar is 806A.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sullivan<B H RR.
Feder<John J Hearn.
Dorman<B H RR.
Mauss, an infant<Siemers.
Ziolkowski<Luthern Cemetery.
Furlong<CNY.

Bocche, as admr<Acker, Marrall & C.
Gehrt<Reiner, et al.
Breitweg<same.
Hollander<Frank.
McWeeney, as admr<L I R R Co.
Cladel, an infant<NY & Q C Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Verdon<Schildkraut et al.
Hood<Wetzel.
Turchin<Matheson Lead Co.
Ward<B H RR.
Crouse<CNY.
Riva<Albert et al.

Toolan<NY & Q El L & Power Co.
Treeham, an infant<B H RR.
Smith<N Y Rys.
Marshonet<Meyer.
Gerdes<NY & Q Co Ry
Ager<CNY.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1246.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Feehan<B H RR.
Di Lorenzo<Harscher.
Kulis<B H RR.
Rheer<Weichelsbaum.
Pinkerton, an infant<B. Q C & S Ry Co.
Norton<Norton et al.
Kesse<B Q C & Sub Ry Co. (2.)
Nathan<Harrison.

Coons<NY Cons Ry.
Pankewicus<Nichols Copper Co.
Cucurulle<B Q C & Sub Ry Co.
Keenan<42d St & Man Ry Co.
Barrell<B Q C & Sub Ry Co., (2.)

Highest number reached on general calendar is 206.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New Amsterdam, at Kirkwall, Oct. 22.
SS Brunswyk, at Rotterdam, Oct. 22.
SS Re d'Italia, at St. Michael's, Oct. 23.
SS Stanton, Oct. 21.
SS Valodia, at London, Oct. 23.
SS Herm, at Bilbao, Oct. 16.
SS Argenoria, at Sierra Leoni, Oct. 17.
SS Eurymedon, at Vladivostok, Oct. 19.

Sailed.

SS Hallbjorg, from Newport, Oct. 24.
SS Oscar II., from Kirkwall, Oct. 22.
SS Oswego, from Middlesbrough, Oct. 22.
SS Huttonwood, from Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
SS Skard, from Huelva, Oct. 14.
SS Madonna, from Bordeaux, Oct. 21.
SS Calamares, from Colon, Oct. 23.
SS Cristobal, from Colon, Oct. 23.
SS Chinese Prince, from Colon, Oct. 23.
SS Tokiwa Maru, from Colon, Oct. 23.
SS Jalisco, from Panama, Oct. 24.

Passed.

SS Otten, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for Orange River Colony except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kroonland.....Oct. 25

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States.....Oct. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Giorgio.....Oct. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Oct. 28

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Oct. 28

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M.—Roma.....Oct. 25

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cuba and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Santa Marta.....Oct. 25

Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Jungshoved.....Oct. 26

Barbados, Cuba, Lucia, Trinidad, Brazil, Iquitos, Parnambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, (registered mail closes 8 P. M. Oct. 24,) at 1:30 P. M., via Norfolk, Va., and thence—Denis.....Oct. 26

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Tacoma, Nicaigua, and Yucatan, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chili, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvator must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Oct. 26

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Macona.....Oct. 27

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan.....Oct. 28

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nicaragua, Salvador, and Yucatan,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, and Belize, (Honduras and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Kanawha.....Oct. 27

Brazil, and Iquitos, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, the morning of Friday, Oct. 27.

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chili, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Fort Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.....Oct. 28

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 8:30 P. M.

Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China and Japan) via Seattle—Sado Maru.....Oct. 27

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 27

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Oct. 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Chinkiang Maru.....Nov. 1

Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Nov. 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 25, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 26, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ionian.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 26, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 26, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS San Giorgio, and at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppe Verdi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..6:17|Sun sets..5:03|Moon rises..9:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:06	6:28	12:35	13:00
Governors Island	6:27	6:42	12:20	1:05
Hell Gate	8:39	8:45	2:11	2:46

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 24.

SS American, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 5.
SS Galilee, Hull, Oct. 3.
SS Natell, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
SS Petroleme, Ronen, Oct. 3.
SS Bonna, Marseilles, Oct. 7.
SS Standard, Tuxpam, Oct. 14.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Oct. 21.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Oct. 18.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 16.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, Oct. 16.
SS Rodfaxe, Nipe, Oct. 18.
SS Cairnhill, Havre, Oct. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct.	16
Calabria	Naples	Oct.	8
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct.	7
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct.	7
Mesaba	London	Oct.	10
Alston	La Pallice	Oct.	7
Camerata	Havre	Oct.	9
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct.	13
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct.	7
Chemung	Deal	Oct.	9
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct.	13
Mariana	Havana	Oct.	21
Munamar	Cristobal	Oct.	21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct.	18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct.	20
Oberon	Amsterdam	Oct.	6

DUE TOMORROW.

Rochester	London	Oct.	19
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	Oct.	14
Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct.	17
Caracas	San Juan	Oct.	21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct.	24
Almirante	Kingston	Oct.	21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct.	23
Creole	New Orleans	Oct.	21

DUE FRIDAY.

Escaut	Calais	Oct.	8
Strathaibyn	La Pallice	Oct.	12
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct.	10
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct.	18
Stonegate	Manaos	Oct.	11
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct.	4
El Mar	New Orleans	Oct.	21

DUE SATURDAY.

Ascania	London	Oct.	14
Bilda	Barry	Oct.	12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct.	25

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct.	21
Mongolia	London	Oct.	17
Alicante	Barcelona	Oct.	12
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct.	12
Dorington Court	Havre	Oct.	15
Mexico	Havana	Oct.	26
Monterey	Nassau	Oct.	26
Colorado	Hull	Oct.	14

DUE MONDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	Oct.	21
Sacramento	Buenos Aires	Oct.	8
Pastores	Havana	Oct.	27
Stanton	San Juan	Oct.	22
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct.	24

DUE TUESDAY.

Oscar II	Copenhagen	Oct.	19
Patria	Naples	Oct.	17
Arthur Balfour	Naples	Oct.	14
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct.	14
Adolph Deppe	Huelva	Oct.	12
Belgian Prince	Santos	Oct.	7
Panama	Cristobal	Oct.	27
Saratoga	Havana	Oct.	28
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct.	23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bilia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull		12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Pernambuco	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manzano, Antofagasta	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iowan, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Giorgi, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	8:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Metapan, Panama	9:00 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Florissl, St. Johns	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Pardo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London		12:00 M.
Caiabra, Naples		12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Tuscania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Havana		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Row Plot Near Municipal Building Sold for Improvement—Investor Buys East Side Dwelling Held at $100,000—Times Square Lease Involves Over $300,000—Active Buying in Suburbs.

An interesting deal in the upper section of Park Row, where property holdings show few changes, was closed yesterday in the sale of the old three to five-story buildings at 122 to 126 Park Row, a plot 60.10 by 110 and irregular, between Duane and Pearl Streets. The parcel at 128 was purchased by Samuel Rosenthal, clothier, who has occupied the building at 122 under lease for several years. The remaining parcels, from 122 to 126, inclusive, were purchased by an investor, who contemplates extensive alterations to the buildings.

The property was sold by Jennie A. Stuart of Brooklyn. It has been owned by her family for over fifty years. The plot abuts the Lupton Building, on City Hall Place, recently leased from the city by The Mail and Express.

Manning & Trunk were the brokers in the deal.

Enlarges West End Avenue Plot.

The three-story dwelling at 305 West End Avenue, 20 by 100, has been purchased by the Patemo Construction Company, Dr. Charles V. Patemo, President, from W. E. D. Stokes. The purchase enlarges Dr. Patemo's apartment site there to a frontage of 80 feet by 100 deep, and it will be improved with a fourteen-story building. The plot is on the west side of the avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. Hayman & Hobbs were the brokers.

$100,000 Residence Sale.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 16 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 102.2, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been sold by Mrs. Eugene Epstein to a buyer for occupancy. It has been held at $100,000, and is assessed at $80,000.

$300,000 Times Square Lease to Restaurant.

The Russell Hotel and Restaurant Company, Paul Salvan, President, has leased for a term of years the entire second floor and part of the ground floor in the building at the southeast corner of Forty-eighth Street and Broadway running through to Seventh Avenue at an aggregate rental of over $300,000.

Mr. Salvan intends to expend $100,000 in improving the place and adapting it to a restaurant of the highest type. The place will be known as the "Palais Royal." Frederick Fox & Co. negotiated the lease.

Lexington Avenue Deal.

The four-story business building at 128 Lexington Avenue, plot 22.6 by 100, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, has been sold by D. Sylvan Crakow. He purchased it last March from the Benenson Realty Company.

Private Dwelling Sales.

H. V. Singhi purchased from the Ehap Estate 256 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2. The property has been held at $75,000. Knapp & Wasson were the brokers in the transaction. At the expiration of the present lease the house will be altered into bachelor apartments.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, a four-story and basement dwelling, on an lot 21.5 by 67.7, located 47.5 feet north of 152d Street. The buyer will occupy.

Dr. Emile Brunor has purchased 44 Edgecomb Avenue, facing Colonial Park, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 17.6 by 90. Sterling & Sterling negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Frank Gass sold for William Seitz the four lots, with a one and a two family house thereon, on Powell Avenue, near Bugsley Avenue. For George Herold of Mount Vernon the block square comprising twenty-eight lots bounded by Tremont Avenue, Castle Hill Avenue, and Laverre Place, to Louis Ebling, the brewer, and for Charles E. Nance the one-family residence with two lots, 2,161 Ludlow Avenue, to Henry Dulg.

The Koelsch-Huebner Company has sold to William Ebling of the Ebling Brewing Company the apartment known as the Greenwich, at the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and 180th Street.

D. A. Trevor and Heller & Sussman sold for the Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation a five-story flat at 1,506 Boston Road. The purchaser gave in part payment property located on the northwest corner of White Plains Avenue and Meade Street.

An investing client of A. Cahn purchased from D. Taurone 1,232 Union Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 95. The buyer gave in part payment a dwelling at Marwood, N. J.

Brooklyn.

Shaw & Co. sold for the Sanford estate 408 Jefferson Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the one-family detached house 516 East Fifth Street for George Nace to a buyer for occupancy.

Twenty-two-Story Building for Brooklyn to Cost $500,000.

Plans have been filed for a twenty-two-story commercial building, to occupy the site of the old Dime Savings Bank Building, at the southwest corner of Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn.

It is to be erected by the Court and Remsen Company, of which Goodwin Starrett is President, and will be the tallest building in Brooklyn.

The new structure will overtop the Temple Bar Building, on the adjoining corner, by ten stories. It is estimated that the project will cost upward of $500,000.

Builders Buy Fifty Lots in Jamaica, L. I.

F. W. Seutt & Co. sold to the Bairdsley Construction Company, a corporation controlled by Levy & Baird of Brooklyn, a block of fifty lots on both sides of Middletown Street, between Fulton Street and Shelton Avenue, Jamaica.

The property is part of the Park property, lying within one block and directly opposite the main station of the Long Island Railroad. It is the intention of the buyers to immediately begin the erection of one-family houses on this property.

Long Island.

Edwin Thanhouser, President of the Thanhouser Film Corporation of New Rochelle, has purchased a ten-acre shore front estate from Ernest N. Greenfield, near Locust Valley. The property was held at $55,000. Theodore F. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

New Jersey.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to Steve Stasik a cottage on a plot 50 by 100 at New Brunswick Manor, New Brunswick.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for the Montclair Realty and Construction Company to Parker Willis Holden the large tapestry brick and shingle residence situated on the east side of Upper Mountain Avenue, and known as No. 182. The property was held at $26,000.

Buyers for Two Ocean Front Cottages.

John P. Murray, a member of Goodert Brothers, attorneys of New York City, has purchased ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hilmer's cottage on the west side of Ocean Avenue at Seabright. The property has a frontage of 105 feet on the ocean with similar frontage on Ocean Avenue and the Shrewsbury River. The property was held at $15,000.

Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook has sold his cottage and grounds at Monmouth Beach, N. J., to Frederic K. Pulsifer of Glen Ridge, N. J. The property has a frontage on the west side of Ocean Avenue of 300 feet and a similar frontage on the east side of Railroad Avenue. The property was held at $16,000. William H. Hintelmann negotiated both sales.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold for the William B. Tibbits estate on North Broadway, White Plains, a dwelling and about two acres of ground to Frank Lambrichett.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for George E. Gilford his place on the Post Road, consisting of about two and three-fourths acres with the three-story frame house, garage, &c., to William Courtleigh, the actor. James Meighan represented Mr. Courtleigh in the transaction.

Recent Buyers.

John W. Kight is the buyer of the dwelling on the southeast corner of 145th Street and Convent Avenue, sold Monday by Daniel H. Jackson.

Interests represented by George Finck, of the law firm of Finck, Cobb & Hubby, are the purchasers of the block front on the south side of 181st Street between Haven and Northern Avenues, 214 by 153 by irregular, sold by David Zipkin.

$244,000 in Loans Placed.

John N. Golding has procured for the Moss Goodman Corporation a loan of $144,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the three six-story apartment houses located on the north side of West 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, size 50 by 100 each, and for Cornelius W. Lawyer a loan of $100,000 at 5½ per cent. for five years on the five-story dwelling house, 18 East Seventy-first Street.

Dwellings Leased.

William K. Ware has leased the dwelling at 327 West Seventy-seventh Street for Sherman B. Townsend to Lillian V. Barclay, and also at 255 West Eighty-eighth Street for George Schmitt to Anna Bruge.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Edith Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, for Dudley Phelps to Arnold O. Choate.

Julia Beverley Higgans has leased for Stephen Bonsal his place, Whitefield, in Bedford, N. Y., to Mrs. W. R. Sloan of New York, and for Augusta Wood her place known as "Brambleworth," Mount Kisco, to William H. Fearing of New York.

Pease & Elliman have leased for F. M. Hoyt his four-story dwelling at 135 East Seventy-third Street to Channing P. Wiley, a buyer for occupancy. It has been held at $100,000, and is assessed at $80,000.

Porter & Co. have leased for Charles P. W. MacKelvey to Robert McClelland the three-story dwelling located at 136 West 123d Street.

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for Ralph M. Ward to Joseph Hilton, clothier, a new three-story building, to be erected at 248 Broadway, between Park Place and Murray Street. H. N. Moore represented the tenant.

The agency of the National Bank of South Africa has leased a large suite of offices on the second floor front of 16 Wall Street, opposite New Street, for a term of years. The lessees are now at 6 Wall Street.

Papers were signed yesterday consummating a lease for a long term of years for the Consolidated Gas Company at 222 to 228 West Sixty-fifth Street, a plot 100 by 100, to be improved with a four-story garage, to be completed by February, 1917. The lessee is the Doty-Demos Company, now at 87 West End Avenue, which will use the new building as a service station for the Bijou starting and lighting system. The aggregate rental is $200,000. M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, negotiated the lease.

John N. Golding has rented the following stores to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company No. 1,661 First Avenue, for Caroline Kempf; 4,204 Broadway, for James F. McGarry; 784 Ninth Avenue, for Elizabeth Phillips; 1,404 Third Avenue, for Mary A. Healy; 1,661 First Avenue, for Frederick W. Kroehle, and 1,041 Second Avenue, for Charles F. Baumgartner.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

1225th St, 604-6 West, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 66.4x100.7, six-story apartment house; Lucy Corporation, as trustee, against Hyman Kanter et al.; Olney & C., attorneys; due, $55,499.42; taxes, &c., $476.73; to the plaintiff for $56,000.

104th St, 27 East, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 22x100.11; five-story flat; A. E. Shepherd and another, trustees, against C. H. Smith, as executor, et al.; W. H. Beam, attorney; due, $19,272.04; taxes, &c., $1,600.84; to the plaintiff for $20,100.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, four-story dwelling; 133 Broadway Holding Corporation against Hudson Realty Co. et al.; Appell & Z., attorney; due, $18,526.38; taxes, &c., $346.50; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

101st St, 116 East, s s, 137.7 ft e 1st Park Av, 16x100.11; three-story dwelling; Cecilie Joseph against Dora Smith et al.; D. Rentin, attorney; due, $8,886.96; taxes, &c., $159.50; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

AT 5,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 962, s s, 426.2 ft e of Hunts Point Av, 25x124.4, three-story house; City Real Estate Co. against Benedetta Bardenzo et al.; Irwin, attorney; due, $7,577.41; taxes, &c., $299.87; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By James J. Donovan.

139th St, 325 East, s s, 180.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.10x100, four-story flat; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against M. F. Hagan & another; Action 2; same attorney; due, $7,054.06; taxes, &c., $270.51; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 21-25 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 75x103.5; six-story loft building; Albany Savings Bank against Peter Dudley et al.; Irwin, attorney; due, $177,894.50; taxes, &c., $5,007.08.

By Daniel Greenwald.

127th St, 207 West, n s, 124.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.5x99.11; five-story flat; W. Lafke and another, sub-trustees, against Tillie Weiss et al.; Action 1; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $17,836.91; taxes, &c., $418.90.

127th St, 205 West, n s, 100.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.5x99.11; five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $17,-836.91; taxes, &c., $418.90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mapes Av, w s, 117.10 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 32x50; Mrs. Henry Gesser, 2,130 Mapes Av, owner; William H. Mayer, 1,981 Carter Av, architect; cost, $1,800.

151st St, 537 and 539 West, for a two-story garage, 50x26; Henry Gesser, 2,130 West 151st St, owner; O. J. Zschoche, 1,230 Clay Av, architect; $18,000.

Randall's Island, opposite 132d St, for a one-story incinerator, 34x62; Chas. Neff, D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; $60,000.

48th St, 107 East, for a three-story garage, 21.6x58.11; C. Stahl, 2,032 3d Av, owner; J. Comstock, 119 West 40th St, architect; $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th St, 220 to 226 East, to three two-story garages and dwellings; M. A. Horowitz, Breuer Building, Chestnut, 124 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

20th St, 332 West, to a five-story tenement and store; Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 650 1st Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, w s, corner Jennings St, for a four-story brick school; 2d 3d 4th St City of New York, owner; C. B. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $170,000.

117th St, 144 West, to a five-story tenement; H. W. De Forest, 117 West 72d St, owner; Buchman & Deutsch, 239 5th Av, architects; $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 972, s e, 25 ft s of 71st St, 12x80; Fred R. Wilson to Lancelot A. Wilson, Albany, N. Y.; mtg $12,000; all liens, Oct. 23.

LUDLOW ST, 24, e s, 101.6 ft s of Hester St, 25x50; foreclosure; Lewis M. White, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, Corbin & Corbin, attorneys. Sewers 8 l., 40 Cedar St.; $10,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 73d St, 27.6x50; Oakleigh Thorne, Mitchell L. Eastman and Josephine H. Griswold, Realty, N. Y., to mtg $150,000, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.

STANTON ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Beni Fallon to Jacob Brose, 14 Clinton St.; mtg $28,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, M. Kahn, 76 2d Av.

97th St, n s, corner of 2d Av, 50.11x75; Joseph E. Gutkeen to James A. Mackin, 111 East 65th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Leventritt, Gr. N. & L., Trinity Building.

107th St, 227 East, s s, 125 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.3; Beni Fallon to Anna Goldstein, 111 2d St; mtg $51,000, all liens, July 7; attorney, M. Kahn, 76 2d Av.

147th St, 228 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x125; Pauline Chapman to Richard Whalin, 312 East 151st St; mtg $24,000, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

72d St, 278 West, s s, 46.11 ft e of West End Av, 17.2x75.8; Jno D. Dyer et al. to Greenmont Holding Co., 1,790 Broadway, L. and a., Oct. 24; attorneys, Bowers & S., 45 Cedar St.

62d St, 42 West, s s, 437.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8, foreclosed Oct. 19; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee, to Carrie Kaufmann, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St., Oct. 19; attorney, Edward Jacobs, 35 Broad St.

137th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x150.11; Wilhelm Weiss to Mollie Reichert, 11 East 111th St; mtg $15,500, Oct. 24; attorney, Charles M. Heinlein, 5 Beekman St.

137th St, 361 West, n s, 312.1 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11, foreclosed Oct. 13; Isidor Wasserman, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 20; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.

147th St, 454 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosed Oct. 11; Edward Farrell, referee, to J. Romaine Brown, 340 Convent Av, mtg $6,000, Oct. 17; attorney, P. W. Levy, 320 Broadway.

147th St, 536 West, s s, 340.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosed Oct. 11; John A. Bolles, referee, to same, mtg $6,000, Oct. 17; same attorney.

147th St, 454 West, s s, 115 ft w of Convent Av, 25x99.11; William J. Volk et al. to Kate A. Hastings, 322 Lake Av, Rochester, N. Y.; mtg $12,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, Wm. J. Volk, 2 Rector St.

147th St, 460 West, s s, 152 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; same to Edna F. Jenkins, Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y.; mtg $12,000, all liens, Oct. 20; same attorneys.

147th St, 464 West, s s, 177 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; same to Evelyn S. Hastings, Brockport, N. Y., mtg $12,000, Oct. 20; attorneys, same.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 167.11 ft n of 181st St, 17.10x88.9; Magdalena Krauss to Adolph Fluck, 540 Manhattan Av, Aug. 30, 1915; attorney, Adam Finck, 21 Park Row.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 183.5 ft n of Hoe Av, 17.10x88.2; same to same, Aug. 30, 1915; same attorney.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Bronner Av; Charles L. Neff et al. to Frank D. Gilkey, Boston, N. Y., and another, $1,000, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BRISTOW ST, 1819, w s, 100 ft s of Adee Av, 25x100; Julius Martinson to Arthur P. Weyer, 1,000 Jersey St, Elizabeth, N. J.; Sept. 15; attorney, William R. Page, 233 Broadway.

CLEARLY ST, 441, e s, 400 ft s of Adee Av; Julius Martinson to Arthur P. Weyer, 1,000 Jersey St, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15; attorney, William R. Page, 233 Broadway.

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 74.6 ft e Jefferson Place, 27.6x100; Gramont Construction Co., Inc., to Albert M. Childs, 725 West 181st St.; mtg $25,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 42 ft n of 182d St, 50x58.9; William H. Hancox to Digmase Holding Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St.; mtg $7,600, Oct. 21; attorney, F. Douglas, 2,426 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

LOTS 1, 2, 5 to 10, 62, and 63, Block 8, Map of subdivision conveyed in trust by Mary F. Tucker; Harnett F. Tyler to Absorbing & Service station for the Bijou starting and lighting system. The aggregate rental is $200,000. M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, negotiated the lease.

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121st St, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, four-story dwelling; 133 Broadway Holding Corporation against Hudson Realty Co. et al.; Appell & Z., attorney; due, $18,526.38; taxes, &c., $346.50; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

101st St, 116 East, s s, 137.7 ft e 1st Park Av, 16x100.11; three-story dwelling; Cecilie Joseph against Dora Smith et al.; D. Rentin, attorney; due, $8,886.96; taxes, &c., $159.50; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

AT 5,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 962, s s, 426.2 ft e of Hunts Point Av, 25x124.4, three-story house; City Real Estate Co. against Benedetta Bardenzo et al.; Irwin, attorney; due, $7,577.41; taxes, &c., $299.87; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By James J. Donovan.

139th St, 325 East, s s, 180.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.10x100, four-story flat; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against M. F. Hagan & another; Action 2; same attorney; due, $7,054.06; taxes, &c., $270.51; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 21-25 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 75x103.5; six-story loft building; Albany Savings Bank against Peter Dudley et al.; Irwin, attorney; due, $177,894.50; taxes, &c., $5,007.08.

By Daniel Greenwald.

127th St, 207 West, n s, 124.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.5x99.11; five-story flat; W. Lafke and another, sub-trustees, against Tillie Weiss et al.; Action 1; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $17,836.91; taxes, &c., $418.90.

127th St, 205 West, n s, 100.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.5x99.11; five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $17,-836.91; taxes, &c., $418.90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mapes Av, w s, 117.10 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 32x50; Mrs. Henry Gesser, 2,130 Mapes Av, owner; William H. Mayer, 1,981 Carter Av, architect; cost, $1,800.

151st St, 537 and 539 West, for a two-story garage, 50x26; Henry Gesser, 2,130 West 151st St, owner; O. J. Zschoche, 1,230 Clay Av, architect; $18,000.

Randall's Island, opposite 132d St, for a one-story incinerator, 34x62; Chas. Neff, D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

48th St, 107 East, for a three-story garage, 21.6x58.11; C. Stahl, 2,032 3d Av, owner; J. Comstock, 119 West 40th St, architect; $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th St, 220 to 226 East, to three two-story garages and dwellings; M. A. Horowitz, Breuer Building, Chestnut, 124 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

20th St, 332 West, to a five-story tenement and store; Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 650 1st Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, w s, corner Jennings St, for a four-story brick school; 2d 3d 4th St City of New York, owner; C. B. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $170,000.

117th St, 144 West, to a five-story tenement; H. W. De Forest, 117 West 72d St, owner; Buchman & Deutsch, 239 5th Av, architects; $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 972, s e, 25 ft s of 71st St, 12x80; Fred R. Wilson to Lancelot A. Wilson, Albany, N. Y.; mtg $12,000; all liens, Oct. 23.

LUDLOW ST, 24, e s, 101.6 ft s of Hester St, 25x50; foreclosure; Lewis M. White, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, Corbin & Corbin, attorneys. Sewers 8 l., 40 Cedar St.; $10,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 73d St, 27.6x50; Oakleigh Thorne, Mitchell L. Eastman and Josephine H. Griswold, Realty, N. Y., to mtg $150,000, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.

STANTON ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Beni Fallon to Jacob Brose, 14 Clinton St.; mtg $28,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, M. Kahn, 76 2d Av.

97th St, n s, corner of 2d Av, 50.11x75; Joseph E. Gutkeen to James A. Mackin, 111 East 65th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Leventritt, Gr. N. & L., Trinity Building.

107th St, 227 East, s s, 125 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.3; Beni Fallon to Anna Goldstein, 111 2d St; mtg $51,000, all liens, July 7; attorney, M. Kahn, 76 2d Av.

147th St, 228 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x125; Pauline Chapman to Richard Whalin, 312 East 151st St; mtg $24,000, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

72d St, 278 West, s s, 46.11 ft e of West End Av, 17.2x75.8; Jno D. Dyer et al. to Greenmont Holding Co., 1,790 Broadway, L. and a., Oct. 24; attorneys, Bowers & S., 45 Cedar St.

62d St, 42 West, s s, 437.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8, foreclosed Oct. 19; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee, to Carrie Kaufmann, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St., Oct. 19; attorney, Edward Jacobs, 35 Broad St.

137th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x150.11; Wilhelm Weiss to Mollie Reichert, 11 East 111th St; mtg $15,500, Oct. 24; attorney, Charles M. Heinlein, 5 Beekman St.

137th St, 361 West, n s, 312.1 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11, foreclosed Oct. 13; Isidor Wasserman, referee, to Carrie Kaufmann, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St., Oct. 19; attorney, Edward Jacobs, 35 Broad St.

147th St, 454 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosed Oct. 11; Edward Farrell, referee, to J. Romaine Brown, 340 Convent Av, mtg $6,000, Oct. 17; attorney, P. W. Levy, 320 Broadway.

147th St, 536 West, s s, 340.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosed Oct. 11; John A. Bolles, referee, to same, mtg $6,000, Oct. 17; same attorney.

147th St, 454 West, s s, 115 ft w of Convent Av, 25x99.11; William J. Volk et al. to Kate A. Hastings, 322 Lake Av, Rochester, N. Y.; mtg $12,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, Wm. J. Volk, 2 Rector St.

147th St, 460 West, s s, 152 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; same to Edna F. Jenkins, Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y.; mtg $12,000, all liens, Oct. 20; same attorneys.

147th St, 464 West, s s, 177 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; same to Evelyn S. Hastings, Brockport, N. Y., mtg $12,000, Oct. 20; attorneys, same.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 167.11 ft n of 181st St, 17.10x88.9; Magdalena Krauss to Adolph Fluck, 540 Manhattan Av, Aug. 30, 1915; attorney, Adam Finck, 21 Park Row.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 183.5 ft n of Hoe Av, 17.10x88.2; same to same, Aug. 30, 1915; same attorney.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Bronner Av; Charles L. Neff et al. to Frank D. Gilkey, Boston, N. Y., and another, $1,000, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BRISTOW ST, 1819, w s, 100 ft s of Adee Av, 25x100; Julius Martinson to Arthur P. Weyer, 1,000 Jersey St, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15; attorney, William R. Page, 233 Broadway.

CLEARLY ST, 441, e s, 400 ft s of Adee Av; Julius Martinson to Arthur P. Weyer, 1,000 Jersey St, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15; attorney, William R. Page, 233 Broadway.

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 74.6 ft e Jefferson Place, 27.6x100; Gramont Construction Co., Inc., to Albert M. Childs, 725 West 181st St.; mtg $25,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 42 ft n of 182d St, 50x58.9; William H. Hancox to Digmase Holding Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St.; mtg $7,600, Oct. 21; attorney, F. Douglas, 2,426 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

LOTS 1, 2, 5 to 10, 62, and 63, Block 8, Map of subdivision conveyed in trust by Mary F. Tucker; Harnett F. Tyler to Absorbing & Service station for the Bijou starting and lighting system. The aggregate rental is $200,000. M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, negotiated the lease.

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as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$2,350

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 330, first floor south; Park Avenue Improvement Co. to Dr. Veader N. Leonard, 25 East 52d St., 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, W. S. Haskell, 299 Broadway.....$1,080

30TH ST, 147 West, store and basement; privilege of 4 mailboxes to West 30th Street Cafe Co., 125 West 29th St., 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 206 Fifth Av.....$2,300

37TH ST, 318-326 West, tenth floor; 324 West 37th Street Corp. to Joseph Neumann, 1,541 Marrimon Av., and Rudolph Neumann, 469 9th Av, 10 2-12 years, from March 1, 1917; attorney, Frederick W. Lehr, 140 Nassau St.....$6,000 and $6,500

42D ST, 204 West, rear one-half (rear store); Sigmund Berger to Pearl Mandel, 206 West 42d St, from May 15, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorney, Isidor Cohn, 299 Broadway.....$4,000

43D ST, 212-216 West, 43d Realty and Harris Hepner to Max Flaherty, 441 East 119th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Goldstein, 320 Broadway.....$4,750

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,081 to $1,089; Louis Newman against Lee Shubert, owner; Samuel Burstein, contractor.....$304

67TH AV, 2354; Charles Fuchs against Barris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lawine, owners; Martinique Lunch Co., contractor.....$295

67TH AV, 322; Benjamin Goldberg against Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lawine owners; Martinique Lunch Co., contractor.

9TH ST, 19 West; John A. Clirshugh against Jean Mel. Johanson, owner and contractor, renewal.....$7,816

24TH ST, 514 West; Joseph Ting & Co., Inc., against Joseph & Cornelius Ryan, owner; Germania Engineering and Construction Co., contractor.....$54

9TH ST, 256 and 258 East; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Edwin C. Burns or Ess Iff Realty Co. owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, jr., contractors.....$1,156

SAME PROPERTY; William McCartney against Edward C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor.....$1,156

9TH ST, 256 and 258 East; Penn Metal Co. against Edward C. Burns and Ess Iff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, jr., Co., contractors.$496

141ST ST, 511 West; Joseph Stolz against Minnie von Reitz, owner; Frederick von Reitz, contractor.....$35

141ST ST, 517 West; Joseph Stolz against Minnie von Reitz, owner; Frederick von Reitz, contractor.....$18

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,075; Ukonowitz Glass Co., Inc., against Ronele Construction Co., Robert Slater and Max Fine, owners; Ronele Construction Co., contractors.....$383

CLINTON AV, 1,833-35; Samuel Ribler against Mrs. Bunny, owner; H. Hodes, contractor.....$50

160TH ST, n s, corner of Bryant Av, 100.5x110; H. E. Champell Operating Co., Inc., against Ronele Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$5,943

SATISFIED MECHANIC LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, n e corner 170th St; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Namrah Building Co. et al., Oct. 9, 1916.....$1,647

LEXINGTON AV, 806 to 814; Lawrence Rukeyser against Central Young Women's Christian Association et al., Sept. 25, 1916.....$2,976

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St; Semmer & Lemke against Schuyler Square Realty Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 9, 1916, by bond.....$1,200

67TH ST, 129 to 135 West; Lawrence Rukeyser against Hotel Bristol Realty Co. et al., Sept. 25, 1916.....$2,840

61ST ST, 211 West; Theodore Kahlfison against Rockside Land and Improvement Co., Inc., et al., July 15, 1916, by deposit.....$189

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 39 West; Milo R. Maltbie against Lyott Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Hardy.

61ST ST, 204 West; Frederick Reifel against Hannah Goldberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. J. Phelan.

114T

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Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 161 Times Downtown.

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$20 a month buys cozy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain; $2,500; little cash. Owner, Room 454, 47 West 34th St.

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PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; 1 lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

Montclair.—New house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage; rent per annum, $2,000. Furnished, 11 rooms, 4 baths, $300 per month.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow; 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Inkwood Co., Wardell Building.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

LAKE GEORGE.—BEAUTIFUL HOME; EXCELLENT HOTEL OR CLUB SITE; TO CLOSE ESTATE. X 241 TIMES ANNEX.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

NORTH CAROLINA.

4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Crest Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 150 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. G. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 331 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We have you here and none equal in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

173 MADISON AV.
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.
Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apollon premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 5700.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN,
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Massmer, 101 Park Av.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Large office and waiting room; operating room, lavatory; electricity; private home. 223 West 72d St. Columbus 9284.

Attractive private offices, 24th floor Liberty Tower, overlooking Hudson; low rent. Call Room 2,410, 55 Liberty St., corner Nassau.

BASEMENT NEAR 5TH AV., good location; suitable for tea room or any clean business. 6 East 36th.

FINE LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light, 27x100, adjoining Broadway, $1,200. AMES, 26 West 31st St. Brokers protected.

FINE, LIGHT LOFT.
380 West 56th St., nr. Broadway, 25x90; $60. AMES, 26 West 31st St., (or No. 362.)

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory building wanted, well lighted, for about 60 sewing machines and workroom, outskirts New York or Brooklyn, on white goods, female help; state class of building, dimensions, with or without light and power, where located, rent, full particulars by letter, otherwise no reply. Private Party, 206 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

In the lower 70s, near Central Park West, handsomely furnished dwelling to rent for season or year; immediate possession; 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 tile baths; $400 month. Phone 6961 Madison.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 8953 Columbus.

Attractive big house, 10 rooms, bath, steam heat; will redecorate; $660 year. 5 Washington Terrace, 186th, near Amsterdam Av.

162D ST., 550 WEST.
10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
W. D. Morgan, agt., 2,578 Broadway (147th.)

Out of Town.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished seven to nine room house or apartment for Winter, in New Rochelle. Apply G. C. Bradley, 280 Clinton St., Brooklyn, giving telephone number.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Large, unusual, and interesting apartment; three rooms and bath.

32D ST., 65 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL BENTON, 36 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Scixas Co., 1 East 45th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
241-243 E. 56th St. Mr. Hill 4383.

Gentleman's well-appointed apartment, (for one or two,) three large rooms and bath, service, (breakfast if desired,) private residence, best section Murray Hill. Phone 738 Murray Hill before 10:30 or after 6 P. M.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, $400 per month. A B 90 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

SAN JACINTO, 15 EAST 60TH ST.
TWO ROOMS.....$1,000
THREE ROOMS, $1,600. Complete service.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 122 WEST. (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms, bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; American-European plan.

56TH ST., 33 WEST.
2, 3 room apartments; $1,200 upward.

81ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificent suite, three rooms, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $30 weekly.

80'S.—8 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ideal Winter apartment; 4 master bedrooms; sublet, Winter, longer. Columbus 3974.

86TH SUBWAY.—Southern, western exposure, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway; Apt 12C. S. H. Huyt.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny seven-room elevator apartment, three large master bedrooms; near Broadway. Apt. 62.

129D, 523 WEST. (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $8; also large rooms, 5550 Morningside. Ext. 97. Mapes.

127TH, 143 WEST.—Owner will sublet conveniently arranged, luxuriously furnished 8-room apartment; every modern convenience; central location; map; $85; references essential. Care Huntington.

178TH, (west side.)—Bachelor, gentile, would share 5-room apartment with congenial gentleman; $25 per month. A 145 Times.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
106 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions (lease or unfurnished; hear subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Ehoss Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d; Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished
CLARKE REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1490.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER APARTMENT.
Seven rooms, two baths; river view; subway entrance; beautifully furnished. 601 W. 168th.

BROADWAY, Southwest Corner.—Tenth floor apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 17x26 living room. Hurt, Bryant 4185.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (facing Hudson, 122nd.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms; $150. Antrobus.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE. $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Includes baby grand Knabe piano and handsome silver; immediate possession; West 58th St.; rent $400. Phone 6981 Madison Sq.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice selections all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 846 Columbus.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $50; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.

OPPORTUNITIES—Furnished sublet apartments, long or short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN.
Two-room, bath, furnished apartment; really large rooms; telephone; sunlight; private home. 222 West 72d St.

WEST END AV., 540.—Exceptionally desirable furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; season, longer. King, or Vanderbilt 1450.

WILL rent beautiful 5-room apartment, 70's; new building; handsomely furnished; 6 months, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, east; $1,500. Apply Superintendent.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $40.
AMES, 26 West 31st St.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

69TH, 326 EAST.—Parlor floor private house; suitable for business or couple.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio rooms for rent; very large and light. C 218 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018. (73d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.

Madison Av., 1,062.—Beautiful 3-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartment of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rental, $80, with service; $75 without. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

PARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood Central Park and East 81st St., by responsible tenant. M. Ellison, Seymour Hotel, 50 W. 45th St.

WANTED, by family three adults, apartment 5 rooms, completely, comfortably furnished, from November until June; shower, elevator, electricity; near 72d St. C 87 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities; Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 849 Columbus.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well-furnished apartments, all sizes; responsible, desirable tenants waiting. Frederick L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 113th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

Want furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 7 months; highest references; $360 to $500 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Party gentlemen desire furnished apartment, five-six rooms, west side; moderate; give price, full particulars; references. C 378 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

PHYSICIAN wishes furnished parlor floor; write particulars. A. X., 47 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ADULTS, mother, daughter, desire four-room modern apartment, south of 125th St. West; moderate rent. Write "Huntington," 143 West 127th.

WANTED—To sublet to May 1, 1917, six-room apartment below 59th St.; state rent and particulars. X 240 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; southern exposure; elevator apartment. Apt. 4th Floor East.

81ST, (corner Lexington.)—Attractive double, single room, elevator apartment, gentlemen; references. Lexington.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; $4; another, $2.50; telephone.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, bright, comfortable room; open fireplace; large closets; breakfast if desired.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; heat; phone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Large, elegant room, in a doctor's house, for steady occupant.

70TH ST., (vicinity 5th Av.)—Private family offers accommodations to exclusive women; rooms single, en suite; meals optional. Particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th St.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

117TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

33D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, (Telephone Circle 178.)—Rooms with private baths, en suite or single, for gentlemen of refinement appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificent suite, three rooms, kitchenette, electricity, telephone. $30 weekly.

67TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable; telephone, electricity.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath, private family, for single gentleman; unquestionable references exchanged.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; warm; breakfast optional; private residence.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near subway, "L"; private family; attractive rooms; shower; electricity; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 7. Columbus 3588.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large front room; private bath; shower; electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 222 WEST.—Really large rooms, baths; fully furnished; telephone; private home.

73D, 158 WEST.—Medium front room, adjoining bath; near subway, elevated; references.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Attractive room, refined surroundings, for business man; electricity, elevator, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; private house; references; owner.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, modern room, newly furnished; southern exposure; private residence.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park, Leonard.

78TH, 118 WEST.—An accurately clean room, with sun parlor; kitchenette privileges; references; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

84TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors; private high-class apartment. Phone 4716 Schuyler, 8-10.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual 3d-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, suitable two; electricity, improvements; breakfast.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; home cooking; telephone.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Private home, bachelors; medium sunny front room, adjoining bath.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

89TH, 350 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house, opening; large, medium rooms; telephone; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Private house; attractive rooms, running water, all conveniences; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $5.

93D, 251 WEST.—Sitting room and alcove bedroom; southern exposure; steam heat; electricity. Crane.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms; board optional; convenient "L," subway.

94TH ST., 519 WEST.—Desirable large single room; private family; in modern elevator apartment; gentlemen. Franklin, 5583 River.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house, occupied by owner.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Medium, large rooms; everything new; one flight; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, single rooms, newly furnished; high-class elevator apartment. Cowan, 3N.

96TH, 660 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, fine rooms; five rooms, $42; six rooms, corner, $60. Apply to superintendent, on premises.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 W. 49th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

FOR SUBLET APARTMENTS of from 5 to 10 rooms, consult Paterno Bros., 60 West 115th St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

LAUREL COURT, 552 WEST 141ST ST.
Elevator, day and night service; showers; mail chutes; seven rooms, $60.

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 570 West 183d St.—1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartment. Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 51st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.
To sublet until October, 1918.—At 245 West 88th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
250 WEST 143TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished apartment; three rooms, kitchen or kitchenette, living room; must be large elevator or first floor; between 34th and 59th streets, East preferred. Answer, stating monthly price. A 135 Times.

Well furnished outside apartment, about 4 rooms, between 42d and 110th Sts.; about $30 monthly; give details. Responsible, A 91 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartment of 6 or 7 rooms, 4 months, possibly longer; price secondary consideration; Park Av. section preferred. Banker, 108 Times.

APARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, each; private American family; West End Av., near 79th St. C 223 Times Annex.

QUIET, outside, top-floor room; not more than three-fourths of a mile from Columbia University. A 122 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END, 672, (86th.)—Attractive suites, single rooms; all conveniences; meals connected.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bed-sitting room, between 80th-115th, west, wanted, to begin Friday, by young man, teacher of French. Write full particulars to Mathieu Jettour, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.

REFINED bachelor, 45, desires room with bath in private home; in answering give full particulars; references exchanged. M 331 Times Downtown.

Home wanted by gentleman in a nice family, musically and artistically inclined preferred. A 113 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

197TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

215T ST., 145 EAST (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity; phone; references.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Beautiful large south room, couple; breakfast, dinner; single; adjoining artist's private home; best cuisine; business people.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

37TH, 5 EAST 45TH ST.
Large room, with bath; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

69TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Large, attractive rooms, private baths.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

57TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

71ST, 120 WEST.
Large room, private bath; exceptional Vienna table in service; refined, congenial surroundings.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light sunny rooms; private bath; electric light; excellent cuisine.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.

73D, 112 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor dining room; references; table guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; sunny double, single rooms, baths; velvet carpets; ideal furniture; very best home table; electricity, steam.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board;

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Indications of a disturbance apparently off the Florida Coast, although the exact location and intensity are still unknown, caused northeast storm warnings to be ordered continued at 10 o'clock tonight from Savannah to Jacksonville, and strong northeast winds, probably reaching moderate gale force Wednesday off the Georgia and North Florida Coasts, were predicted.

Caution was again advised for vessels sailing South Atlantic waters.

There were also indication of another disturbance a short distance south of the Windward Islands.

Southeast storm warnings were likewise ordered at the same hour for Lakes Michigan and Huron and on Lake Erie from Cleveland to Detroit.

There has been a general and decided fall in pressure over the central portion of the country, with a southwestern disturbance of rapidly increasing intensity over Iowa, moving northeast and southeast.

The Canadian disturbance of Monday night is also moving eastward toward Hudson Bay, and marked high pressure prevails generally to the westward of the two disturbances.

General rains have fallen in the Plains States, the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and the southwest upper lake region and there are snow in Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, and Southeastern Wyoming. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any locality, and do not differ greatly from the seasonal average.

There will be rain Wednesday in the Lower Ohio Valley and the lake region, extending Wednesday night or Thursday into Tennessee and the East Gulf States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic districts, and into New England. There also will be rain along the South Atlantic Coast, reaching the North Carolina coast by Thursday. The weather will be fair Thursday in the upper lake and west lower lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley.

It will be somewhat warmer Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and colder Wednesday night and Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and colder Thursday in the East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northeast and east, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, strong northeast; rain over south portion.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday, warmer west; Thursday, fair; cooler south portion.

New England—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, rain; warmer.

Western New York—Rain Wednesday afternoon or night and probably Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Warmer Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday, except generally fair southeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....39	46	4 P. M.....58	61
9 A. M.....39	46	5 P. M.....50	58
10 A. M.....42	48	6 P. M.....45	55
11 A. M.....48	52	7 P. M.....48	52
12 M.....48	57	11 P. M.....48	52

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50.5, or 7.7 lower than the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 9 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 6 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The highest record for 24 hours yesterday was 50.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:15—200 E. 31 St.; Daniel Reeves		Slight
3:35—4 Av. and 54 St., (street car)		$100
Railways Co.		Not given
5:15—74 Bowery		Slight
5:20—56 Beekman St.; Superior Press Co.		$1,000
7:45—172 W. 46 St.; Felix Columbo		Slight
10:10—302 E. 27 St.; B. Johnson		Slight
10:25—200 E. Houston St.; A. Smith		Slight
P. M.		
12:01—48 Vandewater St.; Frank Cardinetta		Slight
12:20—291 4 Av.; Harry Danst		Slight
1:10—403 Grand St.; Ray Rosen		Slight
2:10—1 Audubon Av.; Mrs. Addelman		Slight
3:35—225 E. 52 St.; Mary Marsick		Slight
4:00—120 Chrystie St.; Angelo Lacora		Slight
4:50—71 Cherry St.; Vienna Ice Cream Co.		$10
5:15—400 W. 15 St.; Nat. Biscuit Co.		Slight
5:30—61 Grove St.; not given		Slight
6:08—201 W. 21 St.; Nora Connoly		Slight
6:45—133 E. 96 St.; not given		Slight
6:56—1310 Prospect Av., (auto); Hans Schroeder		Slight
7:25—676 Hudson St.; Atlantic Beef Co.		Slight
7:55—737 Lexington Av.; Freedman Dyeing Co.		$500
9:10—421 E. 59 St.; Ochen		None
11:50—2 Cent. University Av., (tree in vacant lot)		Not given

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for title examiner, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 8. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be held. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipts of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for assistant in warehouse investigation; for men only, to fill four vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 per annum. As a result of this examination a register will be established, one of those who have had warehouse experience in connection with grain, one in tobacco, one in cotton, and one in wool. The applicant should indicate in his application the register for which he desires to be considered. The duties of these positions will be to assist in conducting investigations of grain, tobacco, cotton, and wool warehouses and in the inspection, classification, and registration of these warehouses. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience, and thesis or discussion. At least three years' responsible experience in the management of a warehouse handling the product mentioned by the selection of the register for which the applicant desires to be considered during the period of five years immediately preceding this examination is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first and not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

John L. Tildsley, Principal of the High School of Commerce, has been named by a majority of the members of the Committee on Nominations of the Board of Education to succeed the late John H. Haaren as Associate Superintendent. The appointment to this position will be made by the Board of Education at today's meeting. Other candidates are District Supts. Grace C. Strachan, who is backed by practically every important woman teachers' organization; William J. O'Shea, Charles W. Lyon, John Dwyer, and Edward W. Stitt. Dr. Tildsley is a graduate of Princeton University. In 1908 he became Principal of De Witt Clinton High School, and upon the death of Dr. Sheppard he was transferred as Principal to the High School of Commerce. There is no woman in the Board of Superintendents.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed Professor Howard L. McBain of Columbia University as a member of the Board of Education, to succeed Raymond B. Fosdick, resigned, and Alfred C. Wessmann of Forest Hills, Queens, to succeed John F. Benson, resigned. Mr. Wessmann is a book manufacturer at 331 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn Evening High School for Men on Friday evening, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald will be the guest of honor. The meeting will be in the lecture hall of the Boys' High School, Marcy Avenue and Madison Street, and will open at 7:45 P. M. An election of officers and the Board of Governors will take place. A new President in place of A. E. Calhane, a Vice President in place of Miss Ella T. Hamilton, a treasurer in place of W. L. Schweikert, and a Secretary in place of H. J. Dybinski, as well as a Board of Governors to four, will be elected. Chairman W. L. Schweikert has arranged an unusual program for the evening. Dr. Lester D. Ward, Lecturer E. T. O'Loughlin of Brooklyn will also speak.

The first of a series of campaign meetings took place on Monday in the old gymnasium at Hunter College. The Presidential candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Socialist, and Prohibition Parties were presented their cases—Golda Goldman speaking as Mr. Hughes, Emma Strauss as Mr. Hughes, Mendel Weinheimer as Mr. Benson, and Ruth Pickens as Mr. Henley. Every day through to Nov. 6 speeches will be made in support of each candidate. On Election Day a vote will be taken. The result will be announced on Wednesday at the General Assembly.

Professor Dawson of the History Department of Hunter College, President of the New York State History Teachers' Association, is preparing the program for the meeting of the association at Buffalo on Nov. 27, 28, and 29. The discussion will attempt to link tradition from theoretical history with the history and civics of the present, toward the history and civics of the locality in which the school or college stands. At a joint meeting of librarians, teachers of history, and teachers of English on the 28th Professor Dawson will speak on "The History Teacher's View of English Teaching."

The Spanish teachers of the city held their first meeting last Saturday at the Hotel Marlborough. An association was formed, and the following officers were elected: President—Severo A. Wilkins, De Witt Clinton High School; Vice President—W. Alfred Chester, Commercial High School; Treasurer—Miss Herlinda Smithers, Bay Ridge Manual Training High School; Secretary—Max A. Loeb, De Witt Clinton High School.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. H. J. Pond, 4th Inf., Massachusetts; 1st Lt. R. St. Hesle, 4th Inf., Nebraska; 1st Lt. W. F. Perkins, 5th Inf., Maryland; Capt. J. B. Sosnowski, 31st Inf., Michigan; 2d Lt. H. F. Parish, 3d Inf., Pennsylvania; Capt. C. W. Floyd, 74th Inf., New York; 1st Lt. G. T. Stredl, M. C., New York; 2d Lt. W. C. Wallace, 1st Cav., Illinois; 1st Lt. M. W. Sargent, 4th Inf., New Jersey; Capt. F. W. Rice, 1st Cav., New York; also following: 1st Lt. C. A. Tolmadt, M. R. C., and 1st Lt. W. L. Wilkinson, M. R. C.

Capt. R. B. Fowers, Q. M. C., will report to Col. T. B. Ignos, 7th Inf., President of an army retiring board at Ft. Bliss, Texas, for examination by the board.

Capt. S. McC. Decker, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to Quartermaster, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will report to commanding officer of that post for duty as Quartermaster, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Columbus Barracks, relieving Lt. Col. D. W. Arnold, retired, who will proceed to Chicago for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Col. T. B. Duncan, Cav., now attached to 9th Cav., is assigned thereto.

Capt. J. E. Hoit, C. A. C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, President of an army retiring board at the Presidio of San Fran., for examination by the board.

Name of Maj. H. R. Martin, Inf., to detached list, Oct. 20, and name of Maj. H. B. Nelson, Inf., removed. Maj. Nelson is assigned to 3d Inf.

Name of Capt. L. L. Roach, 6th Inf., to detached list, Nov. 2, and name of Capt. C. McLaughlin, Inf., removed. Capt. McLaughlin is relieved from duty with Oregon N. G., Nov. 1, is assigned to 7th Inf., and will join that regiment upon expiration of present leave.

1st Lt. N. G. Finch, Sig. Corps, from duty in Philippine Dept. to United States on first transport and report by telegraph to Adjutant General of army for orders.

Advancement to grade of Major on Retired List, to date from June 3, of Capt. T. M. Moody, retired, is announced.

Maj. J. P. Harbeson, 21st Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

Orders of Oct. 9, relating to Col. I. W. Littell, Q. M. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Canal Zone by steamer of a commercial line, or army transport, from New York during month of November on business pertaining to construction work, then to his station.

Advancement to grade of Major on retired list, to date from June 3, of Capt. J. O. Adams, retired, is announced.

Maj. N. F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., from duty in office of the Chief of Ord., about Oct. 30, then to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for duty.

Following 1st Lts. of Sig. Corps will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for station and duty: E. W. Hall, 1st Cav.; R. E. Anderson, J. C. Hinemon, Jr.; C. H. Coriett, R. H. Coles, and C. N. Sawyer.

First Lt. E. L. Franklin, Sig. Corps, to Ft. San Houston for duty, Southern Dept.

Following 1st Lts. of Sig. Corps to Columbus, N. M., for duty, Southern Dept.: O. De Carre and W. Smith.

Following 1st Lts. of Sig. Corps will proceed on first transport to San Francisco and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for orders: E. A. Lohman, H. Erienkotter, H. C. Vandercveer, and D. Jones.

Maj. T. L. Rhoades, Q. M. C., now on leave at Boyertown, Penn., proceed at once to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and assume command of that hospital until arrival of Col. C. M. Gandy, M. C.

Capt. L. H. McKinlay, 7th F. A., from further duty at Military Acad., and upon expiration of leave granted Oct. 5 will join his regiment.

Maj. G. B. Pittsburg, Corps of Engrs., will make an inspection of the company of Engrs. of the State of California, at Los Angeles, and will report by letter to Chief of Militia Bureau for instructions in regard thereto.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. D. Sherwood, M. C., New York, 2 days, 10 days' extension; Capt. R. S. Welsh, F. A., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. D. Geary, cav., 4 days; Major N. F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., 1 month, and Capt. J. W. N. Schuls, Corps of Engrs., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander R. C. Davis commissioned from Aug. 29.

Lt. Causey from command Division 2, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet, to command the K-5 and Division 4, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet.

Jr. Grd. Lt. S. D. McCaughey, the Vestmont, to the Beale, and R. C. Lee to the Arizona.

Dental Surgeons F. L. Morey, Mare Island Yard, to the Station, and E. E. Harris, Tutuila, to Mare Island Yard.

Chief Boats. J. J. Holden, receiving ship at Boston, to the Kearsarge, and E. J. Norcott, the Kearsarge, to temp. duty, Navy Dept.

Chief Gunner C. B. Babson, the Vestal, to Asiatic Station, via December transport.

Gunner C. De Somer, the Hancock, to the Vestal, and S. A. Farrell to temp. duty, works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chief Mach. D. J. Fuller, the Charleston, bomb. craft, to Yard.

Pay Clks. A. D. Turner, Washington Yard, to the Hancock and N. E. Disbrow, the Hancock, to Washington Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Baltimore, Duncan, L-2 and L-3 at Boston; Benham and Reid at Newport; Buffalo at Mazatlan; Charleston at Cristobal; Culgoa at San Domingo City; L-9, L-10, L-11, and Ozark at Rappahannock Sqt; Montana at Napesque Bay; Nevada at Hampton Roads; Patapsco at Norfolk; Prairie at Portau-Prince, and the San Francisco at Portsmouth.

Sailed.—Ammen, Whitestone Landing for Newport; Jacob Jones and Wadsworth, Newport for Buzzards Bay, and the Rowan, Newport for Key.

The Naumee was placed in commission at New York Yard Oct. 23.

The L-1 did not sail to sea from Boston yesterday as published.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Oct. 25, Patrol. T. Long, 61 to 5, assig. to bicycle duty discon. B. F. Hous, 166 to 283. J. Ehrhardt, 285 to 165.

Temporary assignments—Inspectors J. Daly, 4 In. D., on command 3 In. D., in addition to his own, 4 days, 10 A. M., Oct. 25.

To training school from precincts indicated, 30 days, from 9 P. M., Oct. 25: Lieuts. S. McGovern, 10; G. H. Merritt, 35; J. A. Howard, 156; J. F. Thompson, 32; R. Specht, 43. Sergts. J. J. Murphy, 7; J. W. Seaton, 28; F. Sprague, 35; A. Newman, 31; G. Stephanson, 74; G. E. Kreutzer, 15; T. A. Robinson, 29; M. Bollas, 43; J. Colgan, 62. Patrol. C. Cemoli and M. Mannion, 30, to training school, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 25; P. Long, 275, to C. D. Squad, duty in office of Police Com., 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 25.

Leave of absence: (with full pay) Inspector J. S. Bolan, 2 L. D., 4 days, 10 A. M., Oct. 25, to be deducted from vacation.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. C. A. Turner, 168, 2 P. M., Oct. 14, to 12 P. M., Oct. 16. Patrol. H. Bolger, 74, 8:25 P. M., Sept. 25, during disability. M. Bunte, 275, 7 A. M., Sept. 25, to noon, Sept. 25.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Tuite, 38.

Fire Department.

Retired on their own applications, 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Capt. W. B. Nerney; Eng. 214, on an annual pension of $1,250; Lieut. M. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 259, on an annual pension of $1,050.

The following will be directed to report to Firm. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherstall, Eng. 31; H. Bernhols, Eng. 32; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 254; J. D'Agevedo, Eng. 54; C. W. Ross, Jr., Eng. 60; C. J. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. C. Stein, Eng. 94; R. Lispschutz, Eng. 211; F. Erganzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 268; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woollen, (2d) Eng. 285; Eng. 127; Eng. 290; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. M. Unfath, H. & L. 40; T. V. McGrath, H. & L. 43; A. J. Mulp, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 47; Engine 54; Engine 55; H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; F. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. Eng. 145; J. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves: Lieut. W. J. Mulrey, Eng. 47, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 27; Eng. of Steamer G. J. Hublits, Eng. 96, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Firem. 1st gr. J. Kennedy, No. 1, Eng. 95, 15 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 25.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LAVENBURG, Mrs. AMELIA, (May 19, 1915;) total estate, $1,580,788, of which $681,-934 was her individual estate and $924,565 her interest in the estate of Simon Lavenburg. The bulk of the estate went to relatives. Her only realty was 18 East Forty-ninth Street, worth $95,000. She had stock worth $518,812, largest holding being 2,000 shares of Fullman Co. stock worth $280,-187. The largest holding inherited under the will of Simon Lavenburg was 2,500 shares of Consolidated Gas, worth $346,000.

REISINGER, HUGO, importer, 11 Broadway, (Sept. 20, 1914;) net estate, $523,152. Assets were: Garage, 242 West forty-eighth Street, appraised at $25,000; personalty, furniture, and household effects, $21,575; automobiles, $1,600; jewelry, $6,760; portrait of decedent by A. Zorn, $2,000; portrait of decedent and G. Melchors, by Melchors, $3,000; other odd paintings, $550; books, $2,002; life insurance, $97,187, not assigned, $1,583; collection of paintings, $174,795; claims due decedent, $11,965; stocks and bonds, $162,481; capital invested in business of Hugo Reisinger, $1,11,800; jewelry, appraised at $288,861. The largest holding of stock was 1,000 shares of Linde Air Products Company common, appraised at $140,000, and 150 shares Linde Air Products Company preferred, appraised at $15,000.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ENGRAVERS.—First-class engravers wanted for letter and monogram work on silver; in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm; in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 229 Times Annex.

FEEDERS.—Press feeders wanted for gaily cutting and creasing presses. Apply 9-1:30, Bush Terminal Shop. Bureau, Inc., 4,016 2d Av., between 39th-41st, Brooklyn.

FOREMAN, experienced, to run novelty curtain factory; able to repair all kinds of machinery and handle all help; state details and salary expected. Curtains, 129 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—A day foreman, also a night foreman wanted for a first-class garage on upper west side. Apply at office, Room 81, 2 Columbus Circle.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
for high-grade work on electrical apparatus; steady employment and opportunity for advancement. Call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

JUNIORS
Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 242 Times Annex.

NURSE, attendant, or orderly for an institution; pay, $22.50 monthly. Call at 146 East 98th St., New York, tonight at 8 o'clock for personal interview.

OFFICE WORK.—College graduate, engineering, under 35, for general office work in this city preparatory to work in Orient; permanent position; old firm; state qualifications; all correspondence confidential. A 139 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in law office. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. N 208 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be hustler; hours, 9 to 6; salary, $6 to start. C 367 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—$4 per week; references; call morning. Room 913, 366 Broadway.

POLISHER for brass and iron. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man with selling experience and executive ability, can step rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, "International," T 100 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

New York Banking House wants a salesman with clientele to sell public utility bonds and preferred stock in New York and vicinity. Must give references. Unusual opportunity for worker who has a following of security buyers. Salary and commission. N 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-grade, with integrity and personality; must be well dressed; permanent position and big opportunity for right man; references required; commission basis. Write for appointment, A 114 Times.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Prefer men with some knowledge of automobiles; good chance for live, educated salesmen; permanent position; salary or commission basis. Call mornings, 649 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; near Atlantic Av. subway.

SALESMAN.—Active and aggressive man to interview manufacturers for an established concern; very liberal commissions; appearance absolutely essential; advertising experience valuable. Room 807, 25 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, aggressive, 23-35; accustomed to dealing with big people; advertising experience preferred, but essential; all references as quality as any high-grade; salary, $1,800. Apply Manager, A 156 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 6 Times.

SALESMEN.—Want few experienced salesmen for sound proposition; commission basis. Call Wednesday, 2 to 4, Room 1,202, 726 7th Av.

SALESMAN.—Automobile pleasure; popular price; unusual opportunity; drawing account against commission when ability is proved. P. O. Box 36, Station N, New York.

SALESMEN, calling on boys' clothing manufacturers, to handle line of novelty collars for boys' suits; commission basis. M 852 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To sell high class line of butter, eggs, and cheese to manufacturers on commission. Lesser Bros., 417 East 102d.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric lamp manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tait, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN for high-class specialty; salary or commission, with drawing account to those who qualify. N 210 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL YOUNG MEN wanted, about 21 years of age, who are quick and accurate at figures. Address P. L. S., Station V.

SILK STOCK CLERK.—Experienced; only one accustomed to handling high-class silk and willing to start; trade lead apply. Address Stock, 376 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42ND STREET,
have a vacancy for a bright young man to assist in their Window Dresser's Department. Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' Entrance, W. 43rd St., near 5th Avenue.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; salary to start, $9 week. W. V. Darling Co., 54 Franklin St.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—Young man wanted, good appearance, wholesale kid glove house as stock clerk, fill orders, &c. Address, stating salary expected, Wholesale Gloves, A 138 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted to handle motor securities; live leads furnished men expected to develop leads also; commission basis; established house, with salesmen on same basis making high incomes. Interview Bring reference and apply between 9 and 4 P. M. Room 917, 15 Broad St., New York City.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 230 Times Annex.

STOREROOM KEEPER, familiar with manufacturing machinery line; understands shipping and receiving; salary $16 per week, with positive increase in short time if satisfactory. 332 Times Downtown.

STRIPER on high-grade japanned castings. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

SUPERINTENDENT.

A MAN OF BIG CAPACITY TO TAKE COMPLETE SUPERINTENDING IN THE SERVICE BUILDING OF A LARGE FUR NURSERY AND DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY. ABLE, BY EXPERIENCE AND CLEVERNESS, TO DOMINATE A FORCE OF 150 MEN; TO DEVISE EFFICIENT CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENTS WHERE HE WOULD BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXECUTING AND DELIVERING OF ORDERS NECESSARY TO VERY LARGE FURSALES. MUST BE A WORKER WITH AMBITION TO MAKE A FINE POSITION FOR HIMSELF. SALARY TO BEGIN $60 WEEKLY, WITH CONTROL OF AMPLE ADVANCE AFTER FIRST YEAR, IF HE PROVES THE MAN FOR THE JOB.

WRITE GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C., TO

EFFICIENT, A 126 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted in hardware store; hours, 7:30-6 P. M.; state salary and experience. S. T., 219 Times.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.

APPLY AT 217 EAST 67TH.

ELECTRIC AND IRON TRACK WORKERS.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced young man; salary $40 month to start. Address, with full particulars, A 104 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large investment house; must be able to examine and keep experience with large numbers of stock and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience covering auditing of local office payments and stock records; state full experience and references, and salary expected. Address X 216 Times Annex.

TUTOR, resident; out of city; college graduate; two years' experience; elementary studies; Latin, German. Drawer L, Cranxville, New York.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN
and
CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.

129th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WATCHMAKERS, high-grade, wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm in new factory with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 237 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

A leading New York City technical publishing house, which systematically trains employees for its executive positions, invites applications from men under 30, for department openings. Letters must be in applicant's handwriting, stating age, business experience, particulars as to education and present salary. "Journalistic," Box 8 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—A LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN IS IN NEED OF THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN FOR INSIDE POSITION; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING NOT NECESSARY; MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED. C 823 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. O. BOX 37, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

YOUNG MAN.—Good handwriting, good figurer, to do clerical work in salesroom of large wholesale clothing house; good opportunity for right party. N 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; must write a good hand and be very quick and accurate at figures. Apply 2-4, at A. Schlesinger, 16-24 Washington Place, city.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, to assist notions, drug, and fancy goods buyer; one who has had experience in resident buyer's office preferred. C 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office work; salary to start $7 per week; prospects of advancement. Write or call Strauch Bros., 70 10th Av., cor 18th.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with stock of buttons, finished cotton goods line; state age, salary, references. P 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, receive telephone calls and enter orders; one with experience in coal business preferred; give age, salary, and reference. Coal, N 216 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
30 CHURCH STREET.
PRODUCTION MANAGER for factory employing approximately 600 men manufacturing dyestuffs; must be practical mechanic; $2,500-$3,000.
WOMEN SUPERINTENDENTS. (2;) thoroughly experienced in practical manufacturing of dyes; $6,000-$10,000.
FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT competent to take charge of plant manufacturing caustic soda and silicate of soda; $3,000-$5,000.
FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT experienced in manufacture of nitric, muriatic, acetic, and sulphuric acids; Western State; $3,000-$5,000.
MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT for night shift to look after production; must have mechanical and executive ability; $2,500-$3,000.
SALES ENGINEER — Lubricating oils; $1,500-$1,800.
DRAFTSMAN—Machine design; accustomed to accurate, complicated design; $2,000. Structural design and mill buildings; $1,800. Structural steel details, mill construction; $1,500. Mechanical, power, plant layouts, and producer plants; $1,320. Structural details of power house; $1,400. Mechanical details brass valve work; $1,300. Detailers and Tracers; $700-$1,000.
Apply in person, 1-2.
NO REGISTRATION FEES.
Call Immediately.
MANY BANK OPENINGS for clean-cut, well educated, (high school or college,) AMERICAN young men, in Stenographic and Bookkeeping EXCELLENT SALARIES. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES for youths, 16 to 18 years, desirous of entering banking field at $35 to $55 per month, with luncheon.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, 27 Liberty St.
SALES MANAGER, LIVE WIRE.
CREDIT REPORTERS, 25 YEARS OLD;
JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS,
OFFICE MANAGER, YOUNG MAN;
COST AND PRODUCTION MEN.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.
FREE REGISTRATION.—Experienced timekeepers, high school, college graduates; also experienced bank clerk, bookkeeper. Business Service Bureau, 320 Broadway.
BOYS.—Office, clerical, bank messengers, typists. Call immediately, Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt.
STENOGRAPHERS accountants, draftsmen; many others; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 299 Broadway.
TO FILL 7 POSITIONS to call and investigate our list of exceptional openings. Mignall, (Exchange,) Platiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN wanted. A knowledge of advertising is essential to business success. To master foundation principles invest your evenings in study at The Chelsea School, (23d St. Y. M. C. A.,) New York. Graduates, of course, now fill good paying positions. Terms reasonable. Send for booklet.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, cor. 42d St.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands by learning stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial law, business English. Thorough instruction by experienced teachers. Booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on graduation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; need for few booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, neat appearance, pleasing personality, intelligent; salary $12. C 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, competent bookkeeper, knowledge stenography, desires position; no Saturday work. A 248 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable woman; typist correspondent; long experience; can take full charge. X 240 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST; 6½ years' experience; accurate, capable of responsibility; $12. C 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts; trial balance; double entry; neat; $10-$12. N 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable to take entire charge; intelligent; $15. C 330 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Situation wanted by woman as cook in private family; best city references. 206 East 72d; ring Coughlan's bell.

COMPANION, attendant; experienced young woman; practical, useful companion to invalid; references. A 90 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, with knowledge of bookkeeping. R. Thompson, 24 Thornton St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer, high-class gowns, suits, desires engagement by day, week, or will go to families; elegant fit, style, Dressmaker, Phone Riverside 7906.

DRESSMAKER, designer; remodeling work by day; reference. Cahill, 179 West 90d.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER desires work part time; postings, balances, closing. C 370 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION.—By refined Christian woman of good experience and tact; would take charge of party suffering from stillepsy, or any position of trust; terms to suit. 1,200 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement and experience desires position as housekeeper in family where servants are kept; capable of taking full charge; references exchanged. Competent, X 220 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman of experience desires position in small house or apartment; will take full charge. X 243 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, will accept position in refined home Nov. 1. Address L. L., Box 641, Lumberton, N. C.

LAUNDRESS, experienced; takes wash home; best reference. Write Buckeghost, 49 West 126th St.

NEAT, light-colored girl, pleasant appearance, seeks congenial evening position serving, attending; references. Write Hunting-ton, 142 West 127th St.

NURSE, for young woman as nurse companion, or attendant to elderly lady. Address A. L., 159 East 87th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 4 years' experience, knows all clerical work; $10. C 354 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position wanted by educated lady; knowledge French, German; substituting or part time considered; accurate stenographer; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. X 121 Times.

SECRETARY to official, professional man or woman; efficient in detail work, financial matters, correspondence, meeting public; can assume full responsibility. A 140 Times.

SECRETARY.—Ten years; bookkeeper; refined American; desires position of trust; efficient, painstaking; please grant an interview. A 236 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Woman of tact, education, social position, wishes employment; mornings, social secretary, companion, chaperon, or housekeeper. A 100 Times.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; moderate salary. Address S. S., 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young woman of refinement; college graduate; capable correspondent; interested worker; commercial, legal, secretarial experience. N 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, familiar with detail work;

ACCUSES LAWYERS IN ROFRANO PLOT

Montimagno Testifies That He Shielded Chief Conspirator at Direction of Barra and Cuoco

ON PROMISE OF IMMUNITY

Slayer's Counsel Indignantly Deny They Bargained to Create a Perjured Alibi.

Gaetano Montimagno, chief witness against Michael A. Rofrano, the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner on trial in the Supreme Court charged with having promoted the killing of Michael Gaimari, Tom Foley's lieutenant in the Second Assembly District, declared yesterday on the witness stand that he had withheld facts involving Rofrano, in the trial which resulted in his own conviction of murder, at the direction of Caesar B. F. Barra and Girard Cuoco, lawyers, who are well known among the members of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association and who have been active in Democratic politics for many years. These lawyers, Montimagno testified, promised to produce witnesses who would swear he had not shot Gaimari, in return for his suppression of his present charge that Rofrano, by threats of death, forced him to kill Gaimari. He had relied on this promise, he said.

Mr. Barra and Mr. Cuoco indignantly denied the charge, but Montimagno and Assistant District Attorney Brothers, conducting the case for the State, were obviously pleased with the effect the testimony had had on the jury. Montimagno had previously experienced unpleasant moments while, at the direction of Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, he had re-enacted the murder of Gaimari.

Mr. Brothers scored again when he called as a witness Luigi Mira, a pickpocket, who corroborated Montimagno's story of the "murder conference" at the home of John Brundini, to the extent of testifying that he had seen Rofrano in the Brundini home on one of the days specified by Montimagno.

Montimagno's attempt to involve the two lawyers in the murder conspiracy was made in his redirect examination by Mr. Brothers, late in the afternoon. He had previously been asked by Mr. Littleton why he had waited until the present trial to implicate Rofrano in the plot to kill Gaimari and had replied that he had made a complete confession to his lawyers at the time he admitted having shot Gaimari. Mr. Brothers, developing this lead, drew from Montimagno his charge against the lawyers.

"Mr. Cuoco told me that Brundini had brought witnesses to his office," Montimagno testified, "and that they would swear I was not the person who did the shooting. At another time Mr. Barra said to me: 'Montimagno, do you want to go free?' and when I said yes, he said to me, 'You keep your mouth shut. Say nothing. Don't talk to anybody. And tell Rocco Carnevale and Frank Finnimore, if they will say nothing also, they too will get out.'

"My lawyers told me," Montimagno went on, "that Rofrano was working day and night for me. They said Rofrano had paid the witnesses against me to go away, and that no matter who asked me about the murder that I was to say I knew nothing about it."

Montimagno testified that he had felt uneasy when he had been arrested and "lined up" with other prisoners for inspection by witnesses and the police. He had been particularly alarmed, he testified, because he had noticed Pauline Samuels, at whose home he had gone into hiding after the murder, among those called by the police to identify him, but his lawyers had told him his fears were groundless.

"That is the work of the District Attorney to scare you," the witness said he was told by his lawyers. "When you are placed on the stand nobody will come to the front against you. Don't worry about Pauline Samuels. She will not testify that she saw you at her home."

"I told them," Montimagno went on, "'What about the bartender who saw me after the murder go into the saloon where I left my coat?' But they told me Rofrano would fix everything, and that no one would testify against me. Mr. Cuoco told me Rofrano was sending witnesses to his office every day, and that he and Rofrano had talks together, and that everything was going well with my case."

The witness testified that he had even been warned not to discuss the case with James Serafino and Joseph La Salle, two of the gunmen who have since testified against Rofrano at the present trial, and that he was repeatedly informed that his only hope of escaping conviction lay in remaining silent.

Mr. Littleton smiled while Montimagno was testifying, and later repeated his belief that the witness was lying in the hope that his perjured testimony would save him from death. It is Mr. Littleton's intention to call the lawyers to deny Montimagno's charge.

"It would be unprofessional for me to comment at this time on what Montimagno charges," Mr. Barra said later, "beyond repeating what Mr. Cuoco has told you, that this is all an unqualified lie."

Louis Mira, who has been detained in prison for months as a material witness in the Rofrano case, testified yesterday that prior to the murder he had been employed for seven years by a firm manufacturing automobile skid chains. This firm now has its factory at York, Penn., but at the time of the murder of Gaimari was situated in Manhattan. Asked if he knew Rofrano, the witness, in response to the invitation of the District Attorney, left the witness chair, and, walking to the counsel table, identified the defendant by touching him on the shoulder.

"About two or three weeks before the murder of The Horse [Gaimari] I went with Montimagno and Frank Finnimore to Brundini's house, in Brooklyn," he testified; "I saw Rofrano there in the house."

The witness, who is expected to testify that he saw Rofrano meet Montimagno on the morning of the murder under Brooklyn Bridge, was still on the stand when recess was declared, and will continue his testimony this morning.

KNOEDLER FREED IN COURT.

Claridge Manager Says Charge of Refusing to Pay Was an Error.

Charles L. Knoedler of M. Knoedler & Co., art dealers, 556 Fifth Avenue, was discharged yesterday morning by Magistrate Groehl in the West Side Court, before whom he appeared on a charge of violating the Hotel act.

Mr. Knoedler was arrested early in the morning when he refused to pay a bill of $24.45 at the Hotel Claridge, where he and two friends had dined. A complaint against the art dealer made by H. P. Burney, manager of the hotel, was withdrawn with the explanation to the court that a mistake had been made.

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H. M. SCHUTT DISAPPEARS.

Authorities Not Convinced Accused Lawyer Committed Suicide.

Shortly after Henry M. Schutt, formerly a well-to-do lawyer, left his home at 32 Eldorado Park, Weehawken, Monday, to go to his office at 30 Church Street, Manhattan, his wife discovered a note in his room saying that he was going away, "never to return." Detectives traced Schutt to the Weehawken ferry, but they could not find any one who had seen him leave the boat. A passenger had found a man's coat and hat on the upper deck of the ferryboat, and it is presumed that Schutt committed suicide.

On Oct. 16 Schutt was indicted on a charge of grand larceny on the complaint of Mrs. Sarah Apelles of 230 Grand Street, who charged him with the theft of $5,000. For the past month the District Attorney's office has been investigating the lawyer's affairs, and additional charges have been piling up against him, involving thefts amounting to more than $40,000.

Several notes were found in the pockets of the coat on the ferryboat, illegibly scribbled, some of which stated that the writer was about to commit suicide.

Mrs. Schutt's brother-in-law saw Assistant District Attorney Morton late last evening and told him that the note which Mrs. Schutt had found further stated that if he (Schutt) disappeared now he could secure his real property to his wife, and that he feared to meet the indictment against him.

Later Mr. Morton himself said that the suicide on the ferryboat seemed to him peculiar, and that he was not at all sure that Schutt's death had been established.

"ELECTRICITY" GOES ALOFT.

Thousands See Huge Bronze Figure Lighted on Top of W. U. Building.

"Electricity" made the trip yesterday from Greenpoint, Brooklyn, to Manhattan. It wasn't lightly done, nor was it quickly done. In fact, it was a slow, heavy journey. It took more than a week to get "Electricity" even started. Weighing eighteen tons and being thirty-four feet tall, the moving was declared to be "some job" by those who did it.

"Electricity" is the work of Mrs. Evelyn Beatrice Longman, sculptor, who won the competition for a statue to surmount the new Western Union building at 16 Dey Street. The casting was done at the Roman Bronze Works in Greenpoint during the Summer. The figure was made in twelve castings, afterwards welded together on a steel frame.

The statue, packed in a wooden scaffolding, was raised by a derrick to the top of the building, 400 feet from the street. Thousands of persons in the street and in near by office windows watched its progress for an hour and a half.

"Electricity" appears as a strong-faced American type of man, with brawn and sinew, but still graceful. In his upraised right hand he holds the symbol of electricity, the pronged lightning, and in his other hand he holds a cable which winds three times around his body. It will take $1,000 worth of gold to cover the figure.

DR. BEEBE PAYS WIFE $100.

Promise to Give as Much Monthly Halts Suit Against Cancer Expert.

The tender and acceptance of a one-hundred-dollar note before Magistrate James J. Conway in Flushing Police Court yesterday stopped for the time the case of Mrs. Mary Beebe of 12 Elm Place, Flushing, against her husband, Dr. Silas P. Beebe, an eminent cancer expert and former Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell.

Mrs. Beebe accused her husband of abandonment and, failing to support her and their four children, and her attorney sought to show that she and her children were likely to become public charges. He said that Dr. Beebe had agreed in 1911 to pay his wife $5,000 a year, but that he was $6,000 in arrears.

Dr. Beebe's attorney drew $100 from his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Beebe's attorney, who accepted it, but a moment later tried to give it back.

Magistrate Conway said Mrs. Beebe should accept the money, and she finally did accept it, after Dr. Beebe had promised to give her $100 each month. Magistrate Conway adjourned the hearing until Nov. 20 to see whether Dr. Beebe kept his promise.

MAY SUE HILL ESTATE.

Minnesota Tax Commission Investigating Reports of Tax Dodging.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24.—Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad and administrator of the estate of his father, James J. Hill, has been summoned to appear before the Minnesota Tax Commission to show cause why valuations on the estate should not be raised. The Tax Commission believes Mr. Hill possessed $9,173,000 in money and credits, as compared to a total of $800,529 reported to the Assessor.

Regarding the personal property belonging to the estate, the Tax Commission thinks the amount should be $2,798,000, instead of $223,335, as reported to the Assessor on May 1.

Ramsey County is going into the courts in an effort to collect delinquent personal property taxes from the Hill estate. County Attorney O'Brien said today that he is preparing to sue the Hill estate for alleged tax "dodging," and is merely awaiting the action of the Minnesota Tax Commission before the suit is actually begun.

SECRET DIES WITH HIM.

News of Accident Hastens Death of Old Tarrytown Confectioner.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—F. Burdette Cypher, 68 years old, the oldest business man in Tarrytown, died suddenly this morning of heart failure. The circumstances of his death were peculiar. A youth who worked for Cypher took without permission the automobile of a salesman who had stopped for an order and went riding, ending up against a telegraph pole. Cypher got into a taxicab to go to the scene of the accident, and was stricken in the car. He was rushed to his home, in Central Avenue, where he died within a few minutes.

Mr. Cypher was one of the characters of the village. He made a specialty of home-made ice cream, root beer, and caramels, which had a wide reputation. Substantial sums had been offered him for his recipes, but he laughed and said, "When I die, they die with me."

He had a standing order from one of the biggest confectioners in the country for caramels, but he never would take it up. Cypher never had a doctor until three days ago. A sister survives him.

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BRITAIN TO INCREASE GOLD SUPPLY HERE

Government's Capacity to Assay and Melt It Only Limit Put Upon Shipments.

EXPECT $15,000,000 A WEEK

Allies Spending $10,000,000 a Day Here—Gold from Russia May Soon Begin to Appear.

The British Treasury is preparing to increase exports of gold to this country even above the exceptional rate which has sent nearly $350,000,000 into the United States since May 10. It was learned in high banking circles yesterday that for some time to come the metal will be sent to the Assay Office here and to the Philadelphia Mint practically as fast as this Government can melt down the bars. The receipt of $5,500,000 at the Assay Office from Ottawa for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. was announced yesterday, making the total entered there $26,000,000 since Monday of last week.

Part of the increase of gold will come from Ottawa, but it is learned that several other Canadian cities will be shipping points. Gold will continue to come direct from London by way of Halifax, and from Vancouver after being landed from British and Japanese steamships. The shipments from Vancouver will represent a new development in the import movement, as far as they have been traced. Heretofore the metal entered at ports of the Western coast from the mines of South Africa and Australia have first been shipped to Ottawa and gradually transferred from that city to New York.

Presumably the reason for transferring gold direct from Vancouver will be to expand the accumulations in this country as rapidly as possible. The British Government, according to bankers, is desirous of paying cash for goods bought here, and while the proceeds of the various loans have gone further to meet this requirement than the actual gold, still the officials want to supplement constantly the loans with more and more gold. Acting as banker for her allies, Great Britain has been paying out $10,000,000 a day in the United States for several months. At this rate the equivalent of all the gold sent in since the first week of May has been disbursed in a little more than a single month.

It is understood that the Assay Office stands ready to receive $15,000,000 a week for an indefinite period. This rate first became established about the middle of last July and was maintained for several weeks until the $250,000,000 British loan and the $100,000,000 French credit last August relieved the pressure. There were in the period from July 15 to the middle of August several large shipments from London which broke into the steady flow from Canada, and the hot weather, cutting down operations at the Assay Office, also had a part in reducing imports.

As far as can be learned, the $15,000,000 weekly rate will not be increased at the Assay Office for some time, but the inpouring of gold will be increased over the Summer level by a greater steadiness of receipts. That the officials plan to have fewer gaps than heretofore in the movement. The Mint in Philadelphia, it is expected, will be asked to accommodate more gold than in the past. Since the movement began approximately $85,000,000 has been sent to Philadelphia from Ottawa, of which $10,000,000 was delivered last week.

The plans for increasing exports of gold from the United States to the United basis bears out the forecast made in THE TIMES on July 19 that Great Britain would continue to send gold to this country at the weekly rate of $15,000,000, if not $3,000,000 a week, for an indefinite time. At that time there were bankers who were inclined to be skeptical of the statement that close to $400,000,000 would probably be entered in six months. Since then slightly more than three months have gone and the total of gold imports has been in excess of $150,000,000, with the promise of an expansion large enough in the next three months to closely approach the total of the estimate.

It is supposed that considerable coin will be included in the imports, although the bulk will be bars. The South African mines are producing between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 a week. The gold from that source and from Australia has so far in the movement been converted into bars at Ottawa. Russia is supposed to have supplied some of the metal included in recent shipments, although the Canadian officials have not discussed the matter, and it is expected that the Czar's resources will be drawn upon extensively if the Allies determine to pay out gold for war munitions and foodstuffs for many months to come.

FORESEES END OF INFLATION.

Bank Says Increasing Prices and Free Buying Cannot Go On.

Inflation resulting from the tremendous inflow of gold, and the resultant increases in living and manufacturing costs, are discussed by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank in a letter issued this week. The bank says:

"Regarding the outcome of the situation in which labor and commodity prices have together risen to a level that has no precedent, there can be no safe forecast. To outward appearance, there has up to this time been no consequent hindrance of the business activity of the country, nor a check to the prevailing prosperity. In the fashion that was established early last year, business is being conducted at a rapid pace.

"But it is plainly impossible that a process shall go on indefinitely whereby consumers buy unrestrainedly as commodities become more and more dear. Soon or late the two movements must part company. So far as Europe is concerned, the war is an unrelenting driver; ammunition and food must be had regardless of cost. So far as the United States is concerned, there is not the same compulsion to buy, and even now there are indications of a tendency to hold back domestic business and await developments.

"That is because virtually all materials have become more costly than before 1914. While industries pushed to capacity continue to enlarge their plants and equipment, general construction and the work involved in new domestic enterprises is tight. Moreover, there is a reduced buying on the part of that great mass of humanity whose income has failed to keep pace with the rise in prices. Wherever wage advances have given an increased buying power there has been an offset to increased costs. But salaried men, families with fixed incomes, many unorganized wage earners, and even those whose incomes have been advanced a little, have had to find a solution for the dearness of goods in curtailment of their wants.

"The burden of high living costs may be, after all, but a passing phase of our economic history. But while it lasts it is an intensely important one, and at this time it is natural to inquire whether there are not at hand corrective for the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves. If there are correctives, they are not immediately discernible. The phenomenal demand for our products, from Europe, goes on; it rests with the return of peace to correct that. The shortage of foodstuffs is a condition that is beyond human power at once to correct, unless it be by such radical means as regulating distribution, as practiced in Germany. Nature and another year's harvest must see to making up the shortage."

BRITISH LOAN UNDECIDED.

Even the Amount in Doubt, Though Announcement May Come Soon.

Bankers who have discussed with officials of the British Treasury the terms of the forthcoming collateral loan reiterated yesterday that no details had been settled, and that the whole matter was subject to change if proposals cabled to the other side did not meet the ideas of the British authorities. These men said that even the amount has not been fixed, although it was expected to be $300,000,000.

The British have left it to J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates to submit proposals for a new loan whenever conditions seem propitious. While bankers were inclined to discourage circumstantial reports regarding the new financing, it was made clear that, unless unforeseen developments interfered, an official announcement might be expected within a very few days.

LOAN TO ARGENTINA SOON.

American Syndicate Awaits Acceptance—Total May Be $75,000,000.

The banking syndicate that is arranging a large loan to the Republic of Argentina is expecting daily a cable message from its representatives in Buenos Aires announcing the final acceptance of the terms submitted to the Government.

The main purpose of the new loan is to refund existing obligations, some of which will mature in the near future. Argentine loans raised in the United States since the beginning of the European war aggregate nearly $80,000,000. In the opinion of bankers the new consolidated refunding loan does not have to be as large as the total of the existing obligations inasmuch as one issue of notes, amounting to $5,000,000, has still more than a year to run.

The American syndicate consists of the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. The amount of the projected loan has not been definitely determined, but it is expected to be from $65,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Arrangements for a loan of $5,500,000 to the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, have practically been completed by the Equitable Trust Company and William Morris Imbrie & Co. The proceeds are to be used in refunding outstanding obligations, some of which were placed in London and some in Brazil.

United Alloy Elects Officers.

The United Alloy Steel Corporation, formed recently to take over the properties of the United Steel Corporation, elected the following as Directors yesterday: Edward A. Langenbach, President of the Berger Manufacturing Company, the United Electric Company, and the United Security Company of Canton, Chairman of the Board; Harry Ross Jones, President; E. D. Rogers, First Vice President in charge of sales; E. L. Hang, Secretary and Treasurer; William H. Woodin, President of the American Car and Foundry Company; E. H. Wells, President of the Babcock & Willcox Company; H. A. Colby of Pickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland; Bayard Dominick of Dominick & Dominick, and John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks.

'DIE TOLLE DOLLY' PLEASES.

Revised German Musical Comedy Staged at the Yorkville Theatre.

Two of the three German stages of Manhattan are now given over to musical comedy. The most recent arrival is "Die tolle Dolly." ("The Mad Dolly,") which S. Rachmann has produced at his Yorkville Theatre.

"Die tolle Dolly" in its original estate was "Der Liebesonkel," its libretto by Pordes Mlio and Herman Fray, its score by Walter Kolle. Arthur Schoenstadt and Max Simon adapted the book for the American stage, and melodies by several other composers were added. It is a typical and conventional German musical comedy as to plot and humor, although its pleasing, if not distinguished melodies are produced more in the Broadway manner than is customary on the local German stage. A small but attractive chorus displays modern modes, and the stage decorations are of the poster school.

Mr. Rachmann's company includes some clever artists. Mizi Gizi plays the title rôle and Rudi Rahe is the principal comedian. Both are justly popular with Yorkville audiences, and in this instance Mr. Rahe proves a veritable tower of fun. The resonant voice of Richard Feist and the dainty beauty of Lotte Engel add to the enjoyment of the performance.

Anglican-Greek Service at Trinity.

Trinity Church will be the scene next Sunday afternoon of a picturesque service of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches, held to promote intercommunion between these churches. The service will be held at 3:30 in the afternoon and the preacher will be the Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D. Anthems from the Greek Liturgy, the Russian national hymn, and a Greek melody will be sung, and instrumental numbers by Russian composers will be features.

House Washington Built Burns.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 24.—A three-story Colonial house on the Hayfield farm in Fairfax County, which was built in 1772 by George Washington and sold to his cousin, Samuel, in 1784, was destroyed by fire today.

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WORLD'S TRADE WAR IS ONE OF MACHINES

President of Tool Builders' Association Tells Convention of Industry's Future.

LESSON OF EUROPEAN WAR

That Nation with Most Powerful Machinery and the Most of It Will Win, He Says.

The struggle of the world has become one of machinery, against machinery, whether in war or in peace, said J. B. Doan, President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, in his address opening the fifteenth annual convention of that organization yesterday at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Doan dwelt upon the enormous expansion during the last two years in the American machine tool industry, as the result of the extraordinary demand from the allied countries for practically every kind of machine tool known to the trade. He warned his hearers to prepare to meet European competition after the war in both the domestic and foreign markets.

"We represent an industry," he said, "that is more fundamental in the world today than ever before. The European war has taught us that the nation with the largest and most powerful machinery and the most of it wins.

"Our lathes, our turret machines, our planers, our milling machines, our fine mechanical devices of every nature are the war weapons of civilization. We represent a great industry. We manufacture the mechanism which keeps men always at the topmost point of civilized development. It is a great honor to be a builder of good machine tools, but it is more than an honor, it is a national responsibility, that the machine tool builders of America should be the builders of the best machine tools.

"We might picture business in America as a great forge made white hot, as the demand from Europe has blown upon it like a mighty bellows. The anvils have sung, the workers have toiled, and still the cry has been for 'more, more.' But this Hercules of war will grow weary. This giant believes will lose their force. Will there then be a sufficient demand to keep all busy? America wants and needs all the prosperity it can get, so in the midst of unprecedented prosperity let us not forget to prepare for other days."

In conclusion Mr. Doan warned the manufacturers, in building up an export trade, not to have "soft spots" in their tools. Frank P. Dresser of Worcester, Mass., described the so-called health compensation bills now pending before the Legislatures of twenty-two States of the Union. A special committee was appointed to consider these measures as they affected the owners of tool-manufacturing plants.

Meeting yesterday in conjunction with the Tool Builders' Association was the machinery section of the National Supply and Machine Dealers' Association, the members of which act as distributers for the builders. H. W. Strong, President of the association, opened the session and introduced W. A. Radcliffe of Cincinnati, Ohio, as Chairman. Henry Prentiss, head of Henry Prentiss & Co., Incorporated, New York City, said that while many competent judges believe the end of the war will be followed by a sharp depression, resulting in receding prices, the war will be of short duration.

"As our country has accumulated vast resources," he said, "the fruitage of the great prosperity of the last two years, the consequent demand upon them, together with legislation in favor of our railroads and shipbuilding plants to supply adequate transit facilities on land and water, for our expanding domestic and foreign trade, should be important factors in restoring prosperity, should the prediction of depression prove true."

The dealers' meeting was brought to a close by discussions of trade topics. The convention of the machine tool builders will be concluded today at the Astor after the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Barnert Hospital Is Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The new Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, erected at a cost of $150,000, and presented to the city of Paterson by former Mayor of Paterson Nathan Barnert as a memorial to his wife, the late Mrs. Miriam Barnert, was dedicated today at exercises in which many prominent citizens of Paterson took part. Mayor Amos Radcliffe accepted the building on behalf of the city. Those who spoke were Henry O. Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey; United States Senator William Hughes, and Judge Leon Sanders of New York. The hospital covers an entire city block at Broadway and East Thirtieth Street.

GOT NO PISTOLS IN PRISON.

Convicts Who Escaped Sing Sing Found Them Outside, Derrick Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The revolvers found on two of the prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing last Thursday were not obtained within the prison walls but more than a mile away from it, according to the report made to the Superintendent of Prisons today by Calvin Derrick, Acting Warden of Sing Sing. Mr. Derrick further stated that the plot had been carried out without the assistance of other prisoners, and that it had been under consideration for only forty-eight hours before the escape. Curtis, one of the men who escaped, denied today that he had said there were seventy-five guns hidden in the prison.

"The pistols found on Curtis and Steinauer were obtained under a trolley car barn more than a mile away from prison," said Mr. Derrick, in his findings today. "These pistols were so rusty that investigators were unable to discharge them.

"All the prisoners who escaped had on their prison clothes, except one, who had on a pair of civilian's trousers, another acquiring a pair of trousers in the course of his wanderings. The outfit obtained for a disguise of the man who posed as a guard was not the property of prison officers. It consisted of articles of wearing apparel picked up within the prison inclosure."

FINLAY WEDDING A SURPRISE

Son of Rich Real Estate Man Marries Without Family's Knowledge.

Redfield Finlay, 21 years old, son of Charles E. Finlay, a millionaire real estate operator and partner in the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company, and Miss Natalie Sherman, 21 years old, daughter of John Sherman of Great Neck, surprised their friends yesterday when they were married at the home of the Rev. George Douglass, pastor of the Flushing Baptist Church.

The couple, who have known each other for some time, went to Manhasset Town Hall yesterday and obtained a marriage license. They arrived in an automobile and left without stating where they were to be married. Inquiries at the Finlay home were met by the statement that nothing was known of the marriage, but Mr. Sherman, the bride's father, admitted that the couple had been married.

Young Finlay's parents reside at Kensington, one of the show places at Great Neck. His father some time ago offered $1,000,000 to Dr. Friedman if he could produce a cure for consumption. His sister, Mrs. Neva Finlay Earls, went to Europe several weeks ago to join the American Red Cross.

THIRD DIVORCE TO PRINCESS

Referee Recommends One for Aimee Crocker Miskinoff.

A referee's report filed in the Supreme Court yesterday recommends a divorce for Aimee Crocker Miskinoff in her suit against Alexander Miskinoff, who calls himself a Caucasian Prince of Russia. If the decree is granted by Justice Greenbaum the Princess will receive her third divorce. Her attorney, John C. Oldmixon, said that the plaintiff would retain her title, but would go into retirement and would not seek a fifth husband. Her third husband, Jackson Gourand, died.

The Miskinoffs were parties to a separation case which was tried last Spring, but the case was dropped and the couple were reconciled. They took apartments at the Hotel Netherland, but the Prince insisted on living on the floor below that on which his wife had her suite. The Princess then sent her adopted daughter Yvonne to the country and engaged detectives to follow her husband.

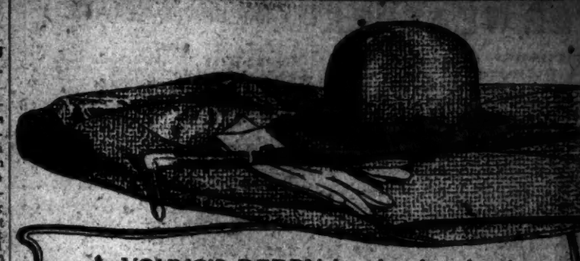
The testimony before the referee was based on what the detectives said they saw when they forced their way into the Prince's suite. They said that a dark-haired young woman, attired in baby-blue pajamas, who was reclining on a sofa, jumped to a closet and shut the door when she saw them. The Prince was indignant and tried to eject the intruders. The name of the co-respondent was not disclosed.

LEATHER STOCK FALLS OFF.

American Hide and Leather Co. Has Its Poorest Quarter.

Net earnings of the American Hide and Leather Company, it was learned yesterday, were only $110,712 for the first quarter of the new fiscal year, a return at the rate of 3.4 per cent. a year on the $13,000,000 of preferred stock. In the previous quarter the company earned $343,880, at the rate of 10.6 per cent. In the fiscal year which closed June 30 the company had a surplus of 12.6 per cent. The current quarter is the poorest the company has experienced since the beginning of the European war. The preferred stock lost 8 points yesterday on publication of the earnings.

The Central Leather Company earned a surplus after preferred dividends of $2,564,000, or 6.46 per cent. on the stock, in the quarter ended Sept. 30. For the nine months the company earned 17.9 per cent. as compared with 5.5 per cent for the same period a year ago.



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NONE BETTER MADE

NURSE SUES DANIEL G. REID.

John Stanley Duckers Says He Was Beaten $25,000 Worth by Rich Man

John Stanley Duckers, a trained nurse who lives at 97 Hamilton Place, Manhattan, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $25,000 from Daniel G. Reid, tin plate manufacturer and railroad magnate, for an alleged assault in Mr. Reid's home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson on Sept. 26 last.

Duckers alleges in his complaint that Mr. Reid "did brutally beat and strike the plaintiff and drag him about and beat plaintiff's head against a wall of said dwelling house," causing injuries that kept him from attending to his profession and demanded the services of a physician.

Duckers refused last night to say whether he was nursing Mr. Reid at the time the alleged assault occurred. At Mr. Reid's home a member of his household said he wasn't there and that nothing was known of the occurrence on which Duckers's suit is based.

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A GARMENT A MINUTE

OUR SALES RECORD ON SATURDAY

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It's mighty gratifying to be able to report a sales record of this kind—not only because of the volume of business done—but more so because our constant reiteration of the fact that Monroe Clothes at $15 outvalue other clothes at that price—is so completely verified by the thousands of men who now regularly buy them.

It will take but a little of your time to come up to the nearest upstairs Monroe Shop—and you will quickly see for yourself that by reason of our selling our own product—direct to you—in our lower rent upstairs shops we can and do provide better clothes, better values and better service than can elsewhere be obtained at our price—$15.

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B'way, Cor. Fulton St.
2nd Floor
*125th St., COR. 7TH AVE.
*Bergen Ave., COR. 149TH ST., BRONX.
*Court St., COR. MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN.

*OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

*NEWARK, 151 MARKET ST.

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GROWTH

Circulation Report to Post Office Department.

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Average net paid Daily and Sunday circulation for six months ended Sept. 30, 1916	340,904
Average net paid Daily and Sunday circulation for six months ended Sept. 30, 1915	318,274
Gain over 1915	22,630

Record of Advertising.

	Agate Lines.
Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1916	10,930,188
Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1915	9,175,042
Gain (all objectionable and misleading advertisements excluded)	1,755,146

The New York Times

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